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Drawn & Engraved by J. Clark

LEIGH'S GUIDE

TO

WALES & MONMOUTHSHIRE:

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MODE OF TRAVELLING,

Plans of Various Tours,

SKETCHES OF THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, NOTICES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS,

A DESCRIPTION OF EVERY REMARKABLE PLACE,

AND

A MINUTE ACCOUNT OF THE WYE:

THE WHOLE FORMING

COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE PICTURESQUE BEAUTY AND THE FINE REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY IN THAT INTERESTING PORTION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A MAP OF WALES, AND VIEWS OF THE MENAI AND CONWAY BRIDGES.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

To descant on the peculiar charms of Wales would be superfluous, since they have been long and universally acknowledged. The Principality has frequently been called Switzerland in miniature, as it bears a very strong resemblance to that romantic country, in the beauty of its fertile vales, and the rude character of its lofty mountains, wild rocks, rapid torrents, and numerous cascades. To the lover of the picturesque it is an exhaustless store of pleasure; nor is it without interest to the antiquary, who at every step may recognise, in the decaying ruins of ecclesiastical and castellated architecture, the traces of former grandeur. Both portions of the Principality are interesting; but North Wales is particularly distinguished for the grandeur of its mountain scenery, and South Wales for its ruined castles and busy manufactories. The vales of each are not exceeded in beauty by those of any country in the world.

Many tours through Wales have been published from time to time, but their descriptions have generally been confined to some one particular route, the precise line of which the traveller was obliged to follow, or find himself destitute of information. This inconvenience has been obviated in the present volume, which is so arranged as to guide the tourist *whatever* direction he may wish to pursue. Some persons, however, who are about to visit Wales for the first time, will be anxious to know which routes are the most interesting; and, for their assistance, Plans of several Tours are introduced, and the most remarkable objects pointed out. The traveller who follows the routes laid down in Tours I. and IV. will obtain a good idea of the prominent features of the country. By adopting this method, unnecessary repetitions and perplexing references have been avoided; and the Editor trusts that he has combined advantages not to be found in preceding works.

In describing the various places, the Editor has aimed at brevity, and has endeavoured to shun the high-flown encomiums

which so frequently raise expectations never to be gratified. The beauty of scenery can only be adequately appreciated by the eye. The principal object has been to point out what is worthy of notice, leaving the spectator to form his own opinion of it. Tales of legendary lore or poetic fiction have almost invariably been excluded, as they would have added considerably to the size, without increasing the utility, of the volume. Many descriptive passages have been introduced from preceding writers, and these are generally acknowledged; though the Editor, during a recent tour through the Principality, found it necessary to make considerable alteration, in order to adapt them to present circumstances.

At all the chief Inns throughout Wales the Tourist will find English spoken; but if he propose to deviate from the high roads, and to explore the recesses of the mountains, it is probable that he will occasionally experience some difficulty in making himself understood. In this emergency he will find a little work, lately published by Mr. Roberts, under the title of the "Welsh Interpreter," a valuable companion. It contains familiar phrases in English and Welsh, with the mode of pronunciation.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Mode of Travelling	1
Inns	4
Expense of Living	5
Stage Coaches	5
Steam Boats	6
Remarks on Wales and the Welsh	6
History	9
General Description	12
Coracles	13
Salmon Spearing	14
Marriages, &c.	14
Funerals	16
Planting Graves	17
All Saints' Eve	17
Welsh Games	18
Seven Wonders of Wales	19
Jumpers	19
Glossary	21

TOURS IN WALES.

I. Plan of a Tour in North Wales	22
II. Another Plan of a Tour in North Wales	28
III. Tour in North Wales from Liverpool	29

Page

IV. Plan of a Tour in South Wales 31

V. Another Plan of a Tour in South Wales 37

VI. Another Plan of a Tour in South Wales 38

VII. Another Plan of a Tour in South Wales 39

VIII. Plan of a Tour in South and North Wales 39

*** *The Roads which are coloured on the Map are those pointed out in the preceding Tours.*

Topographical Description 41

Description of the Wye 334

Index 347

A

GUIDE

TO

WALES

AND

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MODE OF TRAVELLING.

The roads of Wales have been so much improved within a few years, that in the greater part of the Principality the tourist may freely indulge his own inclination as to the mode in which he will pursue his journey, whether in a carriage, on horseback, or on foot. The great roads from Shrewsbury and Chester to Holyhead are certainly equal, if not superior, to any in England, and afford fine specimens of the combination of the beauties of nature with the works of art. The lines of road from Bristol to Milford, and from Gloucester to Caermarthen, are also excellent.

"To be able," say the Committee of the House of Commons, "to travel a distance of eighty-three miles, namely, from the bridge at Chirk to Holyhead, through the most mountainous district of the United Kingdom, along a road not made as roads usually are, but actually built over all varieties of rugged surface, uniform in shape, perfect as to its smoothness and solidity, free from a single inconvenient inclination, and, in its progress, passing over the great chasm of the Menai Strait,

is to do that which cannot be done even in those countries where the most profuse expenditure on roads has been directed by the greatest talents and enterprise."

Post-chaises and horses may be obtained at all the principal towns, and at most of them cars, capable of conveying three or four persons, are kept. The price of posting is much the same as in England, a chaise and pair being usually charged 1*s.* 6*d.* per mile, and a car and horse 1*s.* per mile. The innkeepers, as in other parts of the kingdom, always charge any fraction of a mile as a whole mile; and the post-boys expect about 3*d.* a mile.

Those who are fond of riding on horseback may make the Tour of Wales very pleasantly in this manner, and avoid the delays and fatigues incident to other plans of journeying. Their best mode will be to proceed to Wales by the regular stages, and then buy a Welsh pony, which may be purchased at about six guineas and upwards. The surefootedness and caution exhibited by little Welsh ponies can scarcely be imagined, except by those who have witnessed them mounting acclivities and descending steeps, amidst fragments of rocks and other obstructions that appeared to render the mountain paths impassable. A pair of saddle-bags will contain the tourist's travelling apparatus. Those who journey on horseback must be cautious in passing fords after heavy rains, as the stream frequently swells suddenly to a great height, and renders the attempt very dangerous.

Many persons recommend walking; but this method can only be pursued with pleasure by male parties, who have health and strength, who are accustomed to the exercise, and who have an unlimited command of time. It certainly is the only mode in which *every* object can be visited, and a *thorough* acquaintance with the country obtained. "Apologies for walking," says the Rev. Mr. Freeman, in his "Sketches in Wales," "are not now needed. Reasoning people are agreed that there is neither disgrace nor impropriety in using one's limbs. I have wandered a good deal in my life, and have travelled in various ways, but I certainly prefer walking when in an interesting

country. A man may well be excused if he *hurries* over a district which he already sufficiently knows, or whose features are disagreeable; but the only way he has to make himself well acquainted with a country, is by passing through it leisurely and on foot. I want no more proof of this than I have had. I have often travelled in Wales, and elsewhere, with all the supposed convenience (but real cares and encumbrances) of horses, carriages, and baggage; and I have uniformly found, that my quantity of information was exactly in an inverse ratio to the pretence and rapidity of my progress."

The pedestrian should provide himself with strong, pliant, and easy shoes, with short light gaiters, to keep out the dust. These are much better adapted for continued walking than boots or thin shoes. Blisters may be avoided by wearing fine soft flannel, or woollen socks, next to the skin, and by washing the feet previous to going to bed.

A change of linen, and the few articles necessary to personal comfort, may be stowed in a knapsack, or case, made of brown dressed calf-skin, such as is used by saddlers, about twelve inches long and seven wide, lined with canvass, and having a flap and button. This should be made to fit between the shoulders, and attached to them by leather or list braces: or these articles may be put into a neat leathern bag, and carried in the same way as a shooting-bag, suspended under the left arm by a strap, crossing the right shoulder. If two persons travel together, they will find it a good plan to have the case, or bag, made large enough for the articles of both, and to carry it alternately. Some pedestrian tourists have worn strong shooting jackets, with double pockets, for containing their luggage; but they have generally found this arrangement not so pleasant as the preceding.

If the pedestrian proposes to keep on the high roads, where stages travel, he may pack his luggage in a trunk, or travelling-bag, and send it from place to place by the coach: though the advice once given by an old to a young traveller, "Never lose sight of your luggage," is not altogether unworthy of notice.

Those persons who intend walking through Wales should

arrange their tour so as to finish each day's excursion in some town, where they will generally be able to obtain good accommodation. The villages are seldom comfortable resting-places. If they propose to visit the various waterfalls and ascend mountains, they must recollect that the way is generally rugged and wet, and provide themselves with strong shoes. In the arduous ascents of Plinlimmon, Cader Idris, Snowdon, and other lofty mountains, some refreshment should be taken. The guides generally recommend spirits to be carried up, as an antidote against the effects of a raw and chilly atmosphere; but the use of these is rather dangerous, a very small quantity of them in these ethereal regions being sufficient to intoxicate. A bottle of milk and water, with a very small portion of brandy in it, will be found much more refreshing and agreeable than undiluted spirits. A pocket compass will be necessary, if the tourist intend traversing the mountains and penetrating the recesses of the country without a guide.

INNS.

The inns are generally clean and comfortable, and some of them, such as the Penrhyn Arms, at Bangor, and the inn at Capel Curig, splendid. In most of the principal inns throughout Wales, harpers sit in the hall, and play a variety of national airs, for the entertainment of the visiters. Many of them also act as guides to the vicinity.

The waiters are usually females; "a circumstance," says Mr. Warner, "which immediately puts the traveller in a good humour with all that he meets with at a Welsh inn. Exclusive of the pleasure one naturally feels from the presence of female beauty, there is also a minute attention and kindness in the manners of women, which give weight to the most trivial offices they perform for one, and add the force of an obligation even to a common act of servitude."

Wales has been famous from time immemorial for the excellence of its ale, here called *cwrw*. It is made from barley, but the grain is dried in a peculiar way, which gives it rather a smoky taste, and renders it glutinous, heady, and soporific.

EXPENSE OF LIVING.

The expense of living in Wales is moderate; and families wishing for retirement would find this portion of the kingdom a desirable residence. The following statement of the price of provisions in Pembrokeshire was recently given in a respectable periodical work:—

Prime beef, mutton (perhaps the finest in the world), veal, from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; live pork, 2*d.* per lb.; fowls, 1*s.* 8*d.* per pair; turkey, 4*s.*; goose, 2*s.* 6*d.*; eggs, twenty-four for 1*s.*; butter, 10*d.* per lb.; flour, 3½*d.* per lb.; codfish, 2*s.* 6*d.* each; fresh salmon, 4*d.* per lb.; oysters, 10*d.* per 100; soles, whitings, lobsters, &c. in proportion; grocery, at the London prices.

Draught ale, 1*s.* per gallon; Dublin porter, for bottling, at 3½*d.* per bottle; Irish malt whisky, 22 overproof, duty included, 14*s.* per gallon; wine, about the same price as in England, but may be imported direct to the spot in vessels belonging to the port of Milford, consequently the gain is in quality.

Oak, fir, and other wood, in choppings, clumps, &c. sold at the Royal Dock Yard, Pembroke, once a month; coals, 1*l.* 4*s.* per chaldron. Rent, remarkably cheap: genteel residences may be had in Milford, at from 14*l.* to 20*l.* per annum, containing dining, drawing, and breakfast-rooms, seven or eight bed-rooms, garden, kitchen, and stabling. The poor-rates are very low. There are several schools in the neighbourhood: good music master, at 3*s.* per lesson; dancing master, 2*s.* per lesson. The climate, about 20° milder than in any part of England.

STAGE COACHES.

The Principality is not so well furnished with these useful vehicles as other parts of the kingdom; and the traveller who wishes to pursue his journey by their means must frequently lose time in waiting for the period of their departure, as on many roads they only go once or twice a week. Of course,

they travel more frequently during the summer than the winter.

On the great Irish road, however, from Shrewsbury to Holyhead, there are stages several times in the day, passing through Llangollen, Corwen, and Bangor; and there are also two stages daily from Chester to Holyhead, passing through Holywell, Abergeley, Conway, and Bangor.

From Bristol, likewise, there is a coach daily to Milford, passing through Caerdiff, Swansea, Caermarthen, and Haverfordwest; and another daily from Gloucester to Caermarthen, passing through Ross, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Brecon, Llandovery, and Llandilo Vawr.

On most of the other roads throughout Wales, the stages travel less frequently.

STEAM-BOATS.

The facilities afforded for the conveyance of passengers, by the employment of steam-vessels, has tended greatly to increase the number of travellers into Wales during the last few years. In the summer, there is one daily from Liverpool to Bangor, which at once introduces the tourist into the midst of the beautiful scenery of North Wales; and there are steam-vessels also from Bristol to Chepstow daily, to Newport daily, to Swansea two or three times a week, and to Tenby once a week. (See the descriptions of these places in the succeeding part of the work.)

REMARKS ON WALES.*

"I never entered Wales in my life without a feeling of reverence for the soil on which I trod, or rather, should I say, for that ancient race, and those heroic deeds, which have consecrated their soil in my imagination. Not only is it the majesty of nature in this country, whose charm is spread around one; but it is man, the spirit of freedom, the struggle for country, for home, which warms, which animates the heart,

* From Rev. G. J. Freeman's "Sketches in Wales."

and excites the most thrilling sensations. If we admire the heroism of the Grecian commonwealth in defending their independence against the despot of Persia, or other tyrants, we may gather matter for the like wonder, for similar enthusiasm, nearer home, in the history of the ancient Britons, whose claim to renown is founded on grounds that are equally indisputable. They contended for their own institutions for nine hundred years; and the remembrance of this struggle for liberty is dearly cherished among all their ranks to the present hour. Well may they cherish it! It is unexampled in the history of any people! Nor is this the boast of a nation altogether rude and barbarous. The Welch were never so. There is reason to believe that the Britons flourished as a nation before the Romans visited the island. The records of their early times are at least as remarkable and as mysterious, though not so costly, as those which distinguish Egypt. And however abject their condition might be during the times of Roman or of Saxon, of Danish or of Norman aggression, yet their national character always was respectable; and they continue to the present hour conspicuous for their honesty, their courtesy, their hospitality, their devotion, and their general freedom from crime.

"The Welch, united as they have been by adversity, continue to be faithful and attached to each other in an eminent degree. This does not hinder their shewing rare and unsought-for kindness to strangers. Whatever may have been reported of them by superficial observers, I am confident that they are violent only to the violent, but gentle and obliging to persons of moderation and good sense, and will perform laborious services for trifling reward. They are, indeed, capable of the most generous actions; and sometimes discover a trust and candour bordering on rashness and credulity. I do not say this without experience, having thrown myself among the people at various times, and seen them in their natural state. Their virtues, however, are seldom to be found on the great Irish roads, or at the watering places, where they have acquired mercenary ideas from the English, and have been

taught to make a harvest of their summer company. Though living under the government of the English, they are very cautious in admitting English habits, and exceedingly shy of all that comes from their conquerors. This is the consequence of their national prejudice, which, indeed, is not to be wondered at. English settlers often meet with great obstacles and vexations among them; but this is no more than what frequently happens in England itself, where provincial jealousies are often to be met with; but they make every distinction between a settler and a visiter: the latter will, at any rate, experience the most hospitable attention, unless he forfeit his claim to it by affecting to despise their poverty, or depreciate their reputation.

" North Wales is the most truly Welch. This was the superior country formerly. South Wales and Powys, the intermediate state, were tributary to it. To an English eye, South Wales is the most eligible and improvable country; and here, accordingly, English arts have made the most progress. Pembrokeshire has been called ' Little England beyond Wales.' The inhabitants of that country are descendants of a colony of Flemings, driven by inundation from their own soil, in the times of Henry the First. The Welch regard them as an inferior race. The commerce of South Wales is by far the most considerable: it has fertile vales, numerous towns and villages, collieries and iron factories of the most extensive description, and seats of rich gentlemen, either indigenous or alien, and is altogether the most *Anglicised* country. The Welch, in their true and original character, are now only to be found in the retreats of their highest mountains, where many little societies live, and have lived for centuries, in total seclusion from the bustle, and in almost total ignorance of the arts of mankind, and in the silent and undisturbed enjoyment of their beloved prejudices and their old national habits.

" The Welch are not a tall race, but they are generally of a robust form, and of a healthy constitution. They have usually an open and rounded countenance, with dark gray eyes, and sometimes light hair. I cannot agree in the eulogy which

some writers have bestowed on the beauty of the females. A very fine and sensible countenance, lighted up by sparkling dark eyes, may sometimes be seen, with great cleanliness of complexion; but I think the *masse* of Welch women are plain: their forms are by no means advantageously displayed: they are concealed by an uncouth dress, which has endured among them for ages, namely, the bed-gown with sleeves, the broad handkerchief over the shoulders, the mob cap and handkerchief round the head, or the round beaver hat alone. This last, with the natural hair in ringlets, is exceedingly becoming. The men's dress is not singular, except that by some their own country flannels are worn. They live very abstemiously: potatoes and sour milk, bacon and oat porridge, a dark heavy bread or cake, with various admixtures of vegetable and farinaceous substances, compose the usual food of the people. They seldom drink malt liquor, except at weddings, funerals, and fairs; on all which occasions they are inclined to excess. In South Wales, cider is a common beverage; but in the fields, during harvest, they prefer drinking sour milk, or butter-milk, to any thing. Provisions are, for the most part, much cheaper than in England, except in the neighbourhood of places of public resort, such as Aberystwith, or in those parts of the country which feel the influence of the great towns of Liverpool and Bristol."

HISTORY.*

"The first certain accounts that we collect of the history of Wales are on the invasion of the Romans, when it appears to have been divided into three principalities; the Silures, the Ordovices, and the Dimitæ. The Silures possessed all that tract of country bounded by the Severn, the Tame, and the Towey; which, comprehending the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, Hereford, and part of Gloucester, Worcester, and Caermarthenshires, comprised the greater part of South Wales. The Dimitæ inhabited that part

* From Mr. Barber's Tour.

of South Wales westward of the Towey; and the Ordovices, North Wales, including Anglesea.

'The Romans having subdued *Britannia Prima*, *i. e.* the southern part of England, advanced to the conquest of Wales, by them denominated *Britannia Secunda*: in this, however, they met with an unlooked-for opposition; the inhabitants were vigorous and brave; and the country, wildly piled together with mountains, forests, and morasses, presented an aggregation of difficulties that would have discouraged a people less ardent in their enterprises; nor did they succeed, until after a long warfare and a severe loss. The Silures and Dimitæ fell under the yoke in the reign of Vespasian, when they were vanquished by Julius Frontinus. The Ordovices were not finally subdued until the time of his successor, Agricola, who, according to Tacitus, exterminated the whole nation.

"The Romans retained possession of this country until A.D. 408, when they withdrew their legions, and the most warlike of the British youth, for the defence of their central dominions. The inroads of the Scots and Picts, which immediately followed, do not appear to have materially affected the Welsh; nor did the Saxons, though at constant war with them for several centuries, acquire any settled dominion in the country: yet they more than once partially overran Wales, obliging it to pay tribute; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, Harold, at the head of a great army, entering Wales, defeated Prince Griffith, sovereign of North Wales, and, establishing himself in Gwent* (Monmouthshire), began a palace at Portswit, which was, however, destroyed by Griffith before its completion.

"From the departure of the Romans, in 408, to the inroads of the Anglo-Norman chieftains in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, Wales was divided into numerous petty sovereignties or lordships, of varying name and extent, but tributary to an

* The Saxons at this period are supposed to have occupied Monmouth, Chepstow, Caerwent, and Caerleon.

imperial prince; though sometimes that dignity was split into two or three branches. These chiefs were usually at war with each other, or with their princes, who seldom obtained tribute when their means of enforcing it was questionable.

" The Anglo-Norman dominion in Wales was brought about in a manner wholly different from former conquests. William the First and his successors, finding sufficient employment in securing their English possessions, invited their chiefs, holding lands in the neighbourhood of Wales, to make incursions against the Welsh lords, upon their separate interests. The Norman leaders thereupon, by creating feuds among the native powers, siding with one or the other party, and breaking with them on convenient opportunities, contrived to fix themselves in various parts of Wales; whence their conquests extending, by degrees overspread the greater part of the country. The lands thus obtained became the property of the conquerors, who, under the title of lords marchers, were allowed to exercise an uncontrolled jurisdiction within their demesnes: but power acquired on such principles could only be retained by force; every petty despot secured himself in a fortress, and hence arose the extraordinary number of castles with which Wales is crowded, amounting, according to a native author,* to 143. The Welsh princes still held a considerable tract of country, frequently overthrew the intruders, and even carried their arms into England; but in the defeat of the brave Llewelyn, by Edward the First, Wales lost every remnant of its independence, and became definitively united to the crown of England.

" In the reign of Henry the Eighth, Wales was divided into twelve shires, and Monmouthshire was included among the English counties; the feudal despotism of the lords marchers was then abolished; and Wales, participating in the equal shelter of English jurisprudence, has proved itself as zealous in defending the common interests of the empire, as it was formerly conspicuous in struggling for its particular freedom."

* Mr. Pennant.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Wales is bounded on the north and west by the Irish Sea; on the east by Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire; on the south by the Bristol Channel. Its length, from north to south, is about 150 miles, and its breadth varies from 40 to 80 miles, comprehending an area of 4,752,000 acres. Of these, 890,570 acres are cultivated lands and gardens; 2,226,430, meadows and pasturages; 530,000, lands susceptible of cultivation; and 1,105,000, uncultivated lands, incapable of cultivation. The population amounts to about 750,000.

Wales is divided into North and South, containing twelve counties. North Wales contains the counties of Anglesea, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; and South Wales, the counties of Brecknock, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor.

The agricultural produce of Wales consists chiefly of cattle, which are generally small; sheep, famous for the flavour of the meat; and butter. Goats were formerly very numerous, but are now only to be met with in North Wales; and even there are rapidly disappearing, because, though not without use to the poor, they are destructive to plantations and agriculture. Those which do exist are private property; none, as in former times, running entirely wild. The rivers abound with salmon, trout, &c., and afford abundant amusement to the angler.

The chief mineral productions are lead, copper, iron, and slates. The manufactures are principally confined to flannels, stocks, and gloves. There are also extensive iron, tin, and copper works in South Wales.

The principal rivers are the Dee, the Wye, the Usk, the Conwy, the Clwyd, the Teivy, the Dovey, the Towey, the Neath, and the Taff. South Wales is also intersected by the Aberdare, Brecon, Swansea, and Neath canals; and a part of North Wales by the Montgomery and Ellesmere canals.

The cottages, in most parts of the Principality, are white-

washed, which gives them a very cleanly appearance. The process is repeated every year, if not oftener; and so partial is the Welshman to white lime, that no portion within reach, outside of the house, escapes his brush; the pigstye, the palings, and sometimes the roof, all undergo the same operation. The interior of the cottages does not, however, always exhibit a corresponding cleanliness. This custom is particularly observable in Glamorganshire.

The sledge is the common farming carriage in Wales. This is a most simple contrivance, consisting of two rude poles, between which the horse is placed; their ends trail on the ground, towards which extremity there are two or three cross bars, and from these rise a few upright sticks, completing the carriage. This vehicle is used for the conveyance of hay, straw, corn, &c.

CORACLES.

The fishermen of the Teivy and of many other rivers in South Wales make use of a singular kind of boats, called coracles, from the *coria*, or skins, with which they were originally covered. These vessels are constructed of willow twigs, in the manner of basket-work, and covered with a raw hide or coarse canvass, with a thick coating of pitch, to prevent leakage. They are generally about five feet and a half long, and four broad: in shape they resemble the section of a walnut shell, one end being rounded at the corners, and the other nearly pointed. They are intended to carry only one man, for whom there is a seat just above the centre, towards the broad end, and are made sufficiently light to be carried on the owner's back when he is going to or returning from his daily employment, or when he comes to rocky descents or falls in the river on which he is fishing. The dexterity with which the fisherman manages this apparently awkward vessel, and contrives to keep his just balance, is truly astonishing. The instrument with which he makes his way is a paddle, one end of which rests upon his shoulder, and the other is employed by his right hand in making a stroke alternately on each side. The left hand

conducts the net, and the line attached to it is held between the teeth. Two coracles usually go together, in order to assist each other in fishing. When not employed in fishing, they are placed at the doors of the fishermen's houses, and there is scarcely a cottage on the banks of the Teivy which is not furnished with one.

These vessels are now only applied to the purpose of fishing; but they were used by the ancient Britons as the means of intercourse between the opposite banks of rivers: and Pliny, in his account of Britain, speaks of a six days' navigation in the open sea with these coracles. Cæsar also made use of them in his Spanish expedition against Pompey, and ascribes their origin to the Britons.

SALMON SPEARING.*

"The custom of killing salmon by spearing in this country is as curious as that of fishing in coracles. When the fish come up the river to spawn, they are watched by the country people, as they turn up the sand and gravel in the shallow places with their snouts. When they are thus known to have taken their station in any particular part, the fishermen come with torches in the night to the water's edge. The light at once allures the salmon to the surface, and directs the aim of the spearer. This is, however, a practice which very much injures the fishery, and gives little to the fisherman besides the sport; for the fish are lean and of little value at the time of spawning. It is very entertaining to a stranger to accompany one of these nocturnal parties; the effect of the torch light on scenes so well disposed to favour imagination, is interesting; the whisper of expectance and the shout of success sound with increased impressions, as they interrupt the accustomed silence of the night."

MARRIAGES, &c.

The manners and customs which prevail in some parts of

* From Dr. Malkin's "South Wales."

North Wales, where the primitive simplicity of the Welsh character still exists, are peculiar. When a matrimonial contract has been entered into, the parents and friends of each party are apprised of it, and an invitation is given to the wedding, where, at the appointed day, every guest who dines drops his shilling, besides paying for what he drinks. The company very often amounts to two or three hundred, and sometimes more. This donation is intended to assist the young couple in purchasing the few and necessary articles with which to begin the world. When the woman is confined, the neighbours meet at the baptism, without any invitation, and present their free-will offerings,—usually a shilling to the woman herself, sixpence to the nurse, and sixpence to the cook, more or less, according to the ability and generosity of the giver.

The custom of *bundling*, or courting in bed, for which the Welsh have frequently been bantered, is only known in the most retired parts of North Wales; and, even there, is not practised in the manner which the terms suggest to the minds of those who have had the happiness of living surrounded by all the comforts and conveniencies of a more civilised state. It has arisen from the lowly circumstances in which the peasants live, and is totally dissociated in their minds from any idea of impropriety. In those thinly inhabited districts, the peasant has often to walk several miles after the labour of the day to visit his mistress; the night is far advanced before the lovers grow tired of each other's company; the bedding of a Welsh hut presents but little alarm of ceremony; and from sitting, or perhaps lying, on the hearth, they have only to shift their quarters to a heap of straw, or fern, covered with two or three blankets, where they chat till the morning dawns. This courtship often lasts for years, ere the swain can prevail upon the damsel to accept his hand; and during this period, the virtue of the parties is equally secure as in those more polished societies where the preliminaries to the matrimonial state are conducted with greater ceremony, but perhaps less sincerity.

FUNERALS.*

"When the parish-bell announces the death of a person, it is immediately inquired upon what day the funeral is to be; and on the night preceding that day, all the neighbours assemble at the house where the corpse is, which they call Ty Corph, *i. e.* 'the corpse's house.' The coffin, with the remains of the deceased, is then placed on the stools, in an open part of the house, covered with black cloth; or, if the deceased was unmarried, with a clean white sheet, with three candles burning on it. Every person on entering the house falls devoutly on his knees before the corpse, and repeats to himself the Lord's prayer, or any other prayer that he chooses. Afterwards, if he is a smoker, a pipe and tobacco are offered to him. This meeting is called Gwylnos, and in some places Pydreua. The first word means Vigil; the other is, no doubt, a corrupt word from Paderau, or Padereuau, that is, Paters, or Paternosters. When the assembly is full, the parish-clerk reads the common service appointed for the burial of the dead; at the conclusion of which, psalms, hymns, and other godly songs, are sung; and since methodism is become so universal, some one stands up and delivers an oration on the melancholy subject, and then the company drop away by degrees. On the following day the interment takes place, between two and four o'clock in the afternoon, when all the neighbours assemble again. It is not uncommon to see on such occasions an assembly of three or four hundred people, or even more. These persons are all treated with warm spiced ale, cakes, pipes, and tobacco; and a dinner is given to all those that come from far: I mean, that such an entertainment is given at the funerals of respectable farmers. They then proceed to the church; and at the end of that part of the burial service which is usually read in the church, before the corpse is taken from the church, every one of the congregation

* From Mr. William's "Observations on Snowdonia."

presents the officiating minister with a piece of money; the deceased's next relations usually drop a shilling each, others sixpence, and the poorer sort a penny a-piece, laying it on the altar. This is called offering, and the sum amounts sometimes to eight, ten, or more pounds at a burial. The parish-clerk has also his offering at the grave, which amounts commonly to about one-fourth of what the clergyman receives. After the burial is over, the company retire to the public-house, where every one spends his sixpence for ale; then all ceremonies are over."

PLANTING GRAVES.

The custom of planting evergreens over the graves of departed friends, and adorning them at certain seasons of the year with flowers, is very prevalent throughout Wales. Shakspeare refers to it with exquisite beauty in Cymbeline:

> "With fairest flowers,
> Whilst summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele,
> I'll sweeten thy sad grave: thou shalt not lack
> The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
> The azured harebell, like thy veins; no, nor
> The leaf of eglantine, whom, not to slander,
> Out-sweeten'd not thy breath."

The flowers are usually placed over the graves at Easter and Whitsuntide, and always by the nearest relatives and friends. The custom is of great antiquity, having been practised by the Greeks and Romans.

In Glamorganshire, the bed on which the corpse lies is usually strewed with flowers; and this custom is also alluded to by the Bard of Avon:

> "White his shroud as the mountain snow,
> Larded all with sweet flowers;
> Which be-wept to the grave did go,
> With true-love showers."

ALL SAINTS' EVE.

A custom prevails in Wales at this period, the origin of which is not clearly known. Some have attributed it to the

Druids, and suppose that it was instituted as an offering of thanksgiving for the fruits of the harvest. As soon as it becomes dark, bonfires are kindled, around which the peasants dance, hand in hand. The evening is concluded with a variety of rustic games and libations of cwrw.

WELSH GAMES.*

In former times there were "twenty-four Welsh or British games, of which there were ten *Gurolgampau*, or manly games; viz.—1. to lift up great weights; 2. running; 3. leaping; 4. swimming; 5. wrestling; 6. riding. These six were styled Tadogion; viz.—pertaining to fathers, or grown up persons, and required only bodily strength and activity; this last, Marchogaeth, is supposed to have included charioteering, or the skilful driving and management of different kinds of carriages. The other four were, 1. archery; 2. playing with the sword and buckler; 3. playing with the Cledda deuddwrn, or two-handed sword; 4. Chwarau ffoun ddwybig, or playing with the two-end staff or spear. Next to these were the ten *Mabolgampau*, or those more peculiarly adapted to young men; viz.—1. coursing; 2. fishing; 3. fowling. The remaining seven were of the domestic kind; 1. Barddoniaeth, or poetical composition; 2. Chwareu'r Delyn, or playing upon the harp; 3. reading Welsh; 4. singing with the harp; 5. singing between three or four, most probably in alternate stanzas, or Pennillion; 6. drawing or painting, particularly coats of arms; 7. heraldry. After these were four *Gogampiau*, or minor games: viz.—1. Chwarau Gwydd-bwyll, a game similar to that of draughts; 2. Chwarau Tawl-Bwrdd, probably backgammon, as this word is supposed to be derived from the Welsh language; viz. Back, little, and Cammawn, or Gammon, battle; and Tawl-Bwrdd means the toss on the table; 3. Chwarau Ffristeal, or the game of the dice-box: in what manner it was played is not known at present; 4. Cyweiriaw Telyn, or the tuning of the harp."

* From Mr. Williams's "Observations on Snowdonia."

SEVEN WONDERS OF WALES.

This appellation was formerly given to the mountain of Snowdon, St. Winifred's Well, Overton Churchyard, Gresford Bells, Llangollen Bridge, Pistyll Rhaiadyr, and Wrexham. If, however, a selection were now to be made of the seven wonders of Wales, some of these must yield the palm to the Menai and Conway bridges, and the aqueducts of Llangollen and Ceiriog, over the grandeur of which the works of nature alone can claim the pre-eminence.

JUMPERS.

It is probable that the traveller, in his progress through Wales, will meet with some of this singular class. The custom of jumping, during the performance of public worship, originated in the western part of Wales, about the year 1760, amongst the followers of Harris, Rowland, and others. It was soon after defended by Mr. W. Williams; and in the course of a few years, became very prevalent amongst the Whitfield methodists. The custom, however, is by no means universal, and is only practised on particular occasions. Some of its adherents attempt to justify it by the example of David, who danced before the Ark, and of the lame man, restored by our Saviour at the gate of the Temple, who leaped for joy. The jumping usually commences at the conclusion of the service, and is accompanied by loud groans and violent gesticulations, which are frequently continued till the parties sink down completely exhausted.

GLOSSARY;

OR,

EXPLANATION OF WELSH WORDS WHICH FREQUENTLY OCCUR IN THE NAMES OF PLACES.

Aber, the fall of one water into another, a confluence.
Al, power, most, very.
Allt, a cliff, the side of a hill.
Ar, upon, bordering upon.
Avon or *Afon*, a river.
Bach, little, small.
Bedd, a grave or sepulchre.
Bettws, a station between hill and vale.
Blaen, a point or end.
Bôd, a residence.
Braich, a branch, an arm.
Bryn, a hill, a mount.
Bwlch, a gap, defile, or pass.
Bychan, little, small.
Cader, a hill-fortress, a chair.
Cae, an enclosure, a hedge.
Caer, a city, a fort, a defensive wall.
Capel, a chapel.
Carn, a heap.
Carnedd, a heap of stones.
Carreg or *Careg*, a stone.
Castell, a castle, a fortress.
Cefn, a ridge, the upper side.
Clawdd, a dike, ditch, or trench.
Clogwyn, a precipice.
Coed, a wood.
Cors, a bog or fen.
Craig, a rock or crag.
Cwm, a valley, dale, or glen.
Dinas or *Ddinas*, a fort or fortified place.
Dol, a meadow or dale in the bend of the river.
Drws, a doorway, a pass.
Dû, black.
Dyffryn, a valley.
Eglwys, a church.
Ffynnon, a well, a spring.
Gaer. See *Caer*.
Garth, a hill bending round.
Glan, a brink or shore.
Glás, bluish or grayish green.
Glyn, a glen, or valley through which a river runs.
Gwyn, white, fair.
Gwys, a summons.
Hafod or *Havod*, a summer residence.
Llan, a church, a smooth area, an enclosure.
Llyn, a lake or pool.

Maen, a stone.
Maes, a plain, an open field.
Mawr, great, large.
Melin, a mill.
Moel, a smooth conical hill.
Morfa or *Morva*, a sea marsh.
Mynyd, a mountain.
Nant, a ravine, a brook.
Newydd, new.
Pen, a head, chief, or end.
Pentref, a village, a hamlet.
Pistyll, a spout, a cataract.
Plás, a hall or palace.
Pont, a bridge.
Porth, a ferry, a port, a gateway.
Pwll, a pit.
Rhaiadyr, a cataract.
Rhôs, a moist plain or meadow.
Rhyd, a ford.
Sarn, a causeway.
Tal, the front or head.
Tan, under.
Traeth, a sand.
Tre or *Tref*, a house, a town.
Tri, three.
Twr, a tower.
Ty, a house.
Y, the, on the, of.
Ym, my.
Yn, in, at, into.
Ynys, an island.
Ystrad, a vale, a dale.

TOURS IN WALES.

I. PLAN OF A TOUR IN NORTH WALES,

Embracing the most interesting Objects in that part of the Principality.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
	Shrewsbury.	Quarry Walk. Churches. Castle. Town Hall. Grammar School. Excursion to Hawkstone. Excursion to the Wrekin.
18	Oswestry...	Between Shrewsbury and Oswestry, see on the left the Breiddon Hills, and Lord Rodney's Pillar. Enter North Wales at Chirk.
5¾	Chirk.....	Chirk Castle. Aqueduct over the Ceiriog.
4¼	Ruabon	Monuments in the church. Wynn Stay and Park. Offa's Dyke.
6	Llangollen.	Between Ruabon and Llangollen, the Pont Cysylltau Aqueduct. Descend the declivity at either end of it, and pass beneath the arches. Beautiful Vale. Bridge. View of the Dee from the churchyard. Triangular Monument in churchyard. Plas Newydd. Excursion to Castle Dinas Bran. Valle Crucis Abbey, and Eliseg's Pillar. The road then proceeds along the beautiful valley of the Dee to Corwen.
10	Corwen	Pillar in churchyard. Excursion to Caer Drewyn. Excursion to the Berwyn Mountains.
5½	Pont y Glyn .	Romantic Scenery and Cataract.
4½	Cerig y Druidion.	

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
3	Cernioge Inn.	Beyond this inn, within a mile from Bettws, Waterloo Bridge.
9½	Bettws y Coed.	Two miles beyond, on the right, Rhaiadyr Wennol.
5	Capel Curig.	Two Lakes, and view of Snowdon. Excursion to the summit of Moel Siabod. Four miles beyond, pass Llyn Ogwen, and enter Nant Frangon, or the Vale of Beavers. Falls of Benglog.
7½	Tyn y Maes.	A mile further, Slate Quarries, and Ogwen Bank. Pass Llandegai Church and Penrhyn Castle.
7	Bangor.....	Cathedral. Pretty views from the adjacent hills. Slate Works at Port Penrhyn. Penrhyn Castle. Excursion to Beaumaris, either direct by the ferry, or round by the Menai Bridge. At Beaumaris, Castle and Baron Hill. Excursion to Holyhead, Amlwch, and Parys Mountain. At Holyhead, see Pier, Head Promontory, Caverns in the Rocks, and Rope Bridge to the South Stack. Excursion to Plas Newydd. Cromlechs in the Park.
5¼	Aber.....	Excursion to Rhaiadyr Mawr.
3	Penmaen Mawr.	Fine road belting this mountain.
6¼	Conway.....	Ancient Walls. Castle. Suspension Bridge and Embankment. Epitaph in church. Curious old House. Excursion to Llandudno and Great Orme's Head. From Conway proceed up the Vale of the Conwy to Llanrwst, visiting Rhaiadyr Porth Llwyd and Rhaiadyr

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
		Dolgarrog, situated to the right of the high road. This is a beautiful ride.
12	Llanrwst ...	Sculptures and Brasses in the Church. Bridge.
3	Bettws y Coed.	Thence return to Bangor by Capel Curig, and Nant Frangon: or, if on foot, proceed from Capel Curig, through the Pass of Llanberis, to Caernarvon.
22½	Bangor.	
9	Caernarvon.	Castle, with Room in which Edward II. was born. Town Walls. View from Tuthill Rock. News Room and Baths. Excursion to the Vale and Lakes of Llanberis, Dolbadern Castle, and Waterfall of Caunant Mawr. A carriage may proceed as far as Dolbadern; but the Pass of Llanberis, beyond it, is only accessible on a pony, or walking. About 6 miles from Caernarvon, on the road towards Beddgelart, pass Nant Mill, and, a mile further, reach Llyn Cwellyn. Thence ascend Snowdon, a guide to which may be procured at the house on the side of this lake. Two miles further, pass Llyn y Gader and the rock called Pitt's Head.
12	Beddgelart.	Beautiful situation. Excursion up the charming valley of Nant Gwynned, or Nant Wynan.
1½	Pont Aberglaslyn.	The Mountain Pass, between Beddgelart and this bridge, is one of the finest scenes in Wales.
7¼	Tan y Bwlch.	Excursion to Maentwrog and Rhaiadyr Dû.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
2¾	FESTINIOG ...	Charming situation. Excursion to the Falls of the Cynfael, and Pistyll y Cwm. Return by Maentwrog and Tan y Bwlch, in the way to Tremadoc.
9¼	TREMADOC ...	Pretty situation. Extraordinary Embankment. Excursion to Criccieth and Pwllheli. Proceed along the top of the Embankment, and cross the sands to Harlech. This should never be attempted without the Guide.
10	HARLECH.....	Castle.
10	BARMOUTH...	Singular situation of many of the houses on the side of the rock. Fine sands. Proceed up the Maw in a boat, or along the road on the banks of the river to Dolgelley, either mode affording fine views.
10	DOLGELLEY...	County Hall. Fine view from the Bridge. Excursion to Rhaiadyr Dû at Dol-y-Melynllyn, Rhaiadyr y Mawddach and Pistyll y Cayne. Excursion to Dinas Mowddu, Mallwyd, and the Fall of the Dovey. Ascend Cader Idris, and return to Dolgelley, or descend on the opposite side of the mountain to Llyn Talyllyn. From Dolgelley proceed towards Machynlleth, winding round the foot of Cader Idris, and passing by Llyn Teigraienyn, Llyn Talyllyn, and through the valley of the Dyflas, in which are several small cascades.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
16¼	Machynlleth.	Remains of Owen Glyndwr's Parliament House. Thence proceed along the valley of the Dyfi, or Dovey, and enter South Wales, near Garreg, from which Aberdovey is seen on the opposite side of the river; and pass through Talybont to Aberystwith.*
18	Aberystwith.	Ruins of Castle, and fine view from them. Marine Parade. Lead Mines in the vicinity. Excursion to Llanbadern. Ascend Pendinas Hill.
11½	Devil's Bridge.	Romantic appearance of the Bridge. Falls of the Mynach. Fall of the Rheidol. Fine view from the windows of the Hafod Arms. Singular species of Ants in the neighbouring woods. Excursion to the Parson's Bridge and Pont Herwid. Excursion to Hafod and Strata Florida Abbey, or to each separately. Excursion to the summit of Plinlimmon. On the road from Devil's Bridge to Llanidloes, re-enter North Wales at Steddva Gerrig, and proceed down the valley of the Wye, passing by Llangerrig.
18½	Llanidloes. .	Excursion to the Sources of the Severn and the Wye, on Plinlimmon. The road from this place to Newtown runs parallel with the Severn the whole of the way.
13	Newtown. . . .	Altar-piece and Screen in church.

* Although Aberystwith and the Devil's Bridge are situated in South Wales, they may be most conveniently visited in the North Wales Tour.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
9	Montgomery.	Fine view from Town Hill.
8	Welsh Pool.	Curious Chalice in church. Powis Castle, and fine views from it.
9½	Llan y Mynach.	Extensive Lime Works. Fine view from the top of the hill.
10	Llanrhaiadyr.	Excursion to Pistyll Rhaiadyr.
13	Oswestry.	
18	Shrewsbury.	

Or,

	Dolgelley..	As before.
9½	Dinas Mowddu.	
2	Mallwyd....	Large Yew Trees in churchyard. Fall of the Dovey at Pont Fallwyd.
2	Dinas Mowddu.	About halfway between this place and Bala, pass the defile called Bwlch y Groes; and a little beyond it, to the left of the road, the Cascade of the Twrch.
17	Bala.....	Lake abounding with fish.
16	Llanrhaiadyr.	Thence to Shrewsbury, as before.

Or,

	Devil's Bridge.	As before.
3¾	Cwm Ystwith.	Lead Mines.
14½	Rhaiadyr...	Pretty view of the Wye. Excursion to Cwm Elian. Excursion to Abbey Cwm Hir.
10	Penybont....	Excursion to Llandrindod Wells. Beyond Penybont, pass by Llandegley, in the way to New Radnor.
9	New Radnor.	Excursion to Water Break its Neck.
6¾	Kington.	
14	Leominster..	Altar-piece in Church. Butter Cross. Figure on Almshouse.
12	Bromyard.	
13¾	Worcester...	Cathedral. China Works.

II. ANOTHER PLAN OF A TOUR IN NORTH WALES.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
	SHREWSBURY.	See Tour I.
18	OSWESTRY...	See Tour I.
5¾	CHIRK.....	See Tour I.
7	LLANGOLLEN.	See Tour I.
6	RUABON.....	See Tour I.
5½	WREXHAM...	Fine Church. Monuments by Roubiliac, and Pictures in the church. Beyond Wrexham, pass Gresford and Eaton Hall.
11½	CHESTER.....	Cathedral. New Bridge. Shire Hall in the Castle. Town Walls. Curious construction of the Streets. Ancient Houses. Excursion to Eaton Hall.
7	HAWARDEN.	
5	NORTHOP.	
6½	HOLYWELL...	St. Winifred's Well. Excursions to Basingwerk Abbey and Mostyn Hall.
10	ST. ASAPH....	Cathedral. Fine view of the Vale of Clwyd from its tower. Tomb of Dr. Barrow.
5¼	DENBIGH....	Ruins of the Castle. Fine view of the Vale of Clwyd.
8	RUTHIN.....	Remains of the Castle and Bowling-green. Beautiful prospect of the Vale of Clwyd. Thence return to St. Asaph.
13¼	ST. ASAPH....	Beyond this place pass Kinmel.
7	ABERGELEY ..	Cave Hill and Cavern.
11½	CONWAY.....	See Tour I.
12	LLANRWST....	See Tour I.
3	BETTWS Y COED.	See Tour I.
5	CAPEL CURIG.	See Tour I.
7½	TYN Y MAES.	See Tour I.
7	BANGOR.....	See Tour I. Excursion to Aber, Rhaiadyr Mawr, and Penmaen Mawr.

From Bangor proceed to other parts of North Wales, as in the First Tour.

Of course, the plan of these Tours may be reversed; but the tourist is recommended to follow the route indicated, as it exhibits the scenery in the most favourable manner. The views at the beginnings of these Tours are comparatively on a small scale, and would consequently be seen to considerable disadvantage if the traveller had previously witnessed the sublime grandeur of Snowdon and Cader Idris.

It is probable, however, that many travellers will avail themselves of the steam-packet, which goes daily, during the summer, from Liverpool to Beaumaris and Bangor. Six hours will place them in the midst of the finest marine scenery of North Wales; and in six days they may visit the romantic beauties of Snowdonia's mountains, lakes, and glens. The following plan of a Tour will assist them in visiting the most remarkable objects.

III. TOUR IN NORTH WALES FROM LIVERPOOL.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
	LIVERPOOL...	Pass the Estuary of the Dee, Great Orme's Head, Priestholme Island, and land at Beaumaris.
60	BEAUMARIS..	Castle. Baron Hill. Excursion to Plas Newydd.
		Thence proceed across the Menai Bridge, or cross the ferry to Bangor.
6½	BANGOR.....	Cathedral. Pretty views from adjacent hills. Slate Works at Port Penrhyn. Penrhyn Castle.
		Thence proceed to Aber, Penmaen Mawr, Conway, Llanrwst, and Bettws y Coed, as in the First Tour.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
29½	Bettws y Coed.	A mile distant, Waterloo Bridge. Two miles beyond, on the right, Rhaiadyr Wennol.
5	Capel Curig.	Return to Bangor, as in First Tour.
14½	Bangor.....	Thence to Caernarvon, by land or water, as the tide may serve.
9	Caernarvon.	See First Tour.
12	Beddgelart .	See First Tour. Visit Pont Aberglaslyn. From Beddgelart proceed up the Valley of Gwynned to Capel Curig.
12	Capel Curig.	Return to Bangor, through Nant Frangon, as before.
14½	Bangor.....	Return to Liverpool by the steam-packet.

Or,

If the tourist prefers going by land to Liverpool, he may take the following route:

	Bangor.....	Thence to Llangollen, reversing the route in the First Tour.
51½	Llangollen .	Thence to Chester, as in Second Tour.
23	Chester.	
17½	Liverpool.	

Or,

	Bangor.....	Thence to Chester, reversing the route in the Second Tour, and passing through Conway, St. Asaph, and Denbigh.
108	Chester.	
17½	Liverpool.	

Or,

The traveller may visit the other parts of North Wales, by extending his journey from Beddgelart, as pointed out in Tour I. and terminating it at Shrewsbury or Worcester.

IV. PLAN OF A TOUR IN SOUTH WALES,

Pointing out the most interesting Objects in that part of the Principality.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
	Bristol.....	Cathedral. St. Mary Redcliffe. Commercial Rooms. City Library. Park Street Institution. Excursion to Clifton and St. Vincent's Rocks. Excursion to the Cottages at Henbury. Excursion to Leigh Court.
34½	Gloucester .	Cathedral. Mineral Spring. View from Vineyard Hill.
16½	Ross.....	Church and Monuments. View from the Prospect Ground. House of the Man of Ross.
		Thence descend the Wye in a boat, passing by Wilton Castle, Goodrich Court and Castle, Lidbrook and Coldwell Rocks. Land at Symond's Yat to enjoy the view from the top of it, and then proceed by the boat, passing by the site of the New Weir, which has been removed, and the Great and Little Doward, to Monmouth. Or, if the tourist objects to a water excursion, he may proceed across Wilton Bridge to Monmouth. The distance by water is 20 miles; by land, 10½.
10½	Monmouth ..	Remains of the Castle, the birth-place of Henry the Fifth. Priory House, with Library of Geoffrey of Monmouth. Pretty Walks in the vicinity. Excursion to the Kymin Hill, fine view. Excursion to the Buckstone, fine view. Excursion to Troy House.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
8	RAGLAND....	Ruins of the Castle.
6	USK	Fine view from the Bridge. Pretty Walk to the Ruins of the Castle. Curious Inscription in the church. Ancient Camps in the vicinity.
8	NEWPORT....	Remains of the Castle. Prospect from the Churchyard.
		Thence pass by Tredegar Park to Caerdiff.
11¼	CAERDIFF ...	Castle, Keep, Walks, Dungeon in which Robert, Duke of Normandy, was confined. Quay and Iron Wharfs.
2½	LLANDAFF ...	Cathedral.
		Thence pass by the Melin Gruffyth Iron and Tin Works, and cross the river Taff to Caerphilly.
6	CAERPHILLY .	Magnificent Ruins of the Castle. Leaning Tower.
		Then return to the river, and, passing by Taff's Well, proceed up the interesting valley of the Taff to Pont y Pridd. The hills on each side rise to a considerable height, whilst, along the bottom of the vale, the river forms a roaring cataract. The Caerdiff canal is parallel with it, and, in some parts, there are two roads, and two rail roads, presenting a singular scene. If the tourist do not wish to see Pont y Pridd, he may proceed by the direct road to Merthyr Tydvil.
7	PONT Y PRIDD.	Remarkable Bridge, commanding a fine view. Two Waterfalls in the vicinity. Excursion up the Valley of the Rontha.
		Thence pass by Quaker's Yard and

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
		the Plymouth Iron Works, still pursuing the Valley of the Taff to Merthyr Tydvil.
12	MERTHYR TYDVIL.	Cyfarthfa Iron Works, which are the most extensive. Pendarron Iron Works.
13	GLYN NEATH.	The inn here is called the Lamb and Flag, the only name by which the place is known in this part of the country.
2	PONT NEATH VAUGHAN.	Excursion to the Waterfalls of the Hepste, Mellte, and Purthen. The tourist may make this excursion, however, from Glyn Neath, as the inn there is a better resting place than that at Pont Neath Vaughan.
		Thence descend the beautiful Vale of Neath, in which are several gentlemen's seats. See, on the left, but on the other side of the river, Melincourt Waterfall. Leave, on the right, the Cascade of Aberdylais, and pass by Cadoxton to Neath. The road from Pont Neath Vaughan to Neath has been very much improved within a few years.
12	NEATH	Ruins of the Castle. Ruins of the Abbey. Copper Works and Iron Founderies. Excursion to Gnoll Castle and Melincourt Waterfall. Excursion to Aberdylais Cascade. Excursion to Briton Ferry. Excursion to Margam Park.
		Proceed to Swansea, leaving Morristown on the right.
8½	SWANSEA	Remains of the Castle. Modern Town Hall. Potteries. Harbour and Piers. Burrows Promenade. Sands. Copper

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
		Works in the vicinity. Excursion into Gower.
9	PONT AR DULAS.	
17¼	CAERMARTHEN.	Guildhall, with Portrait of Sir T. Picton. Picton's Monument. Parade. Excursion to Abergwilly Palace and Merlin's Hill.
9½	ST. CLEAR'S..	Pass by Tavernspite to Cold Blow.
11	COLD BLOW.	
7½	TENBY	Ruins of Castle, and fine view from them. Romantic character of the Rocks. Excellent Sands. Remains of the Town Walls. Church and Monuments. Singular Arch in the churchyard. St. Catherine's Rock. Excursion to Caldy and St. Margaret's Islands. Excursion to Penally, Giltar Point, and Manorbeer Castle. Thence proceed to Pembroke, leaving Manorbeer Castle to the left, and passing by Lamphey.
10	PEMBROKE...	Ruins of the Castle. Dock Yard in the vicinity. Excursion to Carew. Excursion to Stackpool Court, and round the coast to St. Gowan's Chapel, Bosherton Meer, the Stacks, and Lenny Head. Aquatic Excursion to Milford Haven.
7	MILFORD....	Church, containing Vase, and part of the Mast of l'Orient.
7½	HAVERFORD-WEST.	Remains of the Castle. Parade. Excursion to Picton Castle.
15½	ST. DAVID'S..	Cathedral; Shrine of St. David; numerous Monuments; Tomb of Giraldus Cambrensis; Tomb of Edmund Tudor. Ruins of the Episcopal Palace.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
16	Fishguard ..	Echo near the Church. In the vicinity, the Rock upon which the French landed in 1797. This may be taken in the way from St. David's.
7	Newport.	
10½	Cardigan ...	Remains of the Castle. Excursion to the Ruins of St. Dogmael's Abbey. Thence proceed in a boat up the Teivy to Kilgerran, as the banks of the river are remarkably picturesque. The time of starting must, of course, be regulated by the tide.
3	Kilgerran ..	Remains of the Castle. Tin-plate Manufactory in the vicinity.
8	Newcastle in Emlyn.	Ruins of the Castle, commanding a fine view. Thence proceed, parallel with the Teivy, to Lampeter.
20	Lampeter	St. David's College.
23¼	Caermarthen.	Thence continue the tour up the Vale of the Towey, on each side of which there is a road to Llandilo Vawr. Pass by Middleton Hall, Dryslyn Castle, Grongar Hill, Golden Grove, and Dynevor Castle.
14¾	Llandilo Vawr.	Excursion to Dynevor Castle in Newton Park. Excursion to Carreg Cennen Castle, and Glenheir Waterfall. Thence there are two roads to Llandovery, one on each side of the Towey. That through Llangadock is only passable in fine weather.
14½	Llandovery.	Beyond this place the road passes through the romantic pass of Cwm Dwr.
9	Trecastle.	

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
11	BRECON	Remains of the Castle. Two public walks along the Usk and the Honddu. Birth-place of Mrs. Siddons. Church of St. John. College.
		The whole of the road between this place and Caermarthen has been very much improved within a few years, so that not a single hill now impedes the progress of the traveller.
		From Brecon to Abergavenny the road proceeds down the Valley of the Usk. About 11 miles beyond Brecon it passes the ruins of Tretower Castle.
13¾	CRICKHOWELL.	Remains of Castle. Pretty scenery in the vicinity. About 2½ miles beyond this place pass the County Stone, which designates the boundary of Wales.
6¼	ABERGAVENNY.	Ruins of the Castle. View from the Terrace. View through Tudor's Gate. Ascend the Sugar Loaf Mountain. Ascend Skyrrid Mawr. Excursion to Llanthony Abbey.
16½	MONMOUTH ..	Thence proceed by the New Road along the banks of the Wye to Chepstow, passing Redbrook, Llandogo Tintern, Tintern Abbey, and Moss Cottage. Ascend Windcliff, and, if it be Tuesday or Friday, see the grounds of Pierce-field.
15½	CHEPSTOW....	Ruins of Castle. Prison of the Regicide Marten. Church; Monument of second Earl of Worcester; Tombstone of Marten, with singular Inscription. Iron Bridge. Ebbing and Flowing Well.
	BRISTOL	From Chepstow to this place by steam-

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
		packet, or proceed to Beachley, and cross the Severn at the Aust Passage.

Or,

If the tourist be riding on horseback, or walking, he may make the following deviation from the preceding route:—

	SWANSEA	As before.
6	LLOUGHOR....	Vestiges of the Castle. Views from the church. Then ford the river Lloughor, or cross it in the ferry-boat, according to the state of the tide.
5	LLANELLY....	Fine view from Pembree Hill between this place and Kidwelly.
9	KIDWELLY....	Ruins of the Castle. Church Spire. Then proceed to Llanstephan, and ford the river Towey, or cross it in a boat, according to the tide.
6	LLANSTEPHAN.	Ruins of the Castle. Thence cross the river Tave, just on this side of Llaugharne.
5	LLAUGHARNE.	Cloak and Mantle in the Church. Shells found on the Sands. Green Bridge may be visited in the way to Tenby.
16	TENBY.....	Thence proceed as before.

V. ANOTHER PLAN OF A TOUR IN SOUTH WALES.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
	BRISTOL.....	See Tour IV.
34½	GLOUCESTER..	See Tour IV.
16½	ROSS.....	See Tour IV.
10½	MONMOUTH ..	See Tour IV. Thence by the New Road along the banks of the Wye to Chepstow. See Tour IV.
15½	CHEPSTOW....	See Tour IV.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
5¾	Caerwent ...	Traces of the Roman Fortifications.
9	Caerleon....	Traces of the Roman Fortifications, and of an Amphitheatre called Arthur's Round Table.
3	Newport....	Thence proceed to Brecon, as in Tour IV.
305½	Brecon.....	As before.
11	Glasbury....	Beyond this place pass Maeslough.
4¼	Hay.....	Chalice in the church. View from the churchyard. Excursion to Clifford Castle. Excursion to Clyro Forest.
19	Hereford ...	Cathedral. Castle Green. Nelson's Column. Shire Hall.

Or,

	Brecon.....	As before, either in Tour IV. or V.
11	Glasbury....	As before.
4¼	Hay.....	As before.
12½	Kington.	
14	Leominster..	Altar-piece in the church. Butter Cross. Figure on Almshouse.
12	Bromyard.	
13¾	Worcester..	Cathedral. China Works.

VI. ANOTHER PLAN OF A TOUR IN SOUTH WALES.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
	Lampeter....	As in Tour IV.
17	Llandilo Vawr.	See Tour IV.
14½	Llandovery.	See Tour IV.
22¼	Builth.....	Remains of the Castle. Park Wells.
7	Llandrindod.	Wells.
3	Penybont....	Thence to Worcester, as in Tour I.
55½	Worcester.	

VII. ANOTHER PLAN OF A TOUR IN SOUTH WALES.

Miles.		Most remarkable objects.
	CAERDIFF	As in Tour IV. Excursion to Llandaff and Caerphilly.
12½	COWBRIDGE.	
8	BRIDGEND....	Excursion to Ogmore Castle.
7	PYLE INN.	
1¾	MARGAM.. ..	Remains of the Abbey. Ancient Crosses. Park, Conservatory, and Orangery.
11	NEATH	See Tour IV.
11	GLYN NEATH.	Excursion to Pont Neath Vaughan, and the Waterfalls of the Purthen, Hepste, and Mellte. Then return to Neath.
11	NEATH	Thence proceed, as in Tour IV.

The preceding Tours in South Wales may of course be considerably shortened, if the traveller go direct from Bristol to Newport, Swansea, or Tenby, by the steam-packet. In this case, however, many interesting objects will be lost.

Some persons may wish to unite the two portions of the Principality in the same tour, and content themselves with viewing the most prominent features of each. South Wales ought then to be visited first, as the scenery is on a smaller scale than that of North Wales. The following route may be pursued. It is unnecessary again to notice the excursions and the most remarkable objects, as they have been pointed out in the preceding Tours.

VIII. PLAN OF A TOUR IN SOUTH AND NORTH WALES.

Miles.		Miles.	
	Bristol.	13¾	Brecon.
15½	Chepstow.	16¼	Builth.
12	Ragland.	7	Llandrindod.
9	Abergavenny.	3	Penybont.
6¼	Crickhowel.	13	Rhaiadyr.

Miles.	
14½	Cwm Ystwith.
3	Hafod.
4	Devil's Bridge.
11½	Aberystwith.
18	Machynlleth.
	Ascend Plinlimmon.
16¼	Dolgelley.
	Ascend Cader Idris.
10	Barmouth.
10	Harlech.
10	Tremadoc.
9¼	Festiniog.
2¾	Tan y Bwlch.
7¼	Pont Aberglaslyn.
1½	Beddgelart.
	Ascend Snowdon.
12	Caernarvon.
7	Dolbadern. Return to
7	Caernarvon.
6½	Menai Bridge.
2½	Bangor.
5¼	Aber.
3	Penmaen Mawr.
6¼	Conway.
14½	Bangor.

Miles.	
7	Tyn y Maes.
7½	Capel Curig.
5	Bettws y Coed.
9½	Cernioge Inn.
3	Cerig y Druidion.
4½	Pont y Glyn.
5½	Corwen.
10	Llangollen.
6	Ruabon.
4¼	Chirk.
5¾	Oswestry.
13	Llanrhaiadyr.
10	Llan y Mynach.
9½	Welsh Pool.
8	Montgomery.
9	Bishop's Castle.
12¼	Knighton.
7	Presteign.
6¼	Kington.
20¼	Hereford.
14¼	Ross.
20	Monmouth, by water.
15½	Chepstow, by new road.
15½	Bristol.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

ABER,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bangor	5½	Llanfair Vechan	2
Beaumaris, across the sands	5½	Menai Bridge	7¾
Conway	9½	Penmaen Mawr	3
Llandegai	3½	Port Penrhyn	3½

Is a pretty little village, situated at the mouth of a small stream which here flows across the Lavan Sands into the Irish Sea. It is sometimes called Abergwyngregin, from the number of cockles found on the coast.

Near the bridge is the Mwd, an artificial mount, on which once stood the palace of Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, Prince of Wales. Vestiges of the moat, and of the cut from the river which supplied it, are still visible.

Aber is sometimes frequented in summer for sea-bathing, the sandy coast being favourable for that purpose. This is the last of the ferries over the Menai Strait to Anglesea. At low water, the walk from the village across the Lavan Sands, to the ferry, is about four miles. The stranger must not venture without a guide, as the sands frequently shift, and render the passage dangerous. In foggy weather, the bell of Aber Church, which was presented by Lord Bulkeley, in 1817, is constantly rung, with a view to direct those persons whose business compels them to adventure. Since the erection of the Menai bridge, however, this ferry is seldom used.

Inn. The Bull's Head, where cars and post-horses may be obtained. This is a good station from which to ascend *Penmaen Mawr*.

RHAIADYR MAWR OR GWYN.

A romantic glen, about two miles in length, leads from Aber to Rhaiadyr Mawr, or the Great Cataract, sometimes called Rhaiadyr Gwyn. The upper part of this waterfall runs through a narrow and crooked channel, and the lower portion is sometimes broken into several divisions by the rugged face of the impending cliff. The total height of the fall is upwards of eighty feet. In wet weather, the lower part forms one unbroken sheet.

CAR GWILLIM DU.

In a field called Car Gwillim Dû, near Aber, is an artificial cave, in which William de Breos was interred. This potent baron was taken prisoner by Llewelyn ap Gryffyd, at the siege of Montgomery, in the reign of Henry III. During his captivity at Aber, he not only gained the friendship of his conqueror, but the affections of his wife, with whom he carried on an intrigue. This did not come to the knowledge of Llewelyn till after the baron had obtained his ransom. He then solicited the favour of a visit; and having once more got De Breos in his power, gratified his revenge by hanging him on a hill opposite his palace, and shewing him in this situation to his wife, cruelly asking her what she would give for a sight of her lover. Tradition has preserved the memory of this event, in a distich which has been thus translated: —

"Lovely princess," said Llewelyn,
"What will you give to see your Willim?"

"Wales, and England, and Llewelyn,
I'd give them all to see my Willim."

ABERAERON, OR ABERYRON,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberystwith	16	Lampeter, or Llanbedr	15
Cardigan	23		

Is a neat little village situated in a vale at the mouth of the

river Aeron or Yron, over which is a bridge. It has a tolerable inn.

A pleasant excursion may be made up the Vale of Aeron, for seven or eight miles, and a fine view of it obtained from *Tri-crug-hill*, so called from the three tumuli on its summit.

ABERDARE,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Glyn Neath	8	Pont y Pridd	9
Merthyr Tydvil	6		

Is a populous village situated on the river Cynon, and noted for its iron works. Four miles to the north is the *Hirwaen Furnace*. A canal leads from this place to the Cardiff Canal.

ABERDOVEY,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberystwith, across the sands	11	Towyn	4
Machynlleth	10		

Or Aberdyvi, is a small sea-port, situated, as its name imports, at the mouth of the Dovey or Dyvi. It stands on the north bank of this river, at the foot of some romantic rocks, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. A number of vessels are employed in the import of shop goods from Bristol and Liverpool, and the export of the productions of the Vale of Dovey. There is a ferry over the river, and the sands may be crossed at low water.

ABERFRAW,

IN ANGLESEA,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Mona Inn	8	Newborough	7

Is a small village at the mouth of the Fraw. It is only remarkable as having been the residence of the princes of North Wales from the time of Roderic Mawr in 843, to the death of Llewelyn the Great in 1282.

ABERGAVENNY,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Brecon, by Crickhowell	20	London	147
Chepstow, by Ragland	21	Monmouth	16½
Crickhowell	6½	Pontypool	10½
Hereford	24	Ragland	9
Llanthony Abbey	10	Usk	11

Is an ancient but handsome and well-built town, with about 4000 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the rivulet Gavenny with the Usk, and at the foot of the Derry, one of the hills supporting the Sugar Loaf Mountain.

At the south end of the town are the picturesque ruins of the Castle, which was originally built in the reign of William I. The gate-house is still standing, and the form of two courts may yet be traced amid the ruins. The castle-terrace commands a delightful view of the Vale of Usk.

The town was formerly fortified, but of its four gates, only that called Tudor's Gate remains. The landscape, as seen through this arch, is particularly beautiful.

The Church of St. Mary was once attached to a priory. It is a large Gothic structure, which appears to have been originally built in the form of a cross, but has undergone so many alterations that little of its original features remains. It contains several monuments of the Herbert and other families. The Priory-house is now let out in lodgings.

Abergavenny has a Free School, founded by Henry VIII., several Meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic Chapel. The inns are, the Greyhound, the Angel, and the Golden Lion.

SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN.

This elevated point rises 1852 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible from Bitcomb Hill, near Longleat in Wiltshire, and from the Stiper Stones in Shropshire. The ascent is by no means difficult, as a light carriage might be driven to within 100 paces of the summit. The view from this point is

extensive and diversified. To the west stretches the beautiful Vale of the Usk, winding amid the recesses of mountains, and extending to the south into the fertile plain terminated by the Clytha Hill. Above it towers the magnificent Blorenge, and in the midst rises the Little Skyrrid. To the north extends a circular range of mountains, from the extremity of the Black Mountains above Llanthony to the Table Rock near Crickhowell. To the east the eye looks down on the broken crags of the Great Skyrrid, which starts up in the midst of a rich and cultivated region. Beyond, the Malvern Hills, the Graig, the Garway, and the eminences above Monmouth, bound the horizon. To the south appear the Severn, and the hills of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.

Tourists who wish to visit the Sugar Loaf should commence by ascending the Derry, about a mile along the Hereford road, and should descend the side of the Rolben. The whole excursion may be accomplished in four hours.

SKYRRID MAWR, OR ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

This eminence, which rises 1498 feet above the level of the sea, is situated between Abergavenny and Llanvihangel; though the summit is less elevated than that of the Sugar Loaf, yet its insulated situation, abrupt declivity, and craggy fissures, produce an effect more sublime and striking than the smooth and undulating surface of the Sugar Loaf and Derry. At the summit is a small circular cavity, formed near the verge of the precipice, supposed to have been the site of a Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to St. Michael. The ascent may be commenced from a farm-house called Landewi Skyrrid, on the road to Ross.

LITTLE SKYRRID.

This is a beautiful swelling hill, rising to the height of 765 feet. The summit presents a prospect more delightful, though not so extensive as those from the Sugar Loaf and Great Skyrrid.

BLAENAVON IRON WORKS

Are frequently visited from Abergavenny. They are about six miles distant. Several hundred workmen are employed there, and the iron is conveyed to the neighbouring canal by a railway.

THE BLORENGE MOUNTAIN,

To the west of Abergavenny, rises 1720 feet in height, and forms the north-east boundary of the valley called *Avon Llwyd.* The sides are covered with woods and fields, and the summit with short herbage. The highest part is only accessible on one side, but the ascent affords fine views.

WHITE CASTLE, OR CASTLE GWYN.

The ruins of this building are situated about half way between Abergavenny and Monmouth. They are of irregular form, flanked by several circular towers, one of which is sixty feet high. The castle is supposed to have been erected by the Normans.

ABERGELEY,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Conway	11½	Llandulas	2¼
Denbigh, by St. Asaph	12¼	Rhuddlan	5
Diserth	8	St. Asaph	7
Holywell	17		

Or Abergeleu, is situated on the edge of Rhuddlan Marsh, and is resorted to during the summer, the sands being firm, extensive, and well adapted for bathing, and the surrounding country abounding with pleasing scenery. The distance, however, to the water's edge is at least half a mile. The town consists principally of one street, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. *Inns.*—The Bee, and the Union Hotel.

About a mile distant is an immense calcareous rock, called *Cefn Ogo,* or *Cave Hill,* in which is a large cavern. The mouth

resembles the arched entrance to a cathedral, and the interior is divided by a wall of rock into two apartments.

Cave Hill commands an extensive and varied prospect. To the east is an uninterrupted view of St. Asaph, the Vale of Clywd, and the mountains of Flintshire, together with a considerable portion of Cheshire and Lancashire, and the town of Liverpool. To the north the Isle of Man is seen in the horizon, and to the west appears that of Anglesea. The mountains of Caernarvonshire close the view towards the south.

From the neighbouring mountains large quantities of lime are sent to Liverpool and other parts of England.

About a mile from Abergeley, on the right of the road towards Conway, is *Gwrch*, a modern-built house in the castellated style.

ABERYSTWITH,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberaeron	16	London, by Ross	210
Devil's Bridge	11½	London, by Worcester	208
Hafod	15½	Machynlleth	18
Lampeter	27½	Plinlimmon	16
Lampeter, by Aberaeron	29	Rhaiadyr, by Devil's Bridge	29½
Llanbadarn Vawr	1½	Towyn, across the Dovey	15
Llanidloes, by Devil's Bridge.	30	Tregaron	18
Llanidloes, by New Road, about	28		

This fashionable watering-place and market-town is pleasantly situated near the centre of Cardigan Bay, at the mouths of the rivers Ystwith and Rheidol. Over the latter is a long stone bridge of five arches. The town is well laid out, and is the most populous in the county, the inhabitants exceeding 4000. Within a few years, it has experienced great improvement; the houses have multiplied rapidly, the roads have been much improved, and pleasant walks have been formed in the environs.

The Marine Parade is an elegant crescent, formed since 1819, and situated on the margin of the sea. Each extremity is bounded by heights: at the north end is Craiglais, or

Constitution Hill, and at the south the castle ruins, both of which possess excellent walks. The Marine Terrace, which forms the east side of the parade, consists of handsome and commodious houses, most of which are let for lodgings during the summer. They command an excellent view of the sea and of the beach, from which pleasure boats are constantly starting.

The Custom House stands on the south-west part of the terrace, at the corner of Pier Street: it was erected in 1773. At the south end of the terrace is a gateway, forming the entrance to the Castle House, a singular-looking building, erected by Mr. Uvedale Price as a summer residence: it is in the Gothic castellated style, consisting of three octagonal towers, and is now occupied as a lodging-house, belonging to the Belle Vue Hotel.

Beyond it are the Ruins of the Castle, situated on a lofty rock projecting into the sea. Several of the dilapidated towers and a considerable portion of the walls still remain. This castle was founded by Gilbert de Strongbow, in the reign of Henry I., and rebuilt by Edward I. in 1277. It was considered a fortress of great strength, and was once the residence of Cadwalader. During the reign of Charles I. it was used as a mint, and after his death was held for some time by the royal troops. Cromwell, however, battered it from the neighbouring height, called Pendinas Hill, and effected its demolition. The ruins are interspersed with walks, which form an excellent promenade and command fine views, including the whole of Cardigan Bay, which is bounded on the north by Caernarvonshire and on the south by Pembrokeshire. From this spot also the Welsh mountains are seen to great advantage, Cader Idris, and, in clear weather, Snowdon, being distinctly visible. It has even been asserted, that Wexford, in Ireland, which is situated exactly opposite to Aberystwith, has been discovered in the disc of the setting sun.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is separated from the castle ruins by a stone wall. It was built in 1786. A

new church, however, was commenced in 1830, contiguous to the old one, and is to be completed in two years.

The Assembly Rooms stand on an elevated spot, separated merely from the castle ruins by the churchyard. They were built in 1820, from designs by Mr. Repton, and comprise a ball and promenade room, which is used as a reading-room, a card-room, and a billiard-room. The season commences in July, and ends in October.

The Market Place was erected in 1824. The market is held on Mondays and Saturdays, and is well supplied. Fresh butter is sold here eighteen ounces in the pound, but every other article sixteen ounces.

Aberystwith also contains a Town Hall, situated in the principal street; a Theatre; two Dispensaries; a National School, founded in 1819; a Grammar School; and several Meeting Houses. The Baptist Meeting House is in Baker Street, the Wesleyan in Queen Street, the Calvinistic Methodist in Mill Street, and the Independent in Penmaes Glâs.

The Harbour has been much improved within a few years, by joining the mouths of the rivers Ystwith and Rheidol, and thus deepening the channel. The vessels employed vary from 18 to upwards of 200 tons. A considerable trade is carried on in the exportation of lead and silver ore, calamine, black lead, wheat, barley, oats, oak bark, timber, and slates; and in the importation of porter, wines, spirituous liquors, grocery, salt, coals, hemp, pitch, tar, ironmongery, hides, and linen. The herring fishery flourished here formerly, and that fish, as well as cod, is caught at present.

The Bathing is well conducted, and there are bathing-machines on the same plan as those at the English watering-places. The beach being of pebbles, the water is always clear.

The Marine Baths, at the north end of the Marine Parade, stand on a rock projecting into the sea. In addition to cold baths, they comprise a cold plunging-bath, a shower-bath, a vapour-bath, bed-rooms for invalids, &c. There is also a warm-bath house near the centre of the Terrace.

Aberystwith likewise possesses a Chalybeate Spring. It is

situated a few hundred yards east of the town, upon a common, close to the river, almost at the commencement of a pleasant walk leading by Plas Crûg to Llanbadarn. It was accidentally discovered about 1779, and resembles in its qualities the waters of Tunbridge. It is simply chalybeate, neither acidulous nor saline to the taste, except when it has been mixed with the sea water after high tides, nor is there any sulphur in it. The usual time recommended for taking the water is eight o'clock in the morning, and again between breakfast and dinner, gradually increasing the dose according to age and habit. No person should, however, commence a course of medicinal water without consulting a physician.

Races are held annually, about August, in a field near Goggerddan, three miles from the town. They usually last two days.

The beach near Aberystwith abounds with valuable pebbles, amongst which are found cornelians, agates, pudding stones, crystals, jaspers, moccos, trapstones, &c. These are cut, polished, and sold by the lapidaries in the town.

To the votaries of Angling, Aberystwith holds out many temptations. In the immediate vicinity are the Ystwith and the Rheidol: the trout here are small, and not very numerous; but the autumnal fishing for salmon and sewin is excellent. There is also good lake fishing within a day's excursion, that is, between ten and fifteen miles off. The river Lery, about six miles to the north, and the river Teivy, eighteen miles to the east of Aberystwith, likewise afford good sport.

In the vicinity of Aberystwith are several lead mines, the ore of which is so rich in silver that the district has been called the Welsh Potosi. About three miles to the east is *Esgairvraith* copper mine, and four miles south is *Coginan* lead mine; but the mines more immediately in the vicinity of Aberystwith are *Cluernog* and *Cwmswmlog*. From the latter, Sir Hugh Myddleton obtained the property that enabled him to conduct the new river from Hertfordshire to London.

Inns. The Belle Vue Hotel, an excellent house, situated

on the Marine Parade; the Talbot; and the Goggerddan Arms. During the summer, there are coaches two or three times a-week to Shrewsbury and Worcester.

WALKS IN THE VICINITY.

First. Pass the Marine Baths, ascend the high mount called Craiglais, or Echo Rock, close to which is Bryndioddau, or the Criminal's Mount, so named from having been the place of execution. Descend to the village in the vale of Clarach, so called from the river which here enters the sea. Return to Aberystwith by another path over Craiglais; or proceed up the vale, cross the bridge, and turn up the Machynlleth road, which leads directly back to the town. Or return from the vale of Clarach, along the beach: this, however, must depend upon the state of the tide, as there have been instances of persons being isolated amid the hollows of the shore, and obliged to climb the dangerous and rugged cliffs, or to wait till the ebb. In one part of the rock is an immense den, called Eglwys Matthew, or Matthew's Church, from an eccentric beggar who pretended to preach here.

Second. Pass the Chalybeate Spring, situated in a pleasant walk along the side of the Rheidol. At the end of this walk is *Plas Crúg*, the remains of an ancient fortification, where Griffith ap Rhys encamped when he landed from Ireland, in the reign of Henry I. It was afterwards occupied by Owen Glyndwr; and it was here that the French plenipotentiaries were entertained by him, and a treaty ratified, in 1405, between France and Wales. Proceed to Llanbadern, which is described in another part of the work. Return the same way, or cross the bridge over the Rheidol, and take the road along the other side of the river to Aberystwith.

Third. Go down Bridge Street, cross the bridge, enter Tre'vechan, and, turning on the right by the side of the harbour, the walk leads past the storehouses to the junction of the Rheidol and the Ystwith. This walk runs round the base of Pendinas, and along the side of the Ystwith, to the village of *Rhyd y Velin*, or Ford of the Mill. Return by

the turnpike road to Aberystwith, or ascend *Pendinas Hill*, the summit of which commands fine views, particularly of the courses of the two rivers Rheidol and Ystwith. A fortress was built on the summit of Pendinas by Rhys ap Griffith in 1117; and here Cromwell erected a battery to bombard Aberystwith Castle. The entrenchment which he made was not filled up till about 1828. *Yr Alltwen*, on the opposite side of the river, is a noble rival to Pendinas, in height and beauty.

RIDES OR DRIVES.

First Road, towards the North.—*Penglais*, 1½ mile from A, is a handsome mansion, standing on an eminence. *Cwm Cynvelin*, 2 miles, overlooking the Vale of Clarach. *Goggerddan*, pronounced Gogerthan, 3 miles, the seat of the Pryse family, and noted as the birth-place of Rhydderch ab Ievan Llwyd, a celebrated Welsh poet. Thence proceed to the coast, to *Borth Sands*, 6 miles. These extend from the village of Borth to the river Dovey, a distance of 3 miles. Return to Aberystwith.

Second Road.—Pass by the *Vicarage House*, half a mile from A. *Llanbadern*, 1½. *Vronvraith*, 3 miles, the seat of the Bonsall family. *Glanrheidol*, another mansion, 6 miles, on the banks of the Rheidol.

Third Road.—Pass by *Crugiau*, 1½ mile from A. *Aberllolwyn*, another seat, 3 miles. *Morva*, 4 miles, the ancient seat of the Hughes family. *Abermayde*, 5 miles. *Castle Hill*, on the banks of the Ystwith, 6 miles. *Llidiadau*, 7 miles. *Crosswood*, 8 miles, the seat of the Earl of Lisburne, situated on the Ystwith, and surrounded by a park. The Welsh name is Trawscoed. Return by *Nanteos*, which is 3 miles from Aberystwith.

THE VALE OF RHEIDOL

Extends from Aberystwith towards the west, and affords a delightful excursion to the pedestrian. "It is a very grand and extensive scene," says Mr. Gilpin; "continuing not less

than 10 miles, among rocks, hanging woods, and varied ground, which, in some parts, become mountainous; while the river is every where a beautiful object, and twice or three times, in its passage through the vale, is interrupted in its course, and formed into a cascade."

TALIESIN'S GRAVE,

About 8 miles from Aberystwith, on the right of the road to Machynlleth, is situated on Pen Sarn Ddu, between the rivers Ceulan and Clettwr. It consists of a large heap of earth, surrounded by two circles of stones, in the centre of which is the bed or tomb. Taliesin was a celebrated bard, who flourished 1300 years ago, and is said by some to have been buried here. Dr. Meyrick, however, entertains a different opinion.

From Aberystwith, also, excursions may be made to Hafod, the Devil's Bridge, and Strata Florida Abbey. See Index.

AMLWCH,

IN ANGLESEA,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Beaumaris	23	Llanerchymedd	7
Holyhead	20	Llangefni	15½
Llanelian	1½	Menai Bridge	24½

Is an irregular and dirty-looking town, with about 5000 inhabitants. In 1765 it was only a village, consisting of a dozen houses, but has rapidly increased, in consequence of its vicinity to the celebrated copper mines of Parys Mountain. The port from which the ore is conveyed to Liverpool, Swansea, and other places, is capable of containing about 30 vessels. The entrance to it is formed by a chasm, cut through the rocks. *Inn*, Ty Mawr.

At *Camlyn Bay*, 8 miles west from Amlwch, are quarries of marble.

PARYS MOUNTAIN.

This celebrated mountain is about 2 miles from Amlwch. It possesses the largest copper mines in the world. They are supposed to have been known to the Romans, from the vestiges of their operations, and some ancient stone utensils, found on the spot. From the time of the Romans till 1764, they appear to have been quite neglected. Some copper was then discovered accidentally, and various experiments were made in search of the ore, without success, for many months. The proprietors were about to abandon the undertaking, when their agent made a final attempt in another part of the mountain, and discovered, within two yards of the surface, the vein of almost pure copper, which has been worked to the present day. This occurred March 2, 1768; a day which has ever since been observed as a festival by the miners.

In order to see the mines to advantage, the stranger should go to the bottom, and be attended by a guide, without whom there would be considerable danger. The appearance from the top of the mountain has been thus described by Mr. Bingley:—

"Having ascended to the top of the celebrated *Parys Mountain*, I stood upon the verge of a vast and tremendous chasm. I stepped upon one of the stages suspended over the edge of the steep, and the prospect was dreadful. The number of caverns, at different heights along the sides; the broken and irregular masses of rock, which every where presented themselves; the multitudes of men at work in different parts, and apparently in the most perilous situations; the motions of the windlasses, and the raising and lowering of the buckets, to draw out the ore and the rubbish; the noise of picking the ore from the rock, and of hammering the wadding, when it was about to be blasted; with, at intervals, the roar of the blasts in distant parts of the mine, altogether excited the most sublime ideas, intermixed with sensations of terror. Leaving this situation, and following the road which leads into the mine, my astonishment was again ex-

cited the moment I entered. The shagged arches and overhanging rocks, which seemed to threaten annihilation to any one daring enough to approach them, when superadded to the sulphureous smell arising from the kilns in which the ore is roasted, made it seem to me like the vestibule to Tartarus, described by Virgil. To look up from this situation and observe the people upon the stages, 150 feet above one's head; to see the immense number of ropes and buckets, most of them in motion; and to reflect, that a single stone casually thrown from above, or falling from a bucket, might in a moment destroy a fellow-creature, a man must have a strong mind not to feel impressed with many unpleasant sensations. The sides of this dreadful hollow are mostly perpendicular. Along the edges are the stages, with the whimsies by which the buckets are lowered, and from which the men descend to their stations upon the sides. Here suspended, the workman picks, with an iron instrument, a place for a footing, whence he cuts out the ore, and tumbles it to the bottom, where it rests with a thundering crash. After working the place into a cavern, he removes to a new station."

The Parys Mountain contains two mines; the *Mona*, which is the property of the Marquess of Anglesea; and the *Parys*, which is held in shares.

AUST PASSAGE INN,

IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Beachley, across the Severn	1½	Chepstow	4½
Bristol	11¾		

The ferry at this spot has been materially improved within a few years. New piers have been erected and a steam-packet established, so that travellers may cross the Severn at any time of the tide. The ferry is separated from the inns on both sides, and is under the management of a superintendent.

BALA,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Cerig y Druidion, on foot.	9¼	Llanrhaiadyr yn Mochnant	16
Corwen	11⅓	London, by Llangynnog	194
Corwen, by Llandrillo	13½	London, by Llangollen	207
Dinas Mowddu	17	Maentwrog	22
Dolgelley	17	Mallwyd	19
Festiniog	19½	Pont y Glyn	7
Llanfyllin	20	Tan y Bwlch Inn	22¾
Llangynnog	11		

Bala is a neat, clean, and populous town, consisting of one principal street, with others crossing it at right angles. It contains about 2,500 inhabitants. This place is famous for the sale of woollens, stockings, gloves, and Welsh wigs. It is the residence of many genteel families, and the rendezvous of gentlemen who visit the neighbouring hills for the purpose of grouse shooting.

On the south-east side of the town is an artificial mount, probably of Roman construction, called Tommen y Bala, which, in fine weather, is generally covered with knitters, who sit there to enjoy the benefit of fresh air. There are two *inns*, the Bull's Head, and the White Lion.

BALA LAKE, PIMBLE MEER, OR LLYN TEGID.

A quarter of a mile south of the town, is the largest lake in Wales, being four miles long, and, in some parts, more than half a mile broad. It is about 140 feet in depth, and is well stocked with fish, particularly perch, pike, roach, trout, eels, and shoals of that alpine fish, called gwyniad, from the whiteness of its scales.

The shores are mountainous, but present no very striking scenery. Standing at the end nearest to Bala, the eye commands a view of both banks of the lake: the tops of the Arennigs are seen over one side, and the grand cliffy summit of Arran-Ben-Llyn over the other. In front, Cader Idris appears at a distance of twenty-two miles. The lake some-

times overflows, and causes great devastation; but this only happens when the wind rushes from the mountain at the upper end. In stormy weather, when swollen by torrents, the water is driven to the height of seven or eight feet, covering the Vale of Edeirion, and threatening Bala with destruction. The river *Dee* rises from under *Arran Ben Llyn*, the high mountain to the west, and flowing through the lake, leaves it at the north-east extremity.

The lake and fishery formerly belonged to Basingwerk Abbey, but are at present the property of Sir W. W. Wynne, without whose permission no person is allowed to use nets. Angling, however, is freely permitted, and the lake is much resorted to for this purpose.

CASCADE OF THE TWRCH.

This waterfall is situated between six and seven miles from Bala, on the right of the road to Dinas Mowddu. The bed of the torrent is filled with enormous masses of rock, piled one above another, and deeply worn by the constant action of the water, which boils and foams between them. A quarter of a mile above the fall is a craggy, perpendicular cliff, from which it is probable these rocks were detached.

A little farther from Bala, the road to Dinas Mowddu proceeds across the Berwyn Mountains by the defile of *Bwlch y Groes*, or the Pass of the Cross, so named from a crucifix which formerly stood on its summit.

BANGOR,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aber	5¼	London, by Chester	251
Beaumaris, by the Ferry	3	Menai Bridge	2½
Beaumaris, by Menai Bridge	6½	Mona Inn	12
Caernarvon	9	Penmaen Mawr	8¼
Capel Curig	14½	Plas Newydd	5
Conway	14½	Port Penrhyn	1½
Holyhead	24	Tyn y Maes	7
London, by Shrewsbury	237		

Bangor is said to have derived its name from Bon chôr, the beautiful choir. It is a small but neatly built city, with about 4,000 inhabitants; and is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. The erection of the Menai Bridge, in its vicinity, has also attracted many visiters, anxious to see one of the finest works of human skill.

This place was formerly called Bangor Mawr, or Great Bangor, to distinguish it from Bangor Iscoed, in Flintshire. It is delightfully situated between two low ridges of slate rock, at the mouth of the Menai Strait, of the opposite shore of which it commands a fine view. From the beach may be seen the towers of Beaumaris Castle, with Baron Hill, the mansion of Lord Bulkeley, behind them. Puffin Island and the promontory of Orme's Head are seen to guard the entrance to the harbour, while the vast Penmaen Mawr, rising to the east, and numerous villages, lie stretched along the shore.

The Cathedral is the principal structure of the place, but its situation below the level of the street gives it a very humble appearance. It is of Gothic architecture, and is dedicated to St. Deiniol, by whom the original building was founded, in 525. The church was burnt down by Owen Glendower, in the reign of Henry IV., and remained in ruins for upwards of ninety years. The choir was then rebuilt by Bishop Dean, or Denni, in the reign of Henry VII.; and the tower and nave were added by Bishop Skeffington, in 1532, as appears by an inscription over the west door. The choir was elegantly fitted up by Bishop Warren, during the last century, and adorned with a good organ, the gift of Dr. Lloyd.

Here are the monuments of Bishops Glynn, Morgan, Robinson, Vaughan, and Rowlands; and another, with a cross fleuri, in the south transept, attributed to Owen Glendower; but as he was buried at Monington, in Herefordshire, where he died, Mr. Pennant ascribes it to Owen Gwynedd, the prince of North Wales.

Bangor is the oldest see in Wales, having been founded in 516. It derived its principal revenues and immunities from

Anian, who was bishop in the reign of Edward I., and had the honour of baptising the young prince, born at Caernarvon, who was afterwards Edward II. The city is governed by the bishop, whose steward holds the courts.

The Free School was founded in 1557, by Dr. Jeffrey Glynn, on the site of a house of Black Friars. It has long enjoyed reputation as a training seminary for Oxford and Trinity College, Dublin.

The environs are well cultivated and picturesque, and are interspersed with seats, amongst which is that of the bishop, near the cathedral.

On a rocky eminence, about a quarter of a mile from Bangor, formerly stood a castle; no remains, however, of which exist. It was built by Hugh, Earl of Chester, in the reign of William Rufus.

Bangor has a market on Friday. The principal inns are the Penrhyn Arms Hotel and the Albion. The Penrhyn Arms Hotel, situated about a mile from the town, is a noble mansion, erected for the accommodation of travellers, by G. H. D. Pennant, Esq. The windows at the back, and the pleasure-grounds, command a beautiful view of the town and bay of Beaumaris, the shores of Anglesea, Puffin Island, Ormes' Head, Penrhyn Castle, and Penrhyn Harbour. About 100 beds are made up in this immense establishment.

Coaches leave Bangor every day for Chester and Liverpool, passing through Conway, Abergeley, and Holywell; for Holyhead, crossing the Menai Bridge; for Pwlheli, passing through Caernarvon; and for Shrewsbury, passing by Capel Cerrig, Corwen, Llangollen, Chirk, and Oswestry.

During the summer, a steam-packet goes daily from Bangor to Liverpool, calling for passengers at Garth Point and Beaumaris.

Post-chaises and horses may be obtained at the inns, and cars may be hired at several places in the town. Boats also are let out for aquatic excursions.

From Bangor, excursions may be made to Conway, Caernarvon, Beaumaris, Aber, Port Penrhyn, Menai Bridge, Plas

Newydd, Priestholme, or Puffin Island, Penrhyn Castle, the Llandegai Slate Quarries, and Snowdon, for which places see Index.

BANGOR-ISCOED,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Ellesmere	8	Ruabon	7
Holt	7	Whitchurch	10½
Overton	3	Wrexham	4¾

Is situated in a detached part of the county, on the banks of the Dee, over which is a stone bridge of five arches. A beautiful view, including the river, the church tower, and the bridge, is obtained from a spot about a hundred yards below the latter.

Bangor Iscoed is chiefly celebrated as having been the site of a monastery, founded, it is supposed, by Lucius, son of Coel, the first Christian king in Britain, about the year 180. It is also said to have been a Roman station, called Bovium, or Bonium; but no trace, either of monastery or Roman building, is now visible. *Inn*, the George and Dragon.

BARDSEY ISLAND,

Called in Welsh, *Ynys Enlli*, the Island in the Current, is situated about two miles from the south-west point of Caernarvonshire. It is two miles long and one broad, and contains about 370 acres of land, of which a third portion is occupied by a mountain, affording sustenance only for sheep and rabbits. On the south-east side, which is the only one accessible, is a small harbour, capable of admitting vessels of thirty or forty tons. The inhabitants, about eighty in number, are chiefly employed in fishing, and, during the spring, in obtaining the eggs of various sea-fowl which frequent the rocks. Very large but delicate oysters are obtained from the beds in the vicinity.

The Light-house, erected about 1823 by the Trinity Society,

has a stately appearance. It is a square building, of Anglesea limestone, ninety-six feet in height, and is furnished with three tiers of lights, the lowest of which revolves. In fine weather this house commands a view of the whole of the South Welsh coast, as far as St. David's Head, which is upwards of sixty miles distant.

This island was formerly noted for an Abbey, founded in 516. To this spot Dubricius, after resigning the see of St. David's, retired, and died in 522. No vestiges of the abbey now exist. During the struggles between the English and the Welsh, Bardsey was styled by the poets the sanctuary of the saints, of whom they asserted twenty thousand were buried here. Dr. Fuller, on this, quaintly observes, "It would be more facile to find graves for as many saints, than saints for so many graves." The island now belongs to Lord Newborough, who paid it his first visit in 1825.

The nearest town from which Bardsey Island can be visited is Pwllheli, about twenty-four miles distant. Visiters may, however, come here from the village of Aberdaron, which is only eight miles.

BARMOUTH, OR ABERMAW,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Dolgelley	10	London	219
Harlech	10	Towyn	11

This town is situated at the mouth of the river Maw, where the tide, at high water, forms a bay about a mile in breadth. The houses are built along the bottom and on the side of a steep hill, which is said to be a miniature resemblance of the rock of Gibraltar, or that of St. Kitt's in the West Indies. Many of them are arranged in tiers, one above another, so that the floors of one row are level with the chimneys of that in front, and are approached by flights of steps cut out of the rock. The sand-banks formed by the tides, immediately before the

town, protect it from the inundations of the sea. The population amounts to 2000.

A Chapel of Ease was erected here in 1830, in which service is performed in English as well as Welsh. There are also Meeting-houses.

Barmouth is the only port in Merionethshire, but the entrance to it is difficult. An unsuccessful attempt was made, some years ago, to render it the depôt for the manufactures of North Wales, consisting principally of flannels and stockings.

This town is much frequented as a bathing-place. The beach affords a good promenade; and the shore, being level for a considerable distance, is well adapted for riding.

The Cors y Gedol Arms, or Red Lion, is a very good inn, and connected with it is a large lodging-house. Several bathing-machines are kept here.

From Barmouth a delightful excursion may be made either along the banks of the Maw, or in a boat up the river, for about eight miles. The tourist should choose the time of high water, when the whole bed of the river being filled, renders the landscapes extremely picturesque. Nothing appears wanting: there is every requisite of mountain and vale, wood and water, meadows and rocks, all arranged in beautiful order. See DOLGELLEY.

About four miles from Barmouth, to the right of the road to Harlech, is *Cors y Gedol*, the baronial residence of the Vaughan family, surrounded by a fine wood.

BEACHLEY,

IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aust Passage Inn	1½	Chepstow	3
Bristol	13¾		

Is situated on the banks of the Severn, and is sometimes visited as a bathing-place. There is a ferry to the opposite shore. See AUST PASSAGE INN.

BEAUMARIS,

IN ANGLESEA,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aber, across the sands	5¼	Conway, by Menai Bridge	21
Amlwch	23	Holyhead	25¾
Bangor, by the ferry	3	London, by Shrewsbury	243
Bangor, by Menai Bridge	6½	London, by Chester	258
Caernarvon	11	Menai Bridge	4
Conway, by Aber Ferry	14½	Plas Newydd	6½

Pronounced Bomorris, was originally called Porth Wygyr, and afterwards Bonover. It received its present name from Edward I., on account of its beautiful marine situation. It is the principal town in the island of Anglesea, and occupies a delightful position on the northern bank of the Menai Strait, where it opens into Beaumaris Bay. The houses are generally well built; and one of the streets, terminated by the Castle, is handsome.

Beaumaris, being the county town, is occasionally enlivened by much company. During the summer it is visited for sea-bathing, for which the strand appears well adapted, the ground being firm, and the water very clear. Hot and cold baths were erected here in 1825. Between the town and the shore is the Green, a spacious and verdant level, forming a charming promenade, and affording an ever-changing scene, either in the passing and repassing of vessels when the tide is in, or in the crossing of horses and vehicles over the sands when the water has retired.

The Castle, built by Edward I. in 1295, stands in the Bulkeley estate, close to the town, and covers a considerable space of ground. Its low situation, however, detracts from its importance. In form it approaches an oblong square, surrounded by massive embattled walls, flanked with circular and quadrangular towers. There are two entrances: one on the west side, consisting of a large pointed arch between two square towers; and the other on the east, towards the sea, bounded by two circular bastion towers. On the east side, also, is an

advanced work, called the Gunner's Walk, in which the rings employed for the mooring of vessels are still visible. In the centre of this enclosure stands the principal body of the castle, nearly of a square form, having a round tower at each angle, and another in the centre of each face. The area is an irregular octagon, about 180 feet from east to west, and 168 feet from north to south. The walls are ten feet thick. On the north side is the hall, seventy feet long and twenty-three broad, with five large windows fronting the inner side of the octagon; and on the east side are the remains of a chapel, with pointed arches and groined roof. A communication was made between the various parts of the inner court by a gallery, a considerable portion of which still remains. In this gallery are square holes, which appear to have had trap-doors leading to dungeons beneath.

The Church is a handsome structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, separated from the former by an elegant screen, and two aisles. The tower is embattled. In the chancel is a monument, said to have been removed from Llanvaes Abbey. It bears two recumbent figures of a knight and a lady, but to whose memory it was erected is unknown.

To the left of the altar is a monument of white marble, executed by Westmacott, in memory of Lord Bulkeley, who died in 1822. On a half-pillar is a bust of his lordship, with an inscription. His widow is represented standing at the foot of the pillar in a dejected attitude, whilst a figure of Faith leans over her, and points at the same time towards her husband and heaven. To the right of the altar is a mural tablet, with a Latin inscription, in honour of Thomas, the sixth son of Sir Julius Cæsar, who was Master of the Rolls in the time of Henry VIII.

There is also a mural tablet in memory of David Hughes, who founded the free school: it was erected in 1812, at the expense of a few persons who had received their education in that establishment.

In the vestry was buried Lady Beatrice Herbert, the daughter of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury. There

is also an inscription in honour of the Rev. Gronwy Davies, concluding with these quaint lines : —

> " Here lies learning, friendship, love,
> And innocency of the dove ;
> Within this grave, and in the dust,
> His ever-courteous body must
> Until the resurrection lie,
> Then he shall live, and Death shall die."

The organ, clock, bells, and communion plate, were presented to the church by Lord Bulkeley, whose arms adorn the front of the gallery.

Contiguous to the church is the Free School, founded in 1603, by David Hughes, Esq., who also endowed Alms-houses for six poor persons, to whom he granted annuities. His benevolence was imitated by the late Lord Bulkeley, who added four to the original number. They are situated about a mile from the town, near the entrance to Baron Hill Park.

The Town-hall, originally erected in 1563, was rebuilt at the beginning of the present century. It comprises a prison, shambles, and the finest ball-room in Wales. Beaumaris likewise possesses a Custom-house, and a National School erected by public subscription, on ground given by the late Lord Bulkeley. This nobleman also constructed the beautiful road which passes along the shore from Beaumaris to the Menai Bridge. It was formed in 1804, at an expense of 3000*l*. In one of the bye streets is a curious old house, now occupied by several families. The hall has a rich stuccoed ceiling.

The markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and are well supplied. The population amounts to 2500.

Inns. The Bull's Head and the Liverpool Arms.

Beaumaris Bay, in front of the town, forms a well-sheltered harbour, affording ample protection to coasters and vessels of considerable burden, driven in here during the prevalence of northerly winds. When the tide is out, the greater part of the bay is left dry, and this is called the *Lavan Sands*. The word Lavan is a corruption of Traeth Talaven, or the fermenting heap, alluding to the ebullition of water in the quicksands.

BARON HILL,

Immediately above the town, was the seat of the late Lord Bulkeley, to whom Beaumaris and its vicinity are indebted for so many improvements. At his death it descended to his nephew, R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Esq. It is delightfully situated on the declivity of a richly-wooded hill, having, in front, a lawn sloping towards the town and castle. The house was built from designs by Mr. Wyatt, and the grounds surrounding it are richly diversified by nature, and adorned by art. The view from this spot is truly enchanting. To the north the sea forms a magnificent bay between the coast of Lancashire and the Isle of Man, the Menai opening into it between Orme's Head and Priestholme. The water in front is bounded by an amphitheatre of mountains, forming three regular gradations ascending to the summit of the Snowdonian range.

At a short distance north-east of the house is a monumental recess, containing an empty stone coffin. From an inscription it appears that it originally contained the remains of the Princess Joan, daughter of King John, and wife of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth; that she had been interred at Llanvaes Abbey, but that the coffin had in later days been removed and used as a watering-trough for cattle. The late Lord Bulkeley, to rescue it from such degradation, caused it to be placed in his park.

LLANVAES ABBEY

Formerly stood near the shore, about a mile to the north of Beaumaris. The few vestiges of it that now exist form the walls of a barn. This abbey is supposed to have been founded by Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, about 1237, over the spot where his princess was interred.

PENMON PRIORY.

The remains of this building, situated about four miles north of Beaumaris, consist of the refectory and part of the

church. The priory was founded in the sixth century, and re-established about 1220 by Llewelyn ap Jorwerth.

PENMYNNYDD,

About five miles west of Beaumaris, is remarkable as the birth-place of Owen Tudor, a private gentleman, who, having married Catherine, the widow of Henry V., became the ancestor of a line of monarchs.

PRIESTHOLME, YNYS SEIRIOL, OR PUFFIN ISLAND,

Is situated about five miles north of Beaumaris, and one from the shore. It is of an oval shape, one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. Near the centre is an old square tower, supposed to have been a religious house connected with Penmon Priory. During the summer this island is visited by myriads of water-fowl, particularly puffins: these birds appear annually in the beginning of April; they lay but one egg, which is hatched by the male and female sitting alternately. About the middle of August they re-emigrate. During their stay great numbers of them are caught and pickled in small casks, which form a considerable source of traffic.

BEDDGELART,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bettws	7	Penmorfa	8
Caernarvon	12	Pont Aberglaslyn	1½
Capel Curig	12	Snowdon (summit)	6
Criccieth	11	Tan y Bwlch Inn	8¾
Llanberis	12	Tremadoc	6
Maentwrog	9		

Beddgelart, or Beddgelert, is a village delightfully situated in a beautiful tract of meadows, at the junction of three vales, near the confluence of the Glas Lyn, or Gwynant, and the Colwyn. It is completely encircled by lofty mountains, above which rises the "cloud-capped Snowdon." An *inn* called the Goat or Beddgelart Hotel, standing detached from the village,

affords excellent accommodation to the tourist. This is a good point from which to visit Snowdon, and here guides for that purpose may be obtained.

The Church is small, but it is the loftiest in Snowdonia. It is supposed to have belonged to a priory of Augustines, founded by Bishop Anian in the thirteenth century; but antiquaries differ as to its origin. Tradition ascribes it to Llewelyn the Great, of whom the following story is related:—It is said, that during the hunting season he came to reside at Beddgelart with his wife and children, and that one day, the family being absent, a wolf entered the house. On returning, his greyhound Gelart or Ciliart met him, wagging his tail, but smeared with blood. The prince, being alarmed, ran into the nursery, and found the cradle overturned and the ground covered with blood. Imagining that the greyhound had killed the child, he immediately drew his sword and slew him; but, on turning up the cradle, he found under it the child alive and the wolf dead. This so affected the prince, that he erected a tomb over the grave of his faithful dog, where the parish church was afterwards built, and called, from this circumstance, Beddgelart, or Gelart's grave. Mr. Spencer's poem on this subject is well known.

From Beddgelart the tourist may visit PONT ARERGLASLYN.

NANT GWYNNED OR NANT WYNAN,

Running north-east from Beddgelart, is by far the most beautiful of the vales amidst the mountains surrounding this place. It is about six miles long, and affords a great variety of woods, lakes, and meadows. On the left, about one mile and a half up the valley, stands a lofty rock called *Ddinas Emrys*, the fort of Ambrosius or of Merlin Emrys, a magician who was sent for to this place from Caermarthen, by Vortigern. To this spot, it is said, Vortigern retired when he found himself despised by his subjects and unable to contend with the treacherous Saxons whom he had introduced into his kingdom.

A little further is a pool called *Llyn y Ddinas*, bounded by naked hills; and, two miles beyond, is *Cwm Llan*, a romantic

hollow running into the mountains on the left towards Snowdon.

A short distance further is another pool, called *Llyn Gwynant;* beyond which the vale changes its name to *Cwm Dyli,* in which is a cataract called *Rhaiadyr Cwm Dyli.* This fall is seldom visited by tourists, though well entitled to attention. It consists of five distinct cascades, falling together upwards of 230 feet: the first, beginning at the bottom, is a rapid rather than a fall; the second, just above it, is about twenty feet perpendicular; the third is about sixty feet, falling into a basin; the fourth, at a short distance from the preceding, is not so high, but is more deeply seated in the side of the hill; the last, which appears the highest fall, is divided into two parallel streams by a long rock. About a mile and a half to the west of Cwm Dyli is *Llyn Llydau,* the shores of which are remarkably indented and surrounded by prodigious mountains.

The road from Beddgelart to Capel Curig runs through the whole of this vale, which is bounded on the left by the bases of Snowdon.

DRWS Y COED,

Or the Door of the Wood, is a farm about five miles from Beddgelart, romantically situated at a short distance to the left of the road towards Caernarvon. The view of Snowdon from this spot is said by Mr. Pennant to be better than any other; its remote situation, however, prevents it from being much visited. Near it are two lakes, *Llyn y Dywarchen* and *Llyniau Nantle.* On the former, near the shore, is a small floating island. Here Edward I. encamped his army when he completed the subjugation of Wales.

LLYN CWELLYN

Is situated about five miles from Beddgelart, on the left of the road towards Caernarvon. It is a small lake formerly called *Llyn Tarddemi,* and is noted for Torgoch or Red Belly, a species of char. At the south end of the lake *Castell Cidwm,* or the *Wolf's Castle,* a portion of the rugged *Mynydd Mawr*

forms a striking object. On the other side are the vast grassy hills of *Moel Eilio*. On the right of the road is a small house, where guides to Snowdon may be obtained. See SNOWDON.

Two miles nearer to Beddgelart is *Llyn y Gader*, a lonely lake, bounded by finely broken hills. A rock near it, on the side of the road, is called *Pitt's Head*. The profile forms a tolerable face, though not a striking likeness of the celebrated statesman.

About a mile beyond Llyn Cwellyn, on the road to Caernarvon, is *Nant Mill*, with its picturesque cascade and bridge, situated in a very pretty valley. This is a favourite subject with artists.

BETTWS Y COED,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Capel Curig	5	Llanrwst	3
Cernioge Mawr	9½		

Or the Station in the Wood, is a small village with an inn, situated on the Holyhead road, near the junction of the Llugwy with the Conwy. In the church is an old monument in memory of David, brother of Prince Llewelyn.

About a mile from this place is the *Waterloo Bridge*, a single arch of iron 105 feet in the span, erected from designs by Mr. Telford. On the main rib is an inscription, in raised letters, recording that it was built the same year the battle of Waterloo was fought. It carries the Holyhead road over the river Conwy.

BISHOP'S CASTLE,

IN SHROPSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Knighton	12¼	Newtown	16
Ludlow	17	Shrewsbury	21
Montgomery	9		

Is a small but neat town, on an eminence near the Clun river.

It has the ruins of a Castle, in the precincts of which a Bowling-green has been formed, and a Town-house. The Church is situated just below the town. *Inn.*—The Castle.

BLACK ROCK INN,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerwent	4	Chepstow	5
Caldecot Castle	2	New Passage Inn	2¾

Is situated on the west shore of the Severn, opposite to New Passage Inn. The landing place, at low water, consists of slippery rocks covered with various marine plants.

About half a mile distant is *Charstone Rock*, an islet in the Severn, on which Roman coins have been discovered.

BRECON, OR BRECKNOCK,

IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	20	Llandilo Vawr, by Llandovery	34½
Builth	16½	Llandovery	20
Caerdiff, by Merthyr	42¼	London, by Monmouth	167
Cowbridge, by Merthyr	42	London, by Hereford	168
Crickhowell	13¾	Merthyr Tydvil	18¼
Glasbury	11	Neath, by Pont Neath Vaughan	32
Glyn Neath	25	Pont Neath Vaughan	20
Hay	15¼	Trecastle	11

Is called by the Welsh Aber Honddu, from its situation at the junction of that river with the Usk. It is the chief town of the county, and possesses about 4500 inhabitants. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, and had four gates,—High Gate, West Gate, Water Gate, and East Gate. Besides these, there was another in the suburb called Porthene S. Mariæ. The track of the wall is still visible, and small portions of it are yet standing. On the outside was a deep ditch or fosse, which was occasionally filled with water.

Brecon is almost overlooked, on the south-east, by a hill called Slwch Tump. To the north is another eminence, called Pen y Crug, gradually sloping towards the town, so that a traveller approaching Brecon from Hay or Builth, sees it below him. On the south side is Cantraff, and a woody declivity called Clos y Coed. The town consists principally of three handsome streets, in the most spacious of which are the County Hall and Market Place. The entire length of the town, including the suburb of Llanvaes, is about a mile, and its greatest breadth 1200 feet. Its compact form and neatness render it superior to most places in Wales. "Few towns," says Sir Richard C. Hoare, "surpass Brecknock in picturesque beauties; the different mills and bridges on the rivers Usk and Honddu, the ivy-mantled walls and towers of the old castle, the massive embattled turret and gateway of the priory, with its luxuriant groves, added to the magnificent range of mountain scenery on the south side of the town, form, in many points of view, the most beautiful, rich, and varied outline imaginable." Mr. Gilpin also says, "I have seen few places where a landscape-painter might get a better collection of ideas."

On an eminence at the east end of Brecon are some trifling remains of the Castle, one of the earliest structures of this description in Wales. It was built by Bernard de Newmarch, a Norman nobleman, about 1094, and was bounded on two sides by the Honddu, which separates it from the town. Its original form is still distinctly visible: it was an oblong square, 300 feet in length, and 240 in breadth. The Keep was called Ely Tower, from having been the prison of Morton, bishop of Ely, and the supposed scene of his conference with the Duke of Buckingham respecting the union of the houses of York and Lancaster. Morton had been sent here by order of Richard III., and committed to the custody of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who had some time before secured the crown to Richard. The duke, however, being disappointed in his expectations of reward from the king, planned, in concert with the bishop his prisoner, the union which brought Henry VII. to the throne of England.

Of the priory or monastery little remains except an embattled wall. It was originally founded for Benedictines, by Bernard de Newmarch, in the reign of Henry I. The Mansion House, now called the Priory, belongs to the Marquess of Camden.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, formerly belonging to the Priory, was either entirely erected or considerably improved by Bernard de Newmarch. The existence of a Saxon font, and of some other relics of a similar character, tends to support the latter idea. The Church, when first constructed, was most probably exactly cruciform, but has been considerably disfigured by guild chapels in the interior, and private oratories on the outside. The nave is 137 feet in length, and 29 in breadth. The western end is intersected by a transept divided into two chapels, called the Chapel of the Men of Battle, and the Chapel of the Normans or Red-haired Men. Over the intersection of the transept rises the steeple, a massive and lofty structure, thirty feet square within the walls, containing six bells. The chancel is now divided from the body of the church by a gallery, formerly the rood loft. On each side of it are three rows of light clustered columns, broken off just above the corbels. The tombs in this church are very numerous, but their inscriptions present nothing remarkable.

The College, once a Dominican Priory, stands at the east end of Brecon, and appears as old as the time of Bernard de Newmarch, who is said to have been its founder. Part of a quadrangular gateway still remains, as well as a cloister, the refectory of St. Mary's Chapel, the ancient choir, and the burial-place. Henry VIII. converted this priory into a college, called the College of Christ Church, Brecknock, and united it with that of Abergeley. Attached to this institution is a Free Grammar School, from which young men are ordained, without the necessity of graduating at either University.

St. Mary's Church was originally built about the end of the twelfth century, but the present edifice does not appear to have been erected till the beginning of the sixteenth century. The

steeple was constructed in the reign of Henry VIII. It is about ninety feet in height, and contains eight bells.

St. David's Church is a neat edifice situated near the College, on the north side of the Usk.

Brecon is particularly distinguished by two public walks: one lies along the shore of the Usk, and commands a fine view to the south of that river; the other, called the Priory Walks, is of a more sequestered character, being laid out with great taste through the Priory woods, which overhang the Honddu, and add greatly to its romantic beauties.

The Town Hall was erected in 1770. Outside the town is the County Jail, built on Mr. Howard's plan. The Arsenal, situated in that part of the town called Watton, is a substantial brick building, erected by order of the government in 1805. It contains an armoury for 15,000 men.

Mrs. Siddons, the tragic actress, was a native of Brecon. She was born in 1755, at a public-house, called the Shoulder of Mutton, situated in the same street as the Arsenal.

The principal inns are, the Bell, the Castle, the Swan, and the Lion. The market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GAER,

About two miles north-west of Brecon, was one of the earliest stations of the Romans in Britannia Secunda. It is situated upon the angle between the rivers Usk and Iskir, commanding a view of the former, and is a parallelogram, 624 feet by 426. Traces of the walls are still visible, though overgrown with underwood. Many Roman bricks have been discovered within the camp, inscribed LEG. II. AUG.

Close to this camp, on the side of the road from Brecon, is *Maen y Morwynion*, or *Maiden Stone*, a rudely-sculptured pillar, about six feet in height, on which are represented a Roman citizen and his wife.

LANGORS POOL, OR LLYNSYVADDON,

About five miles south-east of Brecon, is the largest lake in

Wales, except Bala. It is two miles in length, but varies considerably in breadth, and its shores are so irregular that a walk along its margin is upwards of six miles. The lake is bounded on one side by precipitous mountains, and on the other, by pasturage and groves. It contains pike, perch, and trout.

TREVECCA,

About nine miles east of Brecon, is remarkable from having been the residence of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, who formed an establishment here for the education of preachers. Here also lived Howel Harris, who was the friend of Whitefield, and first introduced Methodism into Wales.

BRIDGEND, OR PEN Y PONT,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerdiff	20	Margam	3¾
Cowbridge	8	Neath, by Pyle Inn	19¾
Ewenny Priory	2	Pyle Inn	7
Llantrissent	7		

Is a straggling little town, situated on the banks of the Ogmore, over which is a stone bridge. It is divided into three parts, Old Castle, so called from an ancient fortress which stood near the chapel, Bridgend, and New Castle. The churchyard commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Considerable quantities of flannel and Welsh shawls are made here. The market is held on Saturday.

OGMORE CASTLE,

About a mile and a half from Bridgend, is situated on the east bank of the river Ogmore, and one mile from its mouth. Its ruins are inconsiderable, consisting only of the keep and some outer walls. This castle is of great antiquity, being mentioned by Caradoc as having existed in the time of William Rufus. At a short distance south-east of the castle, are

several pits, or shallows, filled with water, which are said to have sunk spontaneously.

COITY, OR COETTY,

A village two miles north-east of Bridgend, is remarkable for the remains of a castle, built by Sir Paganus de Sourberville, in 1091.

BRISTOL,

IN SOMERSETSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aust Passage Inn	11¾	Gloucester	34½
Beachley	13¾	London	119
Chepstow, by Aust Passage	16¼	New Passage	10¾
Chepstow, by steam-packet, about 2 hours.			

Is a good situation from which to commence a Tour of Wales, as there are steam-vessels constantly going to Chepstow, Swansea, Newport, and Tenby; and coaches to those places, as well as to Brecon, Abergavenny, Hereford, Monmouth, Llandrindod, &c.

The principal objects in this city, worthy the attention of strangers, are, the Cathedral, containing numerous monuments; St. Mary Redcliffe, one of the handsomest parochial churches in the kingdom; the Docks and Quay; the Commercial Rooms, in Corn Street; the City Library; the Literary and Philosophical Institution, in Park Street; and the Council House, opposite the Exchange.

The principal inns are, the Bush, the Talbot, the White Hart.

About a mile distant is the romantic village of *Clifton*, situated on a lofty rock, overhanging the Avon, and celebrated for its hot wells. *St. Vincent's Rocks*, which here border the river, have long been renowned for their romantic grandeur.

About five miles from Bristol, on the left of the road towards Aust Passage, is *Henbury*, where several pretty cottages,

from designs by Wyatt, have recently been erected, for the reception of persons who have seen better days.

Another excursion may be made to *Leigh Court*, three miles distant, which contains a fine collection of pictures.

For a more minute account of Bristol and Clifton, the reader may consult "LEIGH'S ROAD BOOK OF ENGLAND AND WALES."

BRITTON, OR BRITON FERRY,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Margam	7½	Swansea, across the sands	5
Neath	2½		

This village is much visited on account of its delightful situation at the mouth of the river Neath, a stream which here emerges in a fine sweep between high woody banks, interspersed with naked cliffs. It is rendered interesting chiefly by the plantations of the Earl of Jersey, late Lord Vernon's, which are well disposed, and descend to the water's edge. The climate in this part of Wales is so mild, that myrtles, magnolias, and other tender exotics, grow luxuriantly in the open air.

The churchyard is much admired, and the custom of planting evergreens over the graves of departed friends, and adorning them with flowers at certain seasons of the year, is here attended to with peculiar care.

Briton Ferry has a good inn, which is much frequented by summer parties from Neath and Swansea.

BUILTH, OR BUALT,

IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Brecon	16¼	Newtown	29
Glasbury	11	Penybont	10
Hay	15¼	Presteign, by New Radnor	19½
Llandovery	22¼	Radnor (New)	11¾
Llandrindod	7	Rhaiadyr	14
Llanwrtyd	14	Tregaron	31½
London	173		

Is a neat market-town, situated on the north-west side of the county, on the banks of the river Wye, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It consists of two parallel streets, which form irregular terraces on the side of a steep declivity. The principal of these streets is very near the river, but extremely narrow; and the houses are generally mean and irregularly built. Notwithstanding these imperfections, Builth is much frequented. The salubrity of the air, the beauty of its situation upon one of the finest rivers of South Wales, and the splendour of the surrounding scenery, have induced many families to fix their residence in its vicinity. It is also much resorted to on account of the great quantity of game with which the neighbouring hills and woods abound, and the abundance of trout, grayling, and salmon, with which the streams are stocked.

The Church, with the exception of the steeple, is a modern building. It is situated on the western side of the town, and is dedicated to St. Mary. There are several Meeting-houses.

At the east end of the town are the remains of the Castle. The site of the keep is about 150 feet in circumference. It appears to have been surrounded by a ditch; and on the south side were two trenches. History has not transmitted to us the name of its founder, or the time of its erection. It was probably erected in the eleventh century by Bernard de Newmarch.

Builth has a claim to great antiquity, being the same that Ptolemy calls the Ballæum Silurum of the Romans. In the neighbourhood are several entrenchments, the most remarkable of which is on the road towards Brecon.

The death of Llewelyn ap Gruffyd, which put a period to the independency of the Welsh, and to their royal line of princes, took place in consequence of the treachery of the inhabitants of Builth. The circumstances connected with this event, which occurred December 11th, 1282, are only preserved by tradition. Llewelyn had posted his army on a hill near Llechryd, a village below Builth, on the south side of the Wye. On the north side of the river, two or three miles below Builth, the prince had a house, called Aberedw, to

which he came to confer with some chieftains of the country. Alarmed at the approach of the English troops, he took to flight, and caused his horse's shoes to be reversed, to deceive his pursuers, as the snow was on the ground; but this circumstance was made known to the enemy by the treachery of the farrier; and they followed so closely, that Llewelyn had but just time to pass the drawbridge at Bualt. In the mean time, the English troops, posted at Aberedw, received information of a ford lower down, called Carn Twm Bach, which they crossed, and came between Llewelyn and his army at Llechryd. The Welsh prince now attempted to secrete himself, but was soon discovered in a dingle, three miles north of Builth, since called Cwm Llewelyn. Having cut off his head, they buried his body in a field, called Cafan, two miles from Builth, where a farm-house was afterwards erected, known by the name of Cevn y Bedd.

The water-mill at Aberedw is a pleasing object for the artist. The whole spot is very romantic, and well worth the walk, about three miles.

The population of Builth amounts to upwards of 1000. The market day is Monday. Inns, the King's Head and the Royal Oak.

THE PARK WELLS

Are situated upon the borders of a large forest, about a mile and a half north-west of Builth. There are three springs, a saline, a sulphureous, and a chalybeate, each particularly strong of its kind; and they are furnished with a commodious pump-room and other apartments, in one of which the company occasionally amuse themselves with dancing. Contiguous to the pump-room is a small lodging-house. There is also a sulphur bath.

CADER IDRIS,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Dinas Mowddu	7	Machynlleth	17
Dolgelley	4	Towyn	16

Is the parent of the Merionethshire mountains, and rises 2850 feet above the neighbouring town of Dolgelley. It derives its name, according to tradition, from Idris, who is said to have been a prince of this district in former times, and to have had a fortress here. He is also represented as a great poet, astronomer, and philosopher; and it is asserted that the summit of Cader Idris was his favourite observatory.

This mountain commences on the sea shore, close upon the north side of the estuary of the small river Disynwy, about a mile from Towyn. It proceeds with almost a constant ascent, first northwards, for about three miles; then, for ten miles further, runs east-north-east, giving out from its summit a branch nearly three miles long, in a south-westerly direction, parallel to the main ridge. It is very steep and craggy on every side; but the southern descent, especially to the border of Talyllyn Lake, is the most precipitous, being nearly perpendicular. Its breadth bears but a small proportion to its length; a line passing along its base and intersecting the summit, would scarcely equal four miles and a half; and in the other parts it is a mere ridge, whose base hardly ever exceeds one mile in breadth.

Cader Idris is the beginning of a chain of primitive mountains, extending in a north-north-east direction, and including the Arrans and the Arennigs. It is much loftier and more craggy than the slate and secondary mountains which surround it.

Cader Idris is usually ascended from Dolgelley, and we shall, therefore, insert Mr. A. Aikin's account of an excursion to it from that town. The tourist will find it necessary to have a guide. See DOLGELLEY. The ascent, however, is not so difficult as that of Snowdon.

"The day being promising, we set off after breakfast to examine this mountain. A small lake, called *Llyn y Gader*, lies about a mile and a half on the high road to Towyn, which having arrived at, we quitted the road and began our ascent. In this lake is found the lobelia dortmanna, narthecium ossifragum, the elegant nymphæa lutea, and aromatic nymphæa alba.

" When we had surmounted the exterior ridge, we de scended a little to a deep clear lake, which is kept constantly full by the numerous tributary torrents which fall down the surrounding rocks. Hence we climbed a second and still higher chain, up a steep but not difficult track, over numerous fragments of rock, detached from the higher parts: we now came to a second and more elevated lake, called *Llyn y Cae*, clear as glass, and overlooked by steep cliffs, in such a manner as to resemble the crater of a volcano, of which a most accurate representation may be seen in Wilson's excellent view of Cader Idris. Some travellers have mentioned the finding lava and other volcanic productions here; on a strict examination, however, we were unable to discover any thing of the kind, nor did the water of the lake appear to differ in any respect from the purest rock water, though it was tried repeatedly with the most delicate chemical tests. A clear, loud, and distinct echo repeats every shout which is made near the lake. Here also grows the narthecium ossifragum, and on the surrounding rocks, rumex digynus, rhodiola rosea, thalictrum minus, t. alpinum, lycopodium selagonoides, and l. clavatum. The waters of this lake cover an extent of fifty acres, abounding with trout and other fish.

" We now began our last and most difficult ascent up the summit of Cader Idris itself. The loose columnar stones lie about in all directions, assuming, in many places, so regular an appearance, that they might be mistaken for Druidic remains; some of them stand erect, like Maen hirion, and one is dignified with the title *Llêch Idris*. Nearer the summit, numerous masses of irregular figures present themselves. Having gained this ascent, a small plain forms the base to two eminences or rocky heads, of nearly equal height, one lying towards the north, called *Tyrrau Mawr;* the other, to the south, called *Pen y Gader*. We made choice of the latter, which appeared the most elevated, and seated ourselves upon its highest pinnacle to rest, after a laborious ascent of three hours. We were now above all the eminences within a vast expanse, and as the clouds gradually cleared away, caught

some grand views of the surrounding country. The huge rocks, which we before looked up to with astonishment, were now far below our feet, and many a small lake appeared in the valleys between them. To the north, Snowdon and its dependencies shut up the scene; on the west, we saw the whole curve of the bay of Cardigan, bounded at a great distance by the Caernarvon mountains, and nearer, dashing its white breakers against the rocky coast of Merioneth. The southern horizon was bounded by Plinlimmon, the bay of Swansea, the channel, peeping through the openings of the Brecon mountains; and, on the east, the eye glanced over the Lake of Bala, the two Arennig mountains, the two Arrans, and the long chain of the Ferwyn mountains, to the Breddin hills on the confines of Shropshire. Dimly, in the distant horizon, was beheld the Wrekin, rising alone from the plain of Salop.

"Having satisfied our curiosity, and being thoroughly chilled by the keen air of these elevated regions, we began to descend down the side opposite to that which we had come up. The first stage led us to another beautiful mountain lake, the cold clear waters of which discharge their superabundance in a stream down the side of the mountain. All these lakes abound with trout; and in some is found the gwynaid, a fish peculiar to rocky alpine lakes. Following the course of the stream, we came upon the edge of the craggy cliffs which overlook Talyllyn Lake; a long and difficult descent conducted us, at last, to the borders of Talyllyn, where we entered the Dolgelly road."

The following is Mr. Warner's description of the view from the summit of this mountain:

"The afternoon was gloriously fine, and the atmosphere perfectly clear, so that the vast unbounded prospect lay beneath us unobscured by cloud, vapour, or any other interruption to the astonished and delighted eye, which threw its glance over a varied scene, including a circumference of at least five hundred miles. To the north-west is seen Ireland, like a distant mist upon the ocean; and a little to the right, Snowdon and the other mountains of Caernarvonshire. Fur-

ther on, in the same direction, the Isle of Man, the neighbourhood of Chester, Wrexham, and Salop; the sharp head of the Wrekin, and the undulating summit of the Clee hills. To the south we have the country round Clifton, Pembrokeshire, St. David's, and Swansea; and to the westward, a vast prospect of the British Channel unfolds itself, which is bounded only by the horizon. Exclusive of these distant objects, the nearer views are wonderfully striking. Numberless mountains, of different forms, appearances, and elevation, rise in all directions around us, which, with the various harbours, lakes, and rivers, towns, villages, and seats, scattered over the extensive prospect, combine to form a scene inexpressibly august, diversified, and impressive."

The peak of Cader Idris consists of silicious porphyry, quartz, and felspar, enclosed in a green paste, with silicious schistose porphyry intersected with veins of quartz and argillaceous porphyry in a mass, and a dark grey paste. Besides, several rocks contain the component parts of granite and porphyry, with a great proportion of white greasy-looking quartz. In several specimens, the felspar being decomposed, has fallen out, and given the quartz a porous appearance.

At the summit of Cader Idris is a small cottage, erected by Richard Pugh, the Dolgelley guide, for the accommodation of visitors; it having frequently happened, that persons had no sooner attained the top of the mountain than they were overtaken by clouds, showers, or a thunder storm, and compelled to descend without enjoying the prospect. To obviate this inconvenience the cottage has been erected, and here a large party may take refreshment without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Here also parties may wait to see the sun either rise or set. The key of the cottage can only be obtained of Mr. Pugh, or at the Golden Lion, Dolgelley.

The guide charges 5*s*. to conduct a party from Dolgelley to the summit, and 5*s*. for each of the ponies employed in the ascent.

CAERDIFF,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerphilly	7	London, by Oxford	157
Cowbridge	12½	Merthyr Tydvil	24
Llandaff	2½	Newport	11¼
Llantrissent, by Llandaff	11	Pont y Pridd	12
London, by Bristol	159		

Caerdiff, Cardiff, or Caerdyv, the county town, derives its name from Caer, a fortress, and from its position at the junction of the Great and Little Tâv, or Taaf, the plural of Tâv being Tyv, which has been corrupted to its present termination. It is a neat and well-built town, situated on a low but fertile flat near the mouth of the river, over which is a bridge, consisting of three large and two smaller arches, erected by Mr. Parry, in 1796. One of the streets extends in a southerly direction nearly from the Castle to the Quay. On the banks of the Canal some portion of the old walls is still visible.

The level tract between the town and the Severn used frequently to be overflowed at spring tides, but is now secured by a sea wall, which has converted an extensive piece of salt marsh into fresh land.

The Castle still forms an interesting object, although it has lost much of its baronial grandeur by modern alterations: the entrance to it is near the centre of the town. About 1091, Robert Fitzhamon, a Norman chief, and kinsman of William I., having conquered Glamorganshire, parcelled it out to twelve knights who had accompanied him, as the reward of their services; and reserved to himself the town of Caerdiff. In 1110, he built the Castle, where he resided and held his courts. In a dungeon of the tower, to the left of the entrance, Robert, Duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus, is said to have been confined for the long term of twenty-six years, after having been deprived of his sight and inheritance by his younger brother Henry I. This dungeon is a vaulted room about fifteen feet square; an aperture in the

top, about eighteen inches long and four or five wide, was the only means of admitting air.

The Keep stands on an artificial mound in the centre of a spacious lawn. It is of octagon form, seventy-five feet in diameter, and is still very perfect. From this spot, as well as from the ramparts, which are now planted with shrubs and laid out in walks, there are fine views of the surrounding country.

A part of the Castle was repaired and modernised some years ago by the late Marquess of Bute. In this portion are numerous portraits of the Windsor family, several of which were painted by Kneller, and one by Vandyke. There is also a picture representing boys playing at cards, by Holbein.

In May, 1645, during the civil war, the Castle was occupied by the troops of Charles I., but it surrendered to the parliament forces before August, 1646, having been bombarded by Cromwell on three successive days.

The Church, dedicated to St. John, is of Norman architecture, with a rich and handsome door at the west end. The tower, which is more modern, having been erected in the reign of Edward III., and repaired in 1811, is surmounted by four Gothic pinnacles. It is much admired, and forms a conspicuous feature in the distant views of the town. On the front is a statue of Edward III. Within the church is a monument of black and white marble, in honour of Sir William and Sir John Herbert.

In this town, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1147, founded a Priory of White Friars, and another of Black Friars, which continued till the dissolution, in 1536. Only the shell of the White Friars is now to be seen, and the ruins of the Black Friars' house are in the occupation of fishermen.

The Town Hall is a modern building, in the centre of the street leading towards the Quay. Outside the town, on the road towards Newport, is the County Gaol, erected in 1830.

Caerdiff carries on a considerable trade, for which its harbour affords great facilities. Vessels of 300 or 400 tons can come up to the town. The Caerdiff Canal extends from this town to

Merthyr Tydvil, whence large quantities of iron and coal are brought down to Caerdiff and exported to the English market. The head of the canal is 560 feet higher than the tide-lock at Caerdiff.

Three miles below the town is *Penarth Harbour*, a convenient station for vessels detained in the Bristol Channel by westerly winds. It is formed by the junction of the three rivers, Taaf, Ely, and Rumney.

Races are held in October, and generally attract much company. Balls are also occasionally given, and are well attended. The *Inns* are numerous, but the principal are the Caerdiff Arms and the Angel. The population is about 4000.

THE MELIN GRUFFYTH IRON AND TIN WORKS

Are situated on the banks of the Taaf, between three and four miles north of Caerdiff. They are amongst the largest tin works in the kingdom.

DYFFRYN,

About six miles west of Caerdiff, to the left of the road towards Cowbridge, is remarkable for several Druidical remains.

TAFF'S WELL

Is the name given to a spring situated in the middle of the river Taaf, or Taff, between Caerdiff and Pont y Pridd. It was formerly walled round, so as to keep its water separate from that of the river, and was said to be efficacious in curing rheumatism.

FLAT HOLME AND STEEP HOLME.

From Caerdiff, an aquatic excursion may be made to these two islands, which are situated in the Bristol Channel. The *Flat Holme* is about ten miles to the south of Caerdiff, and about four miles in circumference. Upon the highest part is a lofty lighthouse, and near it a dwelling, the only one on the island, for the persons who take charge of it.

The *Steep Holme*, which is three miles further to the south,

is not so large, but is more conspicuous, as it rises to a great height above the water. It is quite barren, and uninhabited.

THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN,

Frequently called the Garden of Wales, is a rich and fertile district, extending along the coast to the west of Caerdiff. It varies in breadth from eight to ten miles, and produces abundant crops. The climate is mild in the extreme; myrtles, magnolias, and other tender plants, growing in the open air.

CAERGWRLE,

IN FLINTSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chester	12	Mold	6¾
Hawarden	6½	Wrexham	5¼

Caergwrle was a flourishing town previous to the rise and increase of Wrexham, and is remarkable as having been a Roman station, probably an outpost to Deva. It was afterwards occupied by the Britons, who built a castle on the summit of a high rock at a little distance. The ruins of a tower and some fragments of the walls still exist. Here Queen Eleanor rested on her journey to Caernarvon.

Caergwrle is situated on the little river Alyn. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of limestone, which is burnt upon the spot and sent into Cheshire. In the loose earth over these quarries are found curious specimens of the fossil called *entrochi.*

HOPE, OR QUEEN'S HOPE,

Is a small village one mile from Caergwrle: it has the remains of a Castle, at which Eleanor, the wife of Edward I., stopped in her way to Caernarvon. The king shortly after gave it her, and hence the place was called Queen's Hope. There is an old bridge over the Alyn from which a view of the village may be obtained.

PLAS TEG,

The seat of the Trevor family, is two miles from Caergwrle, on the road towards Mold. It was built in 1610, and, according to some, from designs by Inigo Jones.

CAERLEON,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerwent	9	Pontypool	8
Newport	3	Usk	7

Is now an inconsiderable town, situated on the west bank of the Usk. Its having been a Roman city will, however, render it an object of interest to the antiquary. It was the Isca Silurum of Antoninus, where the second Augustan legion was for years in garrison; the capital of fifteen important stations, called by Giraldus Urbs Legionum; the residence of the prætor, the depository of the eagle, the seat of the principal courts of justice, and the city from which the imperial edicts were promulgated. Some historians have called it Isca Colonia, others Isca Augusta; and some have derived its present name from Lleon, an ancient British king, who is said to have founded it. It is also said to have been the residence of the renowned King Arthur. Caerleon was formerly the seat of a metropolitan see, till St. David, disliking the bustle of a large city, removed it to Minevia, since called Ty Dewi by the Welsh, and St. David's by the English.

But few traces of its former magnificence are visible. The Roman fortification was an oblong square, with the corners rounded, and unfurnished with towers. Many fragments of the walls still exist; they are about ten feet thick, but no where more than fourteen feet high, which is much less than their original elevation. The circumference does not much exceed a mile; but the foundations, which have occasionally been found in the adjacent fields, indicate that the suburbs were extensive; tradition, indeed, reports them to have been nine

miles. The Castle stood between the walls and the river: some vestiges of it appear at the Hanbury Arms Inn.

At a little distance on the opposite side of the road is an artificial mound, about 300 yards in circumference, upon which the citadel stood. From this eminence there is a fine view of Caerleon and its environs.

Without the walls are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, to which the name of *Arthur's Round Table* has been given. It is an oval concavity, 222 feet by 192, and 18 deep, in which are ranges of stone seats, though now covered with earth and verdure.

The only public buildings at Caerleon are the Market House, supported by four Tuscan pillars, and the Charity School. The bridge over the Usk is remarkable for its curious construction.

The Tin Works in the vicinity, with the curious machinery employed there, are well worthy the attention of the stranger.

ST. JULIAN'S,

Situated on the banks of the Usk, about half-way between Caerleon and Newport, is remarkable as having been the residence of the celebrated Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. Although the mansion has been considerably reduced, and converted into a farm-house, there are still indications of its former state. The walk to it is pretty. A barn near the house once formed part of the Chapel of St. Julian's Abbey.

CAERMARTHEN,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Haverfordwest, by St. Clare	32¾	London, by Oxford	216
Kidwelly	10½	Narberth	22
Lampeter	23½	Newcastle in Emlyn	20
Llandilo Vawr	14¾	Pembroke	32½
Llanstephan	7	Pont ar Dulas	17¼
Llaugharne	12½	St. Clare, or St. Clears	9½
London, by Bristol	231	Swansea	26¼
		Tenby	28

Caermarthen, the county town, is very beautifully situated

on the west bank of the Tywi, or Towey, which, previous to its arrival here, is swollen, by its numerous tributary streams, into a noble river. The ground occupied by the town is in some parts of considerable elevation, a circumstance which imparts to it a striking appearance, when viewed from a distance, and gives it a commanding prospect of the adjacent vale.

This town was the Kaervyrdhin of the Britons, and the Maridunum of Ptolemy and Antoninus. By the ancient Britons it was considered the capital of all Wales, and was the seat of their parliaments, or assemblies of wise men. Here, also, the chancery and exchequer for South Wales were kept, when this territory was formed into a principality by the crown of England. Henry VIII. made it a borough town.

Caermarthen is a corruption of Caer-Merdin, or Merlin's Town, so called from the British prophet, Merlin Ambrose, being found there, when searched for by command of Vortigern.

Most of the streets are steep, and irregularly built, and the principal thoroughfare in the middle of the town is very narrow. There is, however, a large proportion of good houses, many of which belong to the neighbouring gentry, who resort here during the winter. The town is about three quarters of a mile in length and half a mile in width. It was formerly surrounded by a high wall, with fortified gates. The population is about 9000.

The communication with the country to the eastward is formed by a substantial stone bridge of several arches, over the Towey; and at the upper end of the town there is a public walk, called the Parade, which overlooks a fine reach of the river, and commands an extensive view of the vale.

The Guild, or Town Hall, is situated in the middle of the town: it is a handsome structure of freestone, adorned with Ionic columns, and is approached by a grand flight of steps. In the County Grand Jury-room is a whole-length portrait of Sir Thomas Picton, painted by Sir M. A. Shee. It was presented to the county by his brother, the Rev. Edward Picton, in 1829.

The site of the Castle is partly occupied by the County

Gaol, which was constructed on Mr. Howard's plan. Little is known of the Castle, although it was the residence of the Princes before their removal to Dinevaur.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large plain structure, consisting of two aisles and a chancel, with a lofty square tower at the west end. It contains a fine-toned organ, and several monuments: the most remarkable is that of Sir Rhys ap Thomas and his Lady, on the north side of the chancel, who were buried in the adjacent priory, where this monument originally stood. Nearly opposite to it is another monument, bearing a grotesque figure, and underneath a singular inscription.

In the vault of the Scurlock family was buried Sir Richard Steele, to whose memory a small and simple tablet has been erected. The farm which he possessed in consequence of his marriage into the Scurlock family, and which kept him from want during the latter years of his life, is situated about a mile from Caermarthen, on the east side of the river, and is called *Ty Gwyn*, or the White House. There he wrote his comedy of "The Conscious Lovers." He died at his house in the town, which was afterwards the Ivy Bush Inn, but is no longer standing.

Some remains of the Priory are still visible in Priory Street. Though this building is known to have existed before 1148, neither its founder nor its date is recorded. At the other end of the town formerly stood a house of Grey Friars; and behind the Town Hall was a Chapel of St. Mary, not used since the Dissolution.

Caermarthen has several Meeting-houses, a Free Grammar School, founded by Dr. Owen, bishop of St. David's, and an Academy for the education of Presbyterian ministers. This town is said to have been the birth-place of the supposed magician and prophet Merlin.

At the west end of Caermarthen is a Monument in honour of Sir Thomas Picton, who was killed at Waterloo. The first stone was laid August 16, 1825, and the structure completed in two years. The design was given by Mr. Nash, the ornaments

were executed by Mr. Bailey, and the whole erected under the superintendence of Mr. Mainwaring, of Caermarthen. The monument is of grey stone, and consists of a plain column of the Doric order, resting on a square pedestal, and surmounted by a statue of Sir Thomas Picton. On the east side of the pedestal is a basso-relievo of Waterloo, and on the west side one of the siege of Badajos. The north and south sides bear inscriptions in English and Welsh. At the corners of the pedestal are trophies. A staircase ascends to the top of the column.

Caermarthen has no manufactories of consequence, though in its vicinity are some iron and tin works. It has a considerable trade, as the neighbouring country for some distance is dependent upon it for all the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life. Its commerce is greatly facilitated by the river, which conveys vessels of 250 tons up to the Bridge.

The markets, held on Wednesday and Saturday, are abundantly supplied with meat, poultry, butter, wild fowl, game, and excellent fish.

The population amounts to more than 9000. There are several Inns, the principal of which are the Boar's Head, the King's Arms, and the Ivy Bush.

ABERGWILLY

Is situated on the banks of the Towey, about two miles from Caermarthen. This place is chiefly remarkable as the residence of the Bishops of St. David's, whose palace is a spacious building at the east end of the village. This is the only habitable residence of the seven which formerly belonged to the bishopric. It was remodelled in 1829-30, from designs by Mr. Foster.

In the parish of Abergwilly, but about a mile and a half beyond the village, is *Merlin's Hill*, near the brow of which is an opening n the rock called *Merlin's Chair*, said to have been the scene of the magician's incantations.

CAERNARVON,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bangor	9	London, by Shrewsbury	236
Beaumaris	11	London, by Worcester	247
Beddgelart	12	Menai Bridge	6½
Capel Curig	16	Newborough	5
Cricceath	23½	Pont Aberglaslyn	13½
Dolbadern Castle	7	Pwllheli	22
Llanberis	9	Tremadoc	18½
Llanllyfni	8		

The capital of the county, derives its name, Caer-yn-Arfon, from *caer* a fortress, *yn* in, *Arfon* the district opposite to Man or Anglesea. It is an ancient town, well laid out, and delightfully situated on the Menai Strait, at the mouth of the river Seiont. It is built in the form of a square, and enclosed on three sides by an embattled stone wall. The inferior streets are at right angles with the principal one, in which stands the old Town Hall.

The chief object of interest is the Castle, built by Edward I., the conqueror of Wales. In form it is an oblong irregular square, occupying about two acres and a half. Mr. Pennant asserts, on the authority of the Sebright MS., that it was built in one year. It has suffered considerably at various times, having been burnt by the Welsh in 1294, and besieged by the parliament forces in 1646. In 1648 General Mytton was besieged here by Sir J. Owen.

The external walls are of white hewn stone, and are nearly entire. They are from eight to ten feet in thickness, and have within them a narrow gallery, with numerous œillets or slips for the discharge of arrows on a besieging force. Above the embattled parapet rise, in majestic grandeur, numerous turreted but dissimilar towers, of pentagonal, hexagonal, and octagonal forms. Upon the south side, next the river Seiont, are three hexagonal and octagonal towers, with similar ones on the north. Two are more lofty than the rest. The Eagle Tower, so called from a figure of that bird carved in stone, is surmounted by

three elegant turrets. This figure is said to have been brought, by Edward's orders, from one of the towers of Segontium.

The principal entrance is under a massive tower, in front of which is a mutilated statue of Edward I., holding in his left hand a sword which he draws with his right, or probably is sheathing, in allusion to the termination of the Welsh war, and a defaced shield under his feet. The grooves in this gateway indicate that it was defended by four portcullises. The Queen's Gate (so called from having been the one by which Eleanor the queen of Edward I. entered the castle) is now considerably above the level of the ground. Such is the external appearance of the Castle.

The interior is divided into two parts, forming an outer and an inner court, but is not in so perfect a state as the exterior. The state rooms were fitted up with spacious windows and elegant tracery, of which little now remains. They present a square front, though they are all of polygonal shape. Round the interior of the castle appears to have extended a gallery, a considerable portion of which is still standing. At the north-east corner is a deep well, now nearly filled up, and contiguous to it a round tower formerly used as a dungeon. Near the end of one of the courts is an echo.

The only remaining staircase is that of the Eagle Tower, consisting of 158 steps. From the summit there is an extensive view of Anglesea and the surrounding country. Hence are seen the three beautiful, and, as they appear from this spot, uniform, conical summits of the *Reifl* ridge in the promontory of Llyn. These hills are also called *Carn Madryn* and *Carn Boduon*.

In a room of the Eagle Tower, eleven feet by seven, Edward II., the first English Prince of Wales,* was born, April 25, 1284. A passage only separates this room from another and

* The origin of the Prince of Wales' crest, with the motto *Ich Dien*, is generally attributed to Edward the Black Prince, who, at the battle of Cressy, killed John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, and then deplumed his casque of those *ostrich feathers* which, in memory of his victory, have since been represented in the arms of the Prince of Wales. The words *Ich Dien* are said by some to be

larger apartment, which some have thought more likely to have been the scene of the royal accouchement.

On February 1st, 1828, the Eagle Tower was considerably injured by lightning, which cracked the wall for several yards from the top, and displaced large masses of stone.

Outside of the town is a broad and pleasant Terrace along the shore of the Menai, extending from the Quay to the north end of the town walls. In the evening it is frequented as a promenade by all classes of persons, who, while they enjoy the sea-breezes, are amused by viewing the vessels passing along the Menai.

The Church, or rather Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has been rebuilt by subscription within a few years. Service is performed here in English, and at the mother church at *Llanbeblic*, half a mile distant, in Welsh. The latter building contains a monument of two recumbent figures in white marble. This church is dedicated to Publicius, a brother of Helena, whose splendid acts in favour of Christianity are well known. There are also two large chapels belonging to the Calvinists and Wesleyans, erected in 1829: the latter was built from designs by Mr. Lloyd.

The County Hall or Court House stands nearly opposite to the Castle gates. It is mean-looking without, but the interior is neatly fitted up. Near it, in Newgate Street, is the County Prison, erected in 1794. The Town Hall is situated over the east gateway of the town. On the front of it is an inscription, recording the period of its erection.

The Market House and Shambles are commodious, and near the Quay is the Custom House, a mean building, but conveniently situated for the vessels trading in slates, large quantities of which are obtained from the mountains of Llanberis, and exported from Caernarvon to different parts of the empire.

German, and are translated *I serve;* but Mr. Evans derives them from the Welsh, although the phrase is obsolete, and renders them *Triumphant in death.* Another opinion is, that the words are a corruption of *Eich Dyn*, the Welsh for *This is the man*, the phrase said to have been used by Edward I. when he shewed the Welsh his new-born son as their prince.

The Hotel, built some years ago by the Marquess of Anglesea, outside the town walls, is a large and elegant stone building, affording excellent accommodation. From the top of a rock called *Tuthill*, behind the hotel, a fine view is obtained of the town and castle, and, on a clear day, of the Isle of Anglesea, with Holyhead and the Parys Mountains.

The Hot and Cold Sea-water Baths, in Church Street, were likewise erected by the Marquess of Anglesea. The establishment comprises an hotel, a reading-room, and a billiard-room.

The chief inns, besides the Hotel, are the Goat and the Sportsman. The Market is held on Saturday, and is well supplied. The population is about 8500.

No manufactories are established at Caernarvon, but its maritime situation enables it to carry on a considerable coasting trade. The harbour, although the Aber sandbanks form a dangerous bar, has been very much improved, within a few years, by the construction of piers, &c., so that vessels of considerable burden can lie alongside the quay and take in or discharge their cargoes in perfect safety. The principal exports are slates and copper, and the imports wines, porter, grocery, &c. The Quay, which ranges along the side of the Castle, is of considerable extent.

About half a mile south of Caernarvon is the site of the ancient town of *Segontium*, the only Roman station of importance in this part of Cambria. Many minor forts and posts were, however, dependent upon it. It is an oblong square, enclosing about seven acres, slightly elevated above the surrounding ground. Some fragments of the walls still remain; and a modern row of houses has been erected, to which the name of Segontium Terrace has been given. Near the Seiont was a strong fort, intended to secure a landing-place at high water. Two sides of the walls are nearly entire, and most of the stone facing being removed, the Roman method of building is apparent. It is evident, from the discoveries made here, that this place was connected with Constantine; and in Welsh it is called Caer Custient, or the city of Constantius. A well, by the fort, retains the name of Helena, the daughter of Octavius,

Duke of Cornwall, and the wife of Maximus, first cousin of Constantine, who was born at Segontium. This place was for some time the residence of the British princes. Cadwallo, the son of Cadfan, appears to have been the first who fixed the court here.

From Caernarvon Excursions may be made to Plas Newydd, six miles distant, to Bangor, to Menai Bridge, and to the Vale and Lakes of Llanberis, to which an excellent road was made in 1828.

Another excursion might be made to Beddgelart and Capel Curig, returning through the Vale of Llanberis; so as to pass round Snowdon, and examine the various aspects it presents. The return, however, through the Pass of Llanberis, can only be accomplished on a pony, or walking.

For a water-excursion, a small decked cutter, containing two beds and a cabin capable of holding about ten persons, may be hired for a guinea per day.

CAERPHILLY,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerdiff	7	Newport	12
Llandaff	6	Pontypool	11
Merthyr Tydvil	15¾	Pont y Pridd	7

Caerphilly, or Caerfili, is a straggling town, with about 2000 inhabitants. It is situated in the centre of a small plain, amidst the hills which run through the centre of the county.

The Castle, which is the great object of attraction, stands on the brink of a small stream running into the Rumney. The idea formed on a first view of this stupendous pile is rather that of a ruined town than a castle: it is by much the largest castellated ruin in Britain, and is only inferior in point of size to Windsor Castle. The high outer rampart, with its massive abutments and frequent towers, still in a great measure entire, conveys at once a clear impression of the great extent of the fortress. In entering upon an examination of the ruin, we

pass the barbican, and, leaving on the left two dilapidated towers which formed the entrance, enter the great area of the castle. A range of building beneath the rampart, on the right, once formed the barracks of the garrison.

We then advance to the first court, which appears to have comprised the citadel; and thence through a large gateway, with several grooves for portcullises, to the principal court, the area of which is seventy yards by forty. On the south side is that princely apartment, by some considered the hall, and by others the chapel; but, whichever it may have been, vestiges of much original beauty appear in the elegant outline of its four large windows, the grand proportions of the chimney-piece, and the light triplet pillars, with arches, which go round the room. The appearance of mortice-holes in the walls for the ends of beams, at the height of about the middle of the windows, led Camden to suppose that the ceiling was projected thence, and that an apartment above was lighted by the upper portion of the windows: but more probably from those mortices a support was derived for a lofty arched roof, or a gallery. The external staircase-entrance to the hall spoken of by Camden, "the roof whereof is vaulted and supported by twenty arches," is now rendered nearly impassable by rubbish. To the west of this apartment are two other rooms, and the remains of a drawbridge crossing the moat. South-east of the hall is a leaning tower, a bulky fragment of the ruin, between seventy and eighty feet in height, and of a prodigious thickness. It hangs nearly eleven feet and a half out of the perpendicular, and is only held together by the strength of its cement. How or when this phenomenon happened, no legend informs us, but it has remained in this state for many centuries. As the adjoining towers and all the standing parts of the ruins remain perpendicular, the cause must have arisen from a local failure in the foundation, or from the effects of a mine, probably during the long siege which Hugh le Despenser sustained in this castle in the time of Edward II.

Near this part of the ruin a place is shewn as the mint, with the remains of two furnaces for melting metal. From this

chamber a staircase ascends to the corridor, still in good preservation, which, lighted by small windows and passing round the principal court, formed a communication with the different apartments.

The external view of the western entrance of the ruin, with its ponderous circular towers, is remarkably striking, and, with the remains of its drawbridge and defending outwork, may be considered as the most entire part of the ruin. An artificial mound some distance off, but within the works of the castle, was most likely used for exploratory purposes.

From the great plan of this castle, and there being no direct evidence to the contrary, its foundation has been attributed to the Romans; and some ingenious arguments have been adduced to prove that it was their Bullaum Silurum. But it sufficiently appears that no considerable part of the present fortress was built by them, as the predatory army of Rhys Tycan took and rased Caerphilly Castle in 1221. The best supported opinion is that of the Hon. Daines Barrington, who attributes the present erection to Edward I. The remains of the castle belong to the Marquis of Bute.

Upon a mountain near Caerphilly is a monument known by the name of *Y Maen hir*. It is a quadrangular stone pillar, rather inclining, and about eight feet high: close to the base is a mound, inclosing the space of six yards, and in the midst a square area. On the pillar is an inscription in Welsh, which signifies, "Mayest thou awake;" from which it is inferred that it is a funeral monument.

Caerphilly has two neat Inns, the Boar's Head and the Castle, but no means of conveyance can be obtained here.

CAERWENT,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Black Rock Inn	4	Llanfair Iscoed	2
Caerleon	9	Newport	11
Caldecot Castle	2	Usk	8½
Chepstow	5¾		

L. of C.

This place is now an inconsiderable village, though formerly celebrated, under the auspices of Agricola, for its temples, theatres, baths, porticoes, &c. It was the Venta Silurum of the Romans, and was garrisoned by the second Augustine legion. The form of the ancient city was a parallelogram, measuring about 1505 feet in length and 1170 in breadth, with circular corners. A fosse ran round three of its sides. The walls appear to have been from twelve to twenty-four feet in height, and from nine to twelve in thickness.

The Church, with its lofty embattled tower, forms a conspicuous object, when seen from the environs. It consists of a nave and chancel. The views from the churchyard are pleasing.

A beautiful tesselated pavement was discovered here in 1777, but constant depredations have very much injured it. It is situated in an orchard.

CAERWYS, OR CAERGWS,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Denbigh	7½	Mold	11
Holywell	5	St. Asaph	7

Is a market-town, with about 900 inhabitants. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, as the county assizes were held there; and was also noted as the seat of the Eisteddfod, a species of British Olympics, or Sessions of Bards and Minstrels; a theatre where the British bards poured forth their extemporaneous effusions, or awakened their harps to melody in trials of skill, instituted by law, and held here with great form and ceremony. The judges in these competitions were appointed by a commission from the Prince; and after the conquest of Wales by Edward I., the Eisteddfod was sanctioned as an institution likely to soften the manners of a fierce and warlike people. The judges conferred suitable rewards upon the competitors, and granted permission to those whom they approved, to exercise their talents before the nobility and gentry of the principality, without which no one was

admitted to that distinction. The last meeting held here was in 1798, when an attempt was made by the London North Wales Society to revive these festivals.

CALDECOT CASTLE,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Black Rock Inn	2	Chepstow	7
Caerwent	2		

The situation of this ruin in an undiversified swampy plain, called *Caldecot Level*, or the *Vale of Troggy*, is not calculated to set off its importance. Viewed from an elevation in the approach, the towers and citadel appear sunk, and scarcely distinguishable from the curtain wall of the fortification; but on a nearer inspection the ruin rises into importance; and the aspect of its chief entrance, a large gothic gateway guarded by two massive projecting towers, is truly noble. The light gray masonry of this entrance is agreeably relieved by a profusion of ivy, overspreading nearly the whole of one tower, and throwing the broad shadow of its pendant foliage upon part of the other. Within the portal the grooves of two portcullises are apparent. There are holes also in the arch, probably intended for pouring down melted lead upon the besiegers.

On entering the court, some remains of the baronial hall, and the foundations of other buildings, within the area of the walls, are apparent. A small artificial mount at the north-east angle of the ruin sustains the citadel, a lofty round tower; to which last refuge of the garrison a ready communication seems to have been conducted on the walls, from the different towers and other parts of the fortress: the whole of which is surrounded by a broad and deep moat.

The early history of this castle is uncertain: some have conjectured that part of it was built by Harold; and indeed a round tower on the south-west side of the castle, with a circularly arched entrance, has a Saxon character; but the general architecture of the building is Gothic. It appears, from Mr.

Coxe's illustration, that Caldecot Castle was the private property of the great Bohun family, possessing the earldom of Hereford, who were hereditary constables of England.

Caldecot Church is an extensive and highly ornamented Gothic structure. The windows contain some remains of painted glass; and over the south door is a figure of the Virgin, to whom the Church was dedicated.

CANN OFFICE,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Llanfair	7	Mallwyd	9
Llanfyllin	11		

Cann Office, or the Inn of Cann, is a solitary inn, which, tradition says, derives its name from Cannon's Office; for, in the time of Cromwell, cannon were placed before the house. There are still remaining traces of entrenchments, now planted with trees.

Behind the Inn is a large Barrow, apparently of great antiquity, beneath which it is supposed some chieftain was buried. Its base is about 200 feet in circumference.

CAPEL CURIG, OR CAPEL CERRIG,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bangor	14½	Cerig y Druidion	17½
Beddgelart	12	Llanberis	7
Bettws y Coed	5	Llanrwst, by Bettws y Coed	8
Caernarvon	16	Menai Bridge	17
Cernioge Mawr Inn	14½	Tyn y Maes	7½

Pronounced Kappel Kerrig, is a small village, consisting of a few cottages, a Chapel, belonging to Llandegai parish, and a large commodious Inn. It is delightfully situated at the junction of three vallies, affording an infinite variety of pleasing landscapes. One of these vallies points to the north-west, and leads to Llyn Ogwen and Nant Frangon. Another, towards

the east, follows the course of the Llugwy to its junction with the Conway, near Bettws y Coed. The third conducts to the Pass of Llanberis, and is bounded by Snowdon and its subordinate mountains. No place can be more favourably situated for excursions. Wood and water, of which many of the Welsh vales are deficient, are here seen in great variety.

The Inn was erected by the late Lord Penrhyn, from designs by Wyatt, and has been much enlarged since. It is pleasantly situated on a small eminence, from the end of which there is a fine view of two lakes, and up the valley, to Snowdon. The base of Moel Siabod is seen on one side, and that of the Glyder on the other.

Detached from the Inn are stables and a cottage, erected for the accommodation of the mail and stage coaches, and of persons who wish to change horses without going down to the inn.

Very near Capel Curig is a cascade; and about three miles distant, on the left of the road towards Bettws, is the celebrated cataract of

RHAIADYR Y WENNOL, OR SPOUT OF THE SWALLOW.

The scenery around this fall, which is formed by the little river Llugwy, is extremely grand, particularly towards the upper part. The water is not precipitated in a single sheet from the top to the bottom, but is broken into three pretty equal steps; and these again are subdivided and broken by the jutting crags, which disperse the stream in various directions. The river then alters its course, and becomes smooth and beautiful, taking its direction between high wooded banks, over which are seen the varied tints of oak, birch, and hazel. A path leads to the fall from the high road, and a number of steps cut in the rock shew that it is much visited.

LLYN OGWEN, OR OGWEN LAKE,

May also be visited from Capel Curig, from which it is about four miles distant. The Holyhead mail-road passes along its south shore. This pool is well stocked with trout

and several other kinds of fish. To the south of it stands the *Trifen*, or *Trivaen*,—that is, Three-Headed,—a conical mountain, of rugged aspect, and apparently isolated, but joining its base to the towering ridges of the *Glyder*, or *Clydder*. On the summit of the latter is an immense accumulation of stone pillars, supposed by some to have been a Druidical temple, and by others to have been formed by the effect of rain and frost. The ascent of the Glyder is an arduous undertaking, even more difficult than that of Snowdon.

MOEL SIABOD

Rises immediately to the south of Capel Curig 2878 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain is distinguished by its size and the elegance of its outline. The end towards Bettws y Coed is extremely precipitous and broken. The summit is crowned with immense masses of loose rock, and commands a fine view of the mountains of Snowdonia, of nine different lakes, and of the sea in the distance.

CARDIGAN,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberaeron	23	Lampeter, by Newcastle	30
Aberystwith, by Aberaeron	39	London	232
Fishguard, by Newport	17½	Newcastle in Emlyn	10
Haverfordwest	26	Newport	10½
Kilgerran	3		

Cardigan, called by the Britons Aberteivi, is situated on the north bank of the Teivi, about three miles from its entrance into the sea. Over the river is an ancient stone bridge of seven arches, at the end of which is a chapel, said to be erected on the spot where Giraldus preached the Crusade. The town is tolerably well built, though some of the streets are steep and narrow, and contains about 2500 inhabitants.

Cardigan is supposed to have derived its name from Caredig, the son of Cynedda Wledig, and the first king of Caredigion. It is the county town.

Although there are no manufactures, the town carries on a considerable coasting trade, in which nearly 300 vessels of various burdens, and about 1000 seamen, are employed. The river is navigable up to the quay for vessels of 230 tons.

The Castle, built by Gilbert de Clare, in the reign of Henry II., was a building of considerable strength. During the civil wars, it was garrisoned for the king, and sustained a regular siege, but at last surrendered to the Parliament forces, under General Langhorne. The remains of the Castle are inconsiderable; they are situated on a low cliff near the foot of the Bridge, and consist chiefly of the wall on the river side, and the fragments of two circular bastions. The site of the keep is now occupied by a modern-built mansion, and its dungeons have been converted into cellars.

The Church was erected in 1639, but the principal part of it was rebuilt in 1703. It is a substantial structure, with a tower at the west end. The interior comprises a spacious nave and a chancel. The latter is the most ancient and most elegant part of the building. It is turreted, and strengthened by buttresses with light Gothic ornaments. There are no remarkable monuments.

Near the east end of the Church formerly stood a Priory of Black Monks. The site is now occupied by a mansion, which, in the reign of Charles I., was the residence of Catherine Phillips, the well known Orinda.

The Town Hall is a handsome edifice, on the north bank of the river, built in 1764. At the end of Broad Street is the County Gaol, erected from designs by Mr. Nash, in 1793. There is also a Free Grammar School, endowed during the last century by Lady Letitia Cornwallis.

The Market-days are Tuesdays and Saturdays. The principal Inns are the Black Lion and the White Hart.

ST. DOGMAEL'S ABBEY,

About a mile and a half from Cardigan, was founded by Martin, of Tours, a Norman chieftain, who came into Wales in the time of William the Conqueror. There are but few

remains of the building, and these have been converted into barns and sheds, and into a chapel for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. St. Dogmael's is now a mere fishing village.

PERCELLY, OR PRESELE MOUNTAIN,

About twelve miles south of Cardigan, to the left of the road towards Haverfordwest, is the centre of a long ridge of hills running from east to west. It is about seven miles long and two broad, and may be seen at a distance of forty miles. The view from the summit is extensive, but not picturesque.

CAREW CASTLE,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Cold Blow	8	Pembroke	4½
Manorbeer	2	Tenby	6½
Narberth	10		

Pronounced Carey Castle, was, in ancient times, a residence of the Welsh Princes, one of whom, named Rhys ap Theodore, gave it, with some other castles, as a marriage portion with his daughter Nesta, to Gerald de Cario, an Anglo-Norman chieftain, who was appointed lieutenant of these parts by Henry I. One of his ancestors mortgaged the castle to Sir Rhys ab Thomas, by whom, according to Leland, it was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. It was afterwards forfeited to Henry VIII., who granted it to Sir John Perrot, from whom it passed into the hands of Sir John Carew.

The remains of Carew Castle stand upon a gentle swell, rising above an arm of Milford Haven. The north side exhibits the mode of building practised in the reign of Henry VIII. The windows on this side are square, and of grand dimensions, projecting in large bows; and the interior of this part is highly ornamented; a chimney-piece with Corinthian columns appearing amongst the latest decorations of the structure.

The great hall, built in the decorated Gothic style, measuring 102 feet by 20, is much dilapidated, but is still a noble relic of antique grandeur. Other parts of the building are of more remote date, and most of the walls are remarkably thick and of solid masonry. In this castle, it is said, Sir Rhys ab Thomas entertained Henry VII., on his way to Bosworth Field.

Over the gateway, on the west side, are the arms of England, Duke of Lancaster and Carew; and contiguous to this entrance is a spacious room, eighty feet by thirty.

The village of Carew is about half a mile distant. On the side of the road is an ancient Cross, richly sculptured, and about fourteen feet in height. The Church is a large building, containing, amongst other monuments, the recumbent figures of Sir John Carew and his wife, dated 1637.

CERIG Y DRUIDION,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala, on foot	9¼	Llanrwst	13½
Capel Curig	17½	Pont y Glyn	4½
Cernioge Mawr	3	Ruthin	15
Corwen	10		

Cerig y Druidion, or the Abode of the Druids, was so called from the Druidical remains which formerly stood here. It is a neat village, with an Inn, and is situated at the junction of several high roads.

Upon a hill, about a mile to the east of this village, is *Pen Gwerwyn*, the vestige of a castle which once belonged to Caractacus. To this place, it is said, he retreated after his defeat by the Romans; but being betrayed into their hands, he was thence sent to Rome, where he made the famous speech referred to by our historians.

CERNIOGE MAWR,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bangor	29	Corwen	13
Capel Curig	14½	Llanrwst	10½
Cerig y Druidion	3	Ruthin	18

Cernioge Mawr, pronounced Kernyoggy Mowr, is a small hamlet, with three or four houses and a good Inn, situated on the Holyhead mail road. A bog, about a mile from this place towards Cerig y Druidion, is said to be so exactly situated upon the summit of this part of the country, that the water from its east end falls into the Dee, and from the west end into the Conway.

CHEPSTOW,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny, by Ragland	21	Caldecot Castle	7
Beachley	3	London	128
Black Rock Inn	5	Monmouth	15⅝
Bristol, by Aust Passage	16½	Newport	16⅜
Bristol, by steam-packet, about 2 hours.		Piercefield	2
Caerwent	5¾	Ragland	12
		Tintern Abbey	5

The name of this town is supposed to be a corruption of Cheapian Stowe, denoting a place of traffic. The town is irregularly built, but is most romantically situated on the banks of the Wye, about three miles from its entrance into the Bristol channel.

The Castle, which is the principal object of attraction, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been built by Julius Cæsar; a layer of Roman bricks having been observed in the wall. Others, however, are of opinion that it was erected in the eleventh century, by William Fitzosborn, Earl of Hereford, to defend the possessions granted to him by William the Conqueror, and that the Roman bricks discovered here were brought from Caerwent. Roger de Britolio, the son and

successor of Fitzosborn, having taken up arms against his sovereign, was deprived of his vast inheritance, and Chepstow Castle was transferred to the noble family of Clare, from whom it descended to the Plantagenets, Herberts, and Somersets, in the last of which families it is vested. This fortress is remarkable in history for the gallant defence that it made, with a slender garrison, against a considerable force headed by Oliver Cromwell. After a long siege, it was taken by assault, and nearly all its defenders were sacrificed.

The ruins of the Castle are most picturesquely situated on the rocks overhanging the Wye, and are covered with ivy. One side lies so close to the precipice, that it appears to form part of the cliff. The other sides were defended by a moat, and consist of massive walls, flanked with lofty towers. The area enclosed by the walls is large, and is divided into four courts.

The principal entrance consists of a Norman arch, flanked by two circular towers. Through this gate the visitor is admitted to the first court, in which are seen the remains of the baronial hall, the kitchen, and other apartments. At the south-east angle is a large round tower, formerly the citadel, and remarkable as having been the prison of Henry Marten, the regicide. Here he was confined for twenty years, but not with the rigour some have supposed. His family lived with him, and he had offices for his servants; he had free range of the castle during the day, and, with a guard, was allowed to visit the neighbouring gentry. Mr. Southey's beautiful lines must, therefore, be considered more poetical than true:—

> "For thirty years, secluded from mankind,
> Here Marten lingered. Often have these walls
> Echoed his footsteps, as with even tread
> He paced around his prison. Not to him
> Did nature's fair varieties exist;
> He never saw the sun's delightful beams,
> Save when through yon high bars he poured a sad
> And broken splendour."

Marten died by a stroke of apoplexy, in his 78th year, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Chepstow.

The second court of the Castle is now laid out as a kitchen garden. At the end of it is a gateway leading into the third court containing the chapel; a fine remnant of antiquity, ninety feet in length and thirty in breadth. The roof has fallen in, but the remaining walls are not less than forty feet high. At some distance from the ground is seen a range of niches, said to have been filled with statues; and the mortices of beams appear to indicate that a gallery was conducted round the chapel. The style of the windows and ornaments is Gothic, but the original part of the building is Norman. From the chapel, a flight of steps leads to the battlements, shadowed by wide branching trees of various descriptions, rising from the moat beneath.

Beyond the moat are seen the low embowered ruins of the fourth and last court, which was formerly separated from the other part of the building by a drawbridge.

Returning towards the entrance of the castle, the visitor may notice a subterranean chamber excavated in the rock, beneath the ruin, and opening to the overhanging brow of the cliff. Hence the Wye is seen rolling its swelling tide at an immense depth beneath.

The Church, situated at the extremity of the town below the bridge, exhibits a curious specimen of Norman architecture, in the massive arches resting on piers within, and the richly ornamented mouldings of the west entrance. It originally belonged to the Benedictine Priory of Striguil, but was converted, at the reformation, into the parish church of Chepstow. On the south side of the chancel, under a canopied monument supported by eight Corinthian pillars, are whole-length figures of Henry, second Earl of Worcester, and his lady, although they were not buried here. Another monument, dated 1620, is in memory of Mrs. Clayton and her two husbands, both represented kneeling.

Marten, the regicide, was buried in the chancel, where a stone, with an inscription written by himself, was placed over him. Some years afterward this stone was removed, by order of one of the vicars, into the body of the church; but having

been broken and defaced, a new stone was placed here in 1812, and the inscription recut, by order of the churchwardens. It is as follows:—

"HERE,

September the 9, in the year of our Lord 1680,
Was buried a true Englishman,
Who in Berkshire was well known
To love his country's freedom 'bove his own,
But living immured full twenty year,
Had time to write, as does appear,

HIS EPITAPH.

H ere, or elsewhere, (all's one to you, to me,)
E arth, air, or water, gripes my ghostly dust;
N one knows how soon to be by fire set free.
R eader, if you an oft-tried rule will trust,
Y ou will gladly do and suffer what you must.

M y life was spent in serving you,
A nd death's my pay (it seems) and welcome too;
R evenge destroying but itself, while I
T o birds of prey leave my old cage and fly.
E xamples preach to th' eye, care then (mine says)
N ot how you end, but how you spend your days."

The Bridge over the Wye, completed in 1816, is an elegant structure, consisting of five cast-iron arches, resting on stone piers. It is 532 feet in length, and 20 in width. The centre arch is 112 feet in span, the two adjoining arches are 70 feet, and the two outer arches 54 feet.

The former bridge was of wood, and was remarkable for its construction, though it was not contrived so as to rise with the tide, as some persons have erroneously asserted. The tide has been said to rise higher at this place than in any other part of the world, having, at particular periods, reached seventy feet. The highest point to which it has attained, however, for many years, is fifty-six feet. This extraordinary swell is caused by the rocks of Beachley and Aust, which, projecting into the Severn just above the mouth of the Wye, obstruct the direct course of the tide, and impel the water with additional force up this river.

In the garden of a house in Bridge Street, is an ebbing and flowing well. The water leaves it at high tide, and

returns soon after the ebb. The well is thirty-two feet deep, and frequently contains fourteen feet of water.

Chepstow has no manufactures, but carries on a considerable trade in timber, coals, grindstones, iron, and cider. Great quantities of salmon are caught in the Wye and the Severn. The population amounts to 3250.

The principal *Inns* are the Beaufort Arms, the Three Cranes, and the George.

Steam-vessels go daily to Bristol during the summer.

From Chepstow the tourist may visit Piercefield, the Wyndcliff, and Tintern Abbey. See Index.

CHESTER,

IN CHESHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Flint	15	London	181
Hawarden	7	Mold	12
Holt	9	Wrexham	11½

Though this city is not in Wales, its proximity to the Principality frequently induces tourists to pay it a visit. It is situated on a rocky eminence, half encircled by a sweep of the Dee, and is remarkable for the antiquity and curious construction of many of the houses.

The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Cathedral; the Castle, containing an armoury and an elegant court of justice; the town walls, with the tower, from which Charles I. beheld the defeat of his army at Rowton Moor; the new Bridge over the Dee, 200 feet in the span, being the largest stone arch in the world; and Trinity Church, containing the remains of Matthew Henry, the commentator, and of Parnell, the poet.

The principal Inns are, the Albion, the Golden Lion, the Pied Bull, the Royal Hotel, the Red Lion, the White Lion, the Feathers, the Blossom.

For a more detailed account, the reader is referred to "Leigh's Road Book of England and Wales."

EATON HALL,

The seat of Earl Grosvenor, is delightfully situated in the centre of an extensive park, on the banks of the Dee, about three miles from Chester. It is a noble mansion, rebuilt in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr. Porden, in 1813, and is fitted up with great splendour. No tourist should omit to visit it. See "LEIGH'S ROAD BOOK OF ENGLAND AND WALES."

CHIRK,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Ellesmere	7	Oswestry	5¾
Llangollen	7	Ruabon	4¼

Is a large and populous village, situated on the river Ceiriog, and celebrated for the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded. The Church contains several monuments of the Middleton family, but none of them remarkable for their execution: the best is that of Sir Thomas Middleton, a distinguished partisan of the parliament during the civil wars. In the churchyard are several very old yew-trees.

Half a mile from Chirk, the *Ellesmere Canal* is carried over the river and vale of Ceiriog, by an *aqueduct*, which, though inferior to the Pont-y-Cyssylltau, is still a work of great magnitude. It was erected from designs by Mr. Telford, and consists of ten arches, supported by pyramidal piers of stone, and extending about 600 feet in length. The height of the central arches is about sixty-five feet above the level of the water.

About two miles from Chirk, on the road towards Ruabon, is a pleasing view down a woody vale, at the bottom of which flows the river Dee; but this landscape is far exceeded in beauty by another view obtained at *New Bridge*, which is a little farther on.

Inn, the Hand, or Chirk Castle Arms.

CHIRK CASTLE,

About a mile from the village, is the seat of the Middleton family, in whose possession it has been since the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is a noble mansion, in the castellated style, containing some splendid apartments, and a picture gallery, 100 feet by 22. Amongst the portraits is one of the Countess of Warwick, the wife of Addison. Here also is preserved a bed, in which Charles II. slept, as well as a beautiful cabinet, which he presented to the family. The hall is adorned with ancient armour. The park is extensive, and the plantations are well laid out.

The view from the hill, on which the house stands, extends into seventeen counties. Towards England are seen the plain and town of Shrewsbury, its towers and spires; the Clee-hills, extending towards the Malvern hills, in Worcestershire; the solitary Wrekin; and the high land bounding the Vale Royal of Chester. Towards Wales appear Llangollen Vale, Castel Dinas Bran, the boisterous Dee; the range of mountains dividing the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery; the Clwyddian hills; and the Snowdon chain.

CLYNNOG,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caernarvon	11	Pwllheli	11
Llanllyfni	5		

Or Clynnog Vawr, is a small village, situated on the western coast of the county, and surrounded on three sides by mountains, the fourth being open towards the sea. It is remarkable as having been the residence of St. Beuno, who, it is said, raised St. Winifred to life. He settled here in 616, and built an abbey and church. Of the former, no remains exist; but the latter is the largest ecclesiastical structure in North Wales. It contains some monuments, and an oaken box, called Beuno's chest, in which it was formerly the practice to

drop donations for the support of the building. Adjoining the church is the Chapel, now used as a school, in which the saint was buried; and about 100 yards distant is his Well, which was much resorted to after his death for healing the sick and curing the rickets in children. The mode of cure was dipping the patient in the well at evening, and leaving him upon the saint's tomb during the night.

Clynnog has two comfortable Inns, one of which is called the Newborough Arms.

COLD BLOW,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Carew Castle	8	St. Clare	11
Narberth	2	Tenby	7½
Pembroke	12		

Consists of only a few houses. It is said to derive its name from the coldness of the wind usually felt here. *Inn*, the Windsor Castle.

CONWAY,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aber	9¼	Llandulas	9¼
Abergeley	11½	Llanrwst	12
Bangor	14½	London	236
Beaumaris, by Aber Ferry.	14½	Menai Bridge	17
Caernarvon	23½	Penmaen Mawr	6¼

Or Aberconway, is a picturesque town, situated, as the latter name imports, near the mouth of the river Conway, at the northern extremity of the county. It is nearly of a triangular shape, and was formerly surrounded by high massive walls, one mile and a half in circumference, strengthened at intervals by twenty-four circular and semicircular towers, great part of which, with the four principal gateways, yet remain in a tolerable state of preservation. The population amounts to about 1200.

The Castle, built by Edward I. in 1284, is a magnificent building, standing on the verge of a precipitous rock, washed on two sides by an arm of the river. It is in the form of a parallelogram. The walls are all embattled, and are ten or twelve feet thick. They are flanked by eight vast circular embattled towers, each of which had a slender machicolated tower rising from the top. On the side towards the river, one of the towers has been rent asunder by some of the inhabitants quarrying the foundation for slates: part of it stands erect, and part hangs in an oblique direction, forming altogether a singular ruin.

The interior consists of two courts, bounded by the various apartments, all of which are in a lamentable state of decay, though still bearing strong marks of former magnificence. The grand entrance was formed by a drawbridge over a deep and wide fosse. On the south side of the court is the grand hall, measuring 139 feet by 32, and 30 feet in height. Its roof was supported by eight fine Gothic arches, four of which are still in good condition; and it was lighted by nine windows. At the east end of the hall is the chapel, with a large Gothic window. Near the east end of the court the visitor passes into another square court, surrounded by galleries and small rooms. Opposite the entrance are two towers, called the King's Tower and the Queen's. In the latter are vestiges of a beautiful chapel.

The visitor may ascend to the top of the castle by a ladder, and walk round the walls, from which there are fine views of the river, the Suspension Bridge, Orme's Head, &c.

The Castle was strongly fortified, during the civil wars, by Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York, but was captured by Colonel Mytton, the parliamentary general, November 6, 1646. It was subsequently granted to the Lord of Conway, who removed all the timber, lead, iron, and other materials, and consigned the edifice to decay and desolation. The vessels in which the materials were being conveyed to Ireland was wrecked, and the whole of the property lost.

Few spots in the kingdom have more frequently called

forth the talent of the artist: it has been made the scene of dramatic representation in the Castle Spectre, and has often been the theme of the poet. The best situation for viewing this interesting ruin is three or four hundred yards higher up the river, on the same side. Here the Castle is seen boldly projecting in the foreground, while the suspension bridge attached to it appears like a drawbridge to the fortress: part of the town is visible on the left; and the mouth of the river, opening to the sea, forms the distance; the whole making a most enchanting view.

The Church is a very plain structure, containing a few monuments of the Wynne family. In the nave is a flat stone, with this singular inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Hookes, of Conwy, Gent., who was the 41st child of his father, William Hookes, Esq., by Alice, his wife, and father of 27 children; who died March 20, 1637." The font is of black marble, curiously sculptured.

The College, founded in the reign of Edward I., is now in ruins; but still exhibits some specimens of curious workmanship. It is situated in Castle Street, and is inhabited by a few poor families.

Near the Market-place is another antique house, called Plas Mawr, now occupied by several families. It was built by Robert Wynne, in 1585, and is curiously ornamented, according to the fantastic taste of that period. On the front are the arms of Elizabeth. There was formerly a Greek inscription, denoting "Bear, forbear;" and there were also the letters J. H. S. X. P. S., from which it has been inferred that the house was erected for a charitable purpose, as these letters may mean "Jesus hominum salvator Christiani populi salus." In some of the rooms the initials of Queen Elizabeth and Robert Wynne are seen on the walls. The ceilings are divided into compartments, and ornamented with numerous devices.

Conway formerly possessed a Cistercian Abbey, founded by Llewelyn ap Jowerth, in 1185. Slight vestiges of it, converted into a stable, called Stoney, were recently to be seen in the street leading to the castle.

Outside of the town, beyond the east gate, is an iron Suspension Bridge, of peculiar beauty, which has superseded the dangerous ferry formerly existing here over the river Conway. This elegant structure was designed by Mr. Telford, and erected under the superintendence of the same parties who executed the Menai Bridge. The first stone was laid April 3, 1822, and in the summer of 1826 the bridge and embankment connected with it were completed. They were opened to the public June 1st, in that year.

The Bridge is supported by eight chains, which repose on four stone towers, built in the castellated style, so as to harmonise with the ruins of the adjacent castle. The chains are fastened, at one end, into the rock beneath the castle, and at the other, into an insular rock in the bed of the river. The toll-house at the west extremity is built in the form of a tower, so that, at a short distance, it appears to be a part of the castle, whilst the bridge seems to be the drawbridge of the fortress. The whole has a very striking aspect.

The Embankment, by which the bridge is approached from the Abergeley road, is a stupendous structure, extending from the insular rock to the eastern shore. It is formed of hard clay, found in the immediate vicinity, and faced with stone, to preserve it from the action of the sea. From this spot there is a very pretty view of the bridge, the town, the castle, and the banks of the Conway.

Dimensions of the Bridge.	*Feet.*
Width between the centres of the supporting towers	327
Deflexion of the main chain	22½
Height of the under side of the roadway above high water of spring tides	15
Number of chains 8, each link consisting of five bars of iron, 3¼ inches wide and 1 inch thick.	

Dimensions of the Embankment.	
Length between the island and the east shore	2015
Breadth at the top	30
Average height above high water of spring tides	9
Height above the same tides at the end next the island	13
Greatest total height or depth of the embankment	54
Extreme width of the base where the embankment is highest	300

The river Conway has been celebrated, from the earliest

period, for its pearl fishery. Pliny asserts, that Julius Cæsar dedicated to Venus Genitrix, in her temple at Rome, a breast-plate, set with British pearls; and Suetonius says, that the chief motive assigned by the Romans for the invasion of Britain, was to obtain possession of the pearl fishery. This branch of commerce is not, however, held in much estimation at the present day, though the species of muscle, called by Linnæus the Mya Margaritifera, which produced the pearls, is still found in the river. A pearl presented to the queen of Charles II. by Sir R. Wynne, was honoured with a place in the regal crown.

The port is a dry harbour, frequented by a few coasting vessels; and the river is navigable up to the village of *Trefriw*, which is about twelve miles from its mouth. A quay extends along the east side of the town wall.

The principal *Inns* are, the Castle, and the Newborough Arms, or the Harp. The market is held on Friday.

From Conway, the tourist may make an excursion up the vale of Conway to *Llanrwst;* the scenery on the banks of the river being particularly beautiful. About five miles from Conway, on the road to Llanrwst, is *Caer-Rhun*, formerly a Roman station. In its vicinity are several handsome seats.

RHAIADYR PORTH LLWYD.

This waterfall is situated in the Vale of Conway, seven miles from Conway, and about a mile from the bed of the river. It is formed by a small stream which issues from Llyn Geirionydd, and makes a perpendicular descent of 180 feet. At the upper part, two streams descend at some distance from each other, over a wide and rugged rock, indented with deep clefts and enormous chasms, and overhung with numerous shrubs. About the middle of the fall the streams unite, and rush in foam over the rocks below. The rocks on each side of the fall are lofty, and the surrounding scenery is picturesque.

Llyn Geirionydd is about two miles from the Fall. It is celebrated for having had the residence of Taliesin, the prince of British poets, on its banks.

RHAIADYR DOLGARROG,

About eight miles from Conway, and a mile from Rhaiady Porth Llwyd, is another waterfall, in the Vale of Conway. I is made by the little stream, called the Dolgarrog, which flows out of *Llyn Cowlid*, about three miles distant; but is not so picturesque a fall, nor so lofty, as that just described.

CORWEN,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala	11½	Llanrwst	23½
Bala, by Llandrillo	13½	London	194
Cerig y Druidion	10	Pont y Glyn	5½
Denbigh	21	Ruthin	13
Llangollen	10		

Corwen, *i. e.* the White Choir, is a small but neat market town, situated on a rock at the foot of the Berwyn mountains and on the south bank of the river Dee. It is much resorted to by anglers, as the river abounds with trout, grayling, and salmon. The Holyhead rail-road passes through the town.

The Church is an ancient building, containing an old monument, in memory of Jorwerth Sulien, one of the vicars. A doorway, now blocked up, is shewn as the one through which Owen Glyndwr entered to his pew in the chancel. According to tradition, the prince threw his dagger with such force that the impression was left half an inch deep in the stone, which was preserved as a curiosity, and forms part of the doorway just mentioned. At *Rhug*, three miles distant, are preserved the knife and fork and dagger of this prince; the whole enclosed in one case. In the churchyard is a stone pillar, or cross, called the Sword of Glyndwr; and near it are Alms Houses, founded in 1709, by W. Eyton, Esq., for the widows of six clergymen of Merionethshire.

Upon the other side of the river, about two miles north of Corwen, is a British post, called *Caer Drewyn*, a circle of loose stones, about half a mile in circumference, on the summit

of a steep hill. It is conjectured that Owen Gwyned occupied this post while Henry II. was encamped on the opposite side of the vale; and it was afterwards a retreat of the celebrated Owen Glyndwr, whose memory is highly revered in this neighbourhood, long the scene of his military exploits and hospitality. From this post there is a delightful view of the vales of Glyndwrdwy and Edeirnion. Caer Drewyn may be distinguished from the churchyard.

Upon the Berwyn mountain, behind the church, is a place called Glyndwr's Seat, from which there is a charming prospect of the vale of Corwen.

Inn. The Owen Glyndwr. The Market is held on Tuesday and Friday.

THE BERWYN MOUNTAINS

Are seen to the south of Corwen. This range of mountains rises near Chirk, in Denbighshire, and extends along the south-east side of Merionethshire. It is about sixteen miles in length. *Cader Ferwyn* and *Cader Fronwyn* are the most elevated points, the former rising 2107 feet, and the latter 2563 feet above the level of the sea.

RHAIADYR CYNWYD

Is situated three miles from Corwen, and half a mile to the left of the village of Cynwyd, which is on the road to Bala, through the *Valley of Edeirnion.* It is formed by the little river Trystiog, which rushes in a furious torrent from the rocks above, and roars along its rugged course till it joins the Dee, a little above Cynwyd.

OWEN GLYNDWR'S PALACE

Was situated at a place called *Sychnant*, about three miles from Corwen, and at a short distance from the road towards Llangollen. The site is denoted by a small clump of firs upon an eminence.

COWBRIDGE,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Bridgend	8	Llantrissent	7½
Caerdiff	12½	St. Donat's	6
Llandaff	10		

Cowbridge (in Welsh, Pont y Von) is a small but neat town, divided into two portions by a small stream called the Thaw. The streets are broad, and paved. The Church is a singularly-shaped building, and, at a distance, appears like the embattled tower of a fortress. Cowbridge also possesses a Town-hall, and a Free Grammar School founded by Sir Llewelyn Jenkins, secretary of state in the time of Charles II. At this school Dr. Price was educated. The Market, held on Tuesday, is well supplied.

Inn. The Bear.

LLANBETHIAN,

About two miles from Cowbridge, is a picturesque village, with some remains of a Castle, built prior to the conquest of Glamorganshire by Fitzhamon. It was also called *St. Quintin's Castle*, from Sir Robert St. Quintin, to whose share it fell in the division of the country. The remains have been converted into a barn.

CRICCAETH, OR CRICCIETH,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Beddgelart	11	Pwllheli	8
Caernarvon	23½	Tremadoc	5
London	226		

Is a place of great antiquity. It is a market-town with about 600 inhabitants, and is very irregularly built. On an eminence, at the end of a long neck of land projecting into the

sea, stand the ruins of the Castle, which is supposed by some to have been built by Edward I., though others refer it to a more remote period. It appears to have consisted of four square courts, with two rounded bastion towers at the entrance. It was the residence of Sir Howel y Vwyall, who disputed the honour of capturing the King of France at Poitiers with a knight of Artois.

The view from the ruins of the Castle over Harlech Bay is beautiful. At low water, the causeway called *Sarn Badrig*, as well as the smaller one which runs in a direction to meet it, is plainly to be seen. The former of these ridges stretches out from the Merionethshire shore for upwards of twenty miles into the bay. Tradition informs us that these were artificial embankments enclosing a part of Merionethshire, till the sea broke over the bounds and inundated the country as far as the lowlands extended. It is more probable, however, that they are the skeletons of hills, reduced to their present appearance by the continued action of the sea, the softer parts having been washed away.

Inn. The White Lion.

CRICKHOWEL,

IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	6¼	Brecon	13¾

Is a small but pretty town, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, the base of which is watered by the Usk. Over the river is a mean Bridge of fourteen arches. In the middle of High Street is the Town-hall, beneath which the market is held on Thursday and Saturday.

The Church is cruciform, having a chancel, nave, and two transepts, named Rumsey Chapel and Gwernvale Chapel, from two estates in the vicinity. The tower, containing five bells, is remarkable as being the only one in the county surmounted by a spire. In the chancel are several ancient monuments.

The old custom of singing carols in the church at cock-crowing, or the earliest dawn of the morning, on Christmas-day, has been continued here.

On the east side of the town are vestiges of the Castle, which formerly occupied about two acres.

About two miles north of Crickhowel is the British post called *Craighywel*, or *Howel's Rock*, from which this town took its name. It is an irregular triangle, 510 feet long and 240 broad.

The surrounding scenery is very pretty. Near *Langattock*, to the south of Crickhowel, are several natural caverns, and in a dingle leading to the Llanelly Iron-Works is a waterfall. The village of *Lampeter*, about two miles to the north, contains several pretty walks. The farm-house of *Cwmgu*, at the village of *Cwm Du*, about five miles from Crickhowel, commands a fine view. The river abounds with excellent fish, and the neighbouring hills with game.

TRETOWER,

About three miles from Crickhowel, on the road to Brecon, has the ruins of a Castle, which was once the residence of Mynarch, Lord of Brecon.

CWM YSTWITH,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Devil's Bridge	3¾	Rhaiadyr	14½

Is a small inn at a little distance from the high road, situated in the dreary valley of the Ystwith.

Near it are extensive lead-mines, lying on the side of two mountains to the north of the river: the entrance to them is by the side of the road. In one mountain the lead is procured near the surface; in the other, a level penetrates about 100 feet. The tourist will find himself surrounded by children anxious to sell specimens of the ore.

DENBIGH,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerwys	7¼	Mold	15¾
Llanrwst	18	Ruthin	8
London, by Shrewsbury	206	St. Asaph	5¼
London, by Chester	218		

The county town, is situated on the declivity of a craggy hill, near the centre of the beautiful and fertile vale of Clwyd. It is said to bear some resemblance to the town of Stirling in Scotland, and, when viewed from a distance, has a very imposing aspect. The town is not large, but is generally well built, and contains about 3300 inhabitants.

On a rock commanding the town stand the ruins of the Castle, which was founded in the reign of Edward I., by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Charles I. stopped here after his retreat from Chester in 1645; and, from this circumstance, one of the towers is still called the Royal Apartment. During the following year the castle surrendered to the parliament forces under General Mytton. After the Restoration, the fortifications were blown up, and no portion of the castle is now perfect. It appears to have been a superb structure. The principal entrance is a Gothic arch between two octagonal towers, over which is a statue of Edward I. in an ornamented niche. The views of the vale of Clwyd, obtained through the broken arches of these ruins, are peculiarly beautiful. The Castle itself is seen to the greatest advantage from the Ruthin road.

The Parish Church is situated at *Whitechurch*, about a mile from the town. In the porch, on a small brass plate, is the effigy of Richard Middleton, who was Governor of the Castle during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and was the father of Sir Hugh Middleton, who conducted the New River to London. There is also a mural monument in honour of Humphrey Llwyd the antiquary. The church is

seldom visited by the inhabitants, who usually attend at the Chapel of St. Hilary, formerly belonging to the garrison.

Below the Castle are the fragments of a Church, 170 feet long and 71 broad, which was begun by Dudley Earl of Leicester, in 1579, but never completed.

Denbigh has a good Town-hall and a Dispensary. Its chief manufactures are gloves and shoes. The Market is held on Wednesday and Saturday.

Inns. The Black Bull, the Crown.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, OR PONT Y MONACH,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberystwith	11½	Llanidloes	18½
Cwm Ystwith	3¾	Rhaiadyr	18¼
Hafod	4		

Pont y Monach, or Pont ar Fynach — that is, the Monk's Bridge, vulgarly called the Devil's Bridge, is a single arch, between twenty and thirty feet in span, thrown over another arch of less than twenty feet below, which crosses a tremendous chasm. According to tradition, the lower arch was thrown over by the monks of Strata Florida Abbey, about the year 1087; but the country people, thinking it a work of supernatural ability, ascribed it to the personage whose name it bears. The abbey of Strata Florida was not, however, founded till 1164; The bridge, therefore, could not have been the work of those monks, unless its date is placed a century later. Giraldus mentions having passed over it in 1188, when he travelled through Wales with Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, to preach the crusades.

The upper arch was built over the other at the expense of the county, in 1753, and the iron balustrades were added by Mr. Johnes in 1814. The lower arch may be distinctly viewed by looking over the upper bridge; but the whole scene is so enveloped in wood, that the depth is not perceived; and many

an incurious traveller has passed the Devil's Bridge without distinguishing its circumstances from an ordinary road. The cleft over which these two bridges extend has evidently been enlarged, and was perhaps originally produced by the incessant attack of the impetuous Mynach on the solid wall of rock.

In order to view the scenery of this romantic spot, the visiter should first cross the bridge, and then descend by the right of it to the bottom of the aperture, through which the Mynach drives its furious passage, having descended from the mountains about five miles to the north-east. The depth from the present bridge to the bed of the river is 114 feet. The effect of the double arch is picturesque; and the narrowness of the fissure, darkened by its artificial roof, enhances the solemn gloom of the abyss.

On regaining the road, the second descent must be made by passing through a small wood, at the distance of a few yards from the bridge, to view the four concatenated falls from the point of a rock in front. Each of these is received into a deep pool at the bottom, but so diminished to the eye, at the present point of view, as almost to resemble one continued cascade. The first fall takes place about forty yards south-west of the bridge, where the river is confined to narrow limits by the rocks. It is carried about six feet over the ridge, and projected into a basin at the depth of eighteen feet. Its next leap is sixty feet, and the third is diminished to twenty, when it encounters rocks of prodigious size, through which it struggles to the edge of the largest cataract, and pours in one unbroken torrent down a precipice of 110 feet.

The height of the various falls is as follows: —

	Feet.
First Fall	18
Second Fall	60
Third Fall	20
Fourth Fall, or Grand Cataract	110
	208
Height from the Bridge to the Water	114
	322

As, however, no allowance is here made for the inclined direction of the river in many parts (and there are numerous interruptions to its passage), the total height from the bridge to the level of the stream, at its junction with the Rheidol, may be computed at nearly 500 feet.

The rocks on each side of the fall rise perpendicularly to the height of 800 feet, and are finely clothed with innumerable trees vegetating between the crevices, and forming one vast forest.

From this spot, with the assistance of a guide, a third descent may be made to the *Fall of the Rhydiol*, or Rheidol, the approach to which is difficult, and entirely impracticable during heavy rains. A huge fragment of rock, projecting over the river for a considerable way, precipitates the stream about eighteen feet. This fall is totally different from that of the Mynach, being quite destitute of foliage.

Turning from this scene, and looking along the glen, may be perceived the Hafod Arms Inn, standing on the brink of a precipice of forests, at a perpendicular height of more than 150 yards.

The cascades on the two rivers are not within sight of each other, nor is the Devil's Bridge seen from the Falls of the Mynach, as erroneously represented in many engravings.

After repassing the Devil's Bridge, a fourth descent, by the side of the Mynach Falls, is to the Robber's Cave, near the basin of the first fall. This is a dark cavern, inhabited in the fifteenth century by two men and their sister, called Plant Matt, or Matthew's Children, who infested the neighbourhood as plunderers, and who continued their depredations for many years with impunity. They were, at length, however, taken up for committing murder, and executed. The descent to this cavern is very difficult.

The Hafod Arms, near the Devil's Bridge, is a commodious inn and posting-house, erected by the late Mr. Johnes. Here a guide may be obtained to visit the Falls. The view from the windows of this inn is perfectly enchanting. Immediately below, and only separated from the house by the road, is a

profound chasm, stretching east and west about a mile, the almost perpendicular sides of which are covered with trees of different kinds. At the bottom of this abyss runs the river Mynach, its roaring tide hidden from the eye by the deep shade of surrounding woods, but bursting upon the ear in the awful sound of many waters—in the thunder of numerous cataracts; whilst in front of the spectator the Rheidol is seen rushing down a chasm in the mountains with tremendous fury.

The woods in the vicinity of the Devil's Bridge abound with nests of the Formica Herculanea, the largest species of ants that are natives of Britain: these nests are composed of small ends of twigs, forming a heap a yard or two across, and from one to two feet high. The insects themselves exceed in size three of the ordinary black kind, and are possessed of uncommon strength.

THE PARSON'S BRIDGE, OR PONT BREN,

Is about two miles from the Devil's Bridge. It consists of two rude pieces of timber thrown across a frightful chasm, with a hand-rail on one side only, while beneath the Rheidol forms a boiling whirlpool, and roars with terrific din. It is said to have been erected by a parson, during the last century, for the convenience of serving the two churches he had under his care; and which, by means of this bridge, and a walk over the hills, he was enabled to do with a saving of several miles' distance. Some persons, however, assert that the Bridge derives its name from the circumstance of a parson who was intoxicated falling from it into the torrent beneath; and they add, that when the water is low, the impress of his figure is still visible! The surrounding hills are remarkably grand, and the rocks very curious, some of them being excavated into deep cylindrical pools, and others ridged, and formed, as it were, of concentric layers.

The tourist may readily find the Parson's Bridge by pursuing the following direction: On leaving the Hafod Arms, cross the Devil's Bridge, proceed along the Llanidloes road for about a mile and a half, till you arrive at the church of

Yspytty Kenwyn; cross the stone wall to the left of the church, and enter a field, on the opposite side of which is an irregular and steep path, descending through underwood to the Bridge.

Yspytty Kenwyn was formerly connected with Strata Florida Abbey. In the churchyard are several upright monumental stones, from which, and the circular form of the enclosure, it has been inferred that this was once a Druidical temple.

PONT HERWID, OR ERWYDD,

Is a rude stone arch, thirty-six feet in span, thrown from rock to rock over a dark and gloomy chasm, formed by the passage of the Rheidol. It is about four miles from the Devil's Bridge, on the left of the road to Llanidloes, and is situated in a deep and narrow dingle, at the confluence of the rivers Castel and Rheidol, surrounded by scenery more wild than that of the Devil's Bridge, but not so rich and varied.

DINAS MOWDDU, OR MOUTHY,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala	17	Llanfair	18
Cader Idris	7	Machynlleth	12½
Dolgelley	9½	Mallwyd	2

Is now an inconsiderable market-town, though in former times the seat of a chieftain. It is romantically situated at the junction of three vales, on the declivity of a lofty and almost perpendicular mountain, where the river Cerris falls into the Dovey or Dyfi. Over the latter is a stone Bridge. The Market is held on Friday.

DISERTH,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Holywell	9	Rhuddlan	2½

Is a small village, surrounded by hills. The Church or Chapel is situated in a hollow, overshadowed by several large yews. There are some paintings on the east window, and on the south window of the chancel is inscribed "Sir John Conway, 1636." In the churchyard are vestiges of two ancient crosses, and on the altar-tomb is carved a rude cross and sword.

Half a mile distant are some fragments of *Cerri Castle*, or *Castel y Craig*, which was fortified by Henry III. in 1246. From this spot there is a fine view of a portion of the Vale of Clwyd.

One mile from Diserth, in the parish of Cwm, is a beautiful cascade, the water of which rises from a small well, called *Fynnon Asa*, or *St. Asaph's Well.* The perpendicular height of this cascade is fifty feet.

DOLBADERN,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Beddgelart	14	Capel Curig	9
Caernarvon	7	Llanberis	2

Dolbadern, that is, Padarn's Meadow, derives its name from Padarn, a British saint, of whom little is known. It is a hamlet situated in the romantic vale of Llanberis. A small but neat inn here, called the Dolbadern Castle, is much frequented by persons visiting the Vale of Llanberis and wishing to ascend Snowdon. The charge for a guide to Snowdon, from this inn, is seven shillings, and for a pony five shillings. An excellent road from Dolbadern to Caernarvon was constructed in 1823.

Dolbadern Castle is situated between the two lakes of Llanberis, and is the only one that remains in all the narrow passes of Wales. It is now reduced to one circular tower, thirty feet in diameter, with the ruins of the exterior buildings. This appears to have been the keep or citadel, and to have formed the chief part of the fortress, as it occupies the whole of a small elevated rock. It is supposed to have been ninety feet in height, and to have consisted of three stories besides a dungeon. The remains of a circular staircase lead to the top, from which there is a fine view of the entire valley, the two lakes, and the surrounding mountains.

This castle is evidently of British origin, and was perhaps erected as early as the sixth century, being mentioned then as in the possession of Maelgwn Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, during his contest with the Saxons. Here Owen Goch was confined twenty years for rebelling against his brother Llewelyn ap Jorwerth. The view of the ruins from the adjacent lake is particularly beautiful.

Half a mile south of the Castle, at the end of a deep glen, is a waterfall, called *Caunant* or *Ceynant Mawr*, the Waterfall of the Great Chasm, about sixty feet in height. A mountain-torrent rushes through a cleft in the rock, and, after descending for a few yards, suddenly takes a slanting direction, and falls with tremendous fury in one grand sheet to the bottom of the vale.

DOLGELLEY,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala	17	Machynlleth	16¼
Barmouth	10	Maentwrog	18
Cader Idris	4	Mallwyd	11½
Dinas Mowddu	9½	Tan y Bwlch	18¼
London	209	Towyn	16¼

Dolgelley or Dolgellau, pronounced Dolgethly — that is, the Hazel Dale, is the principal market-town in the county. It is situated in a fertile vale, upon the river Gwinion or Union

and is surrounded on all sides by high, and, in some parts, woody mountains. The tourist will do well to make this his central station while he examines the various beauties of the neighbourhood, as there is, perhaps, no place in the principality from which excursions may be made with so much advantage.

This town was probably known to the Romans, as many coins have been found in its vicinity bearing this inscription :— "Imp. Cæsar. Trajan."

The streets are irregular, and the houses generally ill-built. The population amounts to upwards of 2000. The principal building is the County Hall, erected about 1825, and fitted up very commodiously. Outside the town, on the road towards Towyn, is the County Gaol. The view from the Bridge is remarkably fine.

The Church has a decent external appearance, but the interior is little better than a barn. It contains an ancient monument of an armed knight, with a dog at his feet, and a lion passant gardant on his shield, on which is inscribed, "Hic jacet Maurice, filius Ynyr Vychan."

A considerable number of persons are employed here in the manufacture of flannels, coarse cloths, and kerseymeres. The Markets, on Tuesday and Saturday, are well frequented.

There are three *Inns*, the Golden Lion, the Ship, and, for tourists without a carriage, the Angel. At all these, Guides may be obtained for the ascent of *Cader Idris*, the summit of which is about five miles and a half distant. The Guide expects five shillings for his services, and charges five shillings for each pony the party may choose to have.

The banks of the river Maw, from Dolgelley to Barmouth, are extremely beautiful. A boat for this excursion may be hired at the place called the Storehouse, when the water is high, but when it is low, at *Penmaen Pool*, two miles from the town. The price of the boat, from Dolgelley to Barmouth, is about three or four shillings; or, from Barmouth to Dolgelley, six shillings. Passage-boats go occasionally, the fare in which varies from sixpence to one shilling. The tourist should select

the time of high water, or the beauty of the scenery will appear considerably diminished.

EXCURSION TO THE WATERFALLS.

The waterfalls in the vicinity of Dolgelley form a considerable attraction to tourists: the principal are, *Rhaiadyr Dú*, or the Black Cataract, about five miles from Dolgelley, on the left of the road towards Maentwrog; *Rhaiadyr y Mawddach*, or the Fall of the Mawddach; and *Pistyll y Cayne*, or the Spout of the Cain. The two latter are only separated from each other by a thick wood, and are about eight miles from Dolgelley, at some distance to the right of the road to Maentwrog.

Setting out from Dolgelley, and proceeding for about two miles, the tourist crosses a bridge, and arrives at the pretty village of *Llaneltyd*, situated on the river Mawddach, and forming a kind of port to Dolgelley. Many small vessels are built here. Thence he proceeds along the vale to a small alehouse called the Traveller's Rest, where a guide to the Falls may be obtained, if the tourist has not taken one with him from Dolgelley.

RHAIADYR DU, OR THE BLACK CATARACT,

Is situated at *Dol-y-Melynllyn*, that is, the Holme of the Yellow Pool. It is a double fall, about sixty feet high, and the water foams with a thundering noise among the black rocks down which it falls. These rocks give to the scene a singular appearance, from their being in many places covered with a pure white lichen.

The lively and varied green of the trees which hang over the stream forms an elegant contrast to the almost jet black rocks on either side. The torrent rolls into a small deep basin, where it is dashed along a rugged channel, and falls into the Mawddach, at no great distance. Mr. Maddocks was at the expense of making a good foot-path both to the bottom and upper part of this fall, giving to the traveller every possible means of seeing it to advantage.

The tourist must then return to the high road, and, passing along it for about a mile, turn to the right, in order to visit

RHAIADYR Y MAWDDACH.

This stream falls down a rock between sixty and seventy feet in height, the strata of which, lying in parallel lines several degrees inclined from the horizon, give the scene a singular and crooked appearance. The stream is thrice broken in its descent: the first fall, about eighteen feet, precipitates itself into a basin thirty feet in diameter; the second fall is over a ledge of rock about thirty feet high; and in the third the water falls into a large basin. The rocks and trees form an amphitheatre around, and the fore-ground is finely broken by large pieces of rock.

Separated only by a wood from the Rhaiadyr y Mawddach, is

PISTYLL Y CAYNE, OR SPOUT OF THE CAYNE.

This is by far the highest and most magnificent cataract of the three. A narrow stream rushes down a vast rock, about 200 feet high, the horizontal strata of which run in irregular steps through its whole breadth, and form a mural front. These, indeed, are so regular, as in a great measure to spoil its picturesque beauty, unless hidden by a volume of water much greater than usual. Immense fragments of broken rock, scattered around in every direction, at the foot of the fall, communicate a pleasing effect; and the agreeable mixture of tints of the dark oak and birch, with the yellower and fading elm, forms a scene highly picturesque.

Y VANNER, OR KYMMER ABBEY.

The remains of this Abbey are situated about one mile and a half from Dolgelley, and half a mile from Llaneltyd, near the banks of the Maw. It was founded in 1198, by Meredith and Griffith, lords of Merioneth and sons of Cynan ap Owen Gwynedd, prince of North Wales. The monks were of the Cistercian order, and the abbey was dedicated to St. Mary.

Part of the church of this monastery only is left, and the refectory and abbot's lodging are built into the adjoining farm-

house. The east end is the most perfect, and through its thick covering of ivy may be observed three small lancet windows. Against the south wall are a few small Gothic pillars and arches, and an aperture in the wall, in which was probably kept the holy water. In this part of the building there has also been a semicircular door, opposite to two small arches, and near them a mutilated stone representing the head of a human figure.

NANNEAU PARK,

About two miles from Dolgelley, was once the residence of Howel Sele, an inveterate enemy of Owen Glyndwr. The present handsome mansion was erected by Sir Robert Vaughan, to whose family the estate now belongs. In the upper part of the park are the remains of a British post called *Moel Orthrwn*, or the Hall of Oppression.

In the demesne of Nanneau formerly stood a large oak, measuring twenty-eight feet in girth. It was called *Ceubren yr Ellyll*, or the Spirit's Blasted Tree,—an appellation which it derived from a tradition founded on the deadly feud which subsisted between Owen Glyndwr and his kinsman Howel Sele, then resident at Nanneau. This tree fell down on the night of July 27, 1813, and its trunk was then converted into work-tables, cabinets, snuff-boxes, &c., which Sir R. Vaughan distributed amongst his friends.

DOLWYDDELAN CASTLE,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Capel Curig	5	Llanrwst	10

Is situated on a lofty rock, in a vale entirely enclosed by mountains. It originally consisted of two square towers, each three stories high, having one room on a story. Between these was a court-yard. Little remains of the building, which is said to have been erected in the sixth century. Jorwerth Drwyndwn

made this castle his residence, and here his son Llewelyn the Great is said to have been born.

A mile distant is the village of *Dolwyddelan*, consisting of only a few small cottages.

Near the village is *Pont y Pair*, a singular bridge of five arches, crossing the Llugwy, the bed of which is covered with large masses of rock.

DUNRAVEN,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bridgend	5	St. Donat's	5
Ewenny Priory	3		

Or Din Dryvan Castle, an ancient seat of the Wyndham family, stands on a rocky promontory on the sea-shore, 100 feet in height. The present mansion is a modern building, in the pointed style, erected on the site of the ancient structure. It commands fine sea-views, and is surrounded by grand rocky scenery.

Dunraven is satisfactorily ascertained to have been the abode of Caradoc, the Caractacus of British and Roman history, and also of his father, Brân ab Llyr. After the capture of this celebrated British hero, the lords of Glamorgan continued to reside here occasionally, from whom the estate passed to the Vaughans, and from them to the Wyndhams.

In the cliffs on the shore, about a mile west of Dunraven, are several large and curious excavations caused by the percussion of the sea. One called the Cave is a passage or colonnade running parallel with the sea-shore, having its entrance towards the south. Another is called the Wind Hole, as, when the sea blows fresh from the south-east, the air is forced with considerable violence through two or three fissures in its roof. This cave is about eighty feet in length. It can only be entered at spring tides, and then the stranger should be accompanied by a guide. Another excavation has received the appellation of Fairy Cave, from the petrifactions and grotesque shapes which the strata assume.

ELLESMERE,

IN SHROPSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chirk	7	Shrewsbury	16
Oswestry	8	Wrexham	12
Overton	5		

This is a neat town, situated on the borders of a lake of 100 acres, well stocked with fish, particularly eels, from which the place derives its name, and finely fringed with wood. The site of the Castle, now a Bowling Green, commands a good view. In the east window of the Church is a fine specimen of glass-staining, executed by Mr. David Evans in 1829: it represents St. Paul and the four Evangelists.

Inns. The Royal Oak, the Bridgewater Arms, the Black Lion.

HANMER

Is a village five miles north-east of Ellesmere, in a detached portion of Flintshire. In the church is a handsome monument, executed by Bacon, and erected, in 1806, to the memory of Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, who was born at Gredington, in the vicinity. There is another monument, in honour of Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was Speaker in the reign of Queen Anne. Hanmer Lake contains about fifty acres.

EWENNY PRIORY,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bridgend	2	Newton	5
Cowbridge	6	Pyle	6½
Dunraven	3		

Was founded about 1140, by Maurice or John Londres, lord of Ogmore Castle, but formerly belonged to Gloucester Abbey. It is situated close to the road from Newton to Pyle, in a marshy plain near the banks of the river Ewenny. The

Church is indisputably of greater antiquity than any other building in Wales, and affords a fine specimen of the Saxon style of architecture. It is said to have been finished before the year 1100. The arches are all circular, the columns short, round, and massive, and the capitals simple. The tower is supported by four arches, upwards of twenty feet in the span. The church contains numerous monuments, but the most curious are those of the founder and of his friend Sir Roger de Remi. The latter has frequently but erroneously been ascribed to Payne Turberville, whose family long inhabited the adjacent mansion-house.

FESTINIOG,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala	19½	Tan y Bwlch	2¾
Llanrwst	18	Tremadoc	9¼
Maentwrog	2½		

Festiniog, that is, the Place of Hastening, is a small village situated on a hill at the head of the enchanting vale of Maentwrog, the beauties of which were celebrated by the pen of Lord Lyttleton in 1756. "With the woman one loves, with the friend of one's heart, and a good study of books, one may pass an age there and think it a day. If one has a mind to live long, and renew his youth, let him come and settle at Festiniog." Various other travellers have lavished encomiums on this spot. Mr. Pennant calls it the "Tempe of the country." Mr. Warner says, "that it comprehends every object that can enrich or diversify a landscape." And Mr. Wyndham tells us, that "it affords as rich studies for the painter as the neighbourhood of Tivoli or Frascati." After such exalted praise, the tourist may chance to be disappointed. The valley is bounded by high mountains, shaded with lofty oaks, richly cultivated, and watered by the Dwyryd, a limpid stream flowing across sands into the sea, which terminates the view.

There are two Inns, the Pengwern Arms, where post-horses

may be obtained, and the Newborough Arms. Connected with the former is a Lodging-House, where board and lodging are charged 1*l.* 1*s.* per week.

At a short distance behind the Pengwern Arms is a Meeting-House, which is a good station for viewing the valley.

About half a mile from Festiniog are the

RHAIADYR DU, OR FALLS OF THE CYNFAEL.

One of them is about 300 yards above, and the other 300 yards below, a rustic stone bridge. The upper fall is formed by three steep rocks, over which the water foams into a deep black basin, overshadowed by the adjoining rocks. The other is formed by a broad sheet of water, precipitated down a slightly shelving rock, about forty feet high. After the water has reached the bottom of the deep concavity, it rushes along a narrow rocky chasm, where, rolling amid the shaggy rocks, it glistens among the scattered fragments, and, falling from slope to slope, gains a smoother bed, and steals among the mazes of the vale.

Between the lower cataract and the bridge is a tall columnar rock, which stands in the bed of the river, called *Pulpit Hugh Llwyd Cynfael*, or *Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit*.

PISTYLL Y CWM

Is another fall of the Cynfael, situated three miles from Festiniog. It is visible from the high road towards Bala. Green hills rise steeply from it on either side, but it is not so pretty as the falls lower down the stream.

LLYN CONWY, OR CONWAY,

The source of the river of that name, is situated about seven miles from Festiniog, on the right of the road to Llanrwst; but it is not very easy of access, on account of the bogs by which it is surrounded. It is about one mile and a half long, and contains several islands.

FISHGUARD,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Cardigan, by Newport	17½	Newport	7
Haverfordwest	14	St. David's	16
London	249		

Is situated upon a steep rock, projecting into St. George's Channel. The harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Gwaen, extends about three miles from east to west, and two from north to south. This place bore the name of Fishgarth as far back as the time of Richard II.; *garth*, in Saxon, signifying a wear.

The town may be divided into upper and lower; the former, occupying the eminence above the harbour, contains the Church, the Market-place, and the principal shops; the latter, the natural appendage to the port, is situated on the east side of the river, and consists of a single and double row of buildings of considerable length. The road leading from one to the other winds along the edge of a precipitous hill, and affords a fine view of the bay and harbour. The streets are irregular, and the houses generally badly built. The latter, however, are annually whitewashed all over, both roof and walls, so that they have a cleanly appearance. The population amounts to 2000 persons, who are chiefly supported by the herring fishery.

The Church presents nothing remarkable. A few yards from the north-east wall is a distinct echo. Between the church and the river is a cromlech, formed by a stone, about nine feet in diameter and nine tons in weight, resting on others.

Fishguard is celebrated on account of the invasion, which took place here February 20th, 1797, when about 1400 Frenchmen, under the command of General Tate, landed on the coast. The neighbouring peasantry were immediately armed, the militia and fencibles, 660 strong, were collected the same evening, under the direction of Lord Cawdor, and

on the next day, the French troops surrendered, and gave up their arms, on Goodwich Sands.

The rock upon which the French made their descent is situated a little below the village of *Llanwnda*, about two miles and a half from Fishguard. Near it is *Trehowel*, a house which General Tate made his head-quarters, and afterwards plundered.

FLINT,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Holywell	5½	Mold	6½
London	200	Northop	3

The deserted capital of the county, is a small and irregularly-built town, situated on the estuary of the Dee. It is supposed to have been a Roman British town, as it is formed on the plan of a Roman encampment, with regular ramparts, and four fortified gates. This also appears evident from the number of Roman coins and instruments which have been found here. The lines of the streets are now broken, the walls and ramparts have been obliterated, the market has been discontinued, the assizes removed to Mold, and the place looks like a deserted village. In summer, however, it is frequented for sea-bathing, though the marshy beach is sometimes unfavourable for the purpose.

The Castle is now in a decayed state. It stands upon a rock, in a marsh upon the south bank of the Dee, the channel of which formerly passed immediately beneath its walls. The building was originally a parallelogram, occupying about an acre, with circular towers at each angle. One, detached from the walls, seems to have been an additional work: it consists of two circular walls, each six feet thick, including an area between them, twenty feet in diameter, having a gallery opening into it, with four entrances. This is called the Double Tower, or Dungeon.

The time when the Castle was erected is unknown. Camden attributes its commencement to Henry II., and

Leland ascribes it to Edward I. Richard II. was here betrayed by Percy, Earl of Northumberland, into the hands of the Duke of Lancaster, soon after his return from Ireland; and hence he was conducted to Chester, where he was deposed. The Castle was dismantled by the Parliament during the Civil Wars, after having sustained a lengthened siege.

The Church, or rather Chapel of Ease, the Guildhall, and the County Gaol, are the public buildings; but the latter is the only one entitled to notice. Over the gateway is an inscription, which was written by the late Thomas Pennant, Esq.

Passage Boats go daily from Flint to Chester, starting according to the state of the tide. There are likewise boats crossing daily from Flint and Bagilt to Parkgate: the estuary is about seven miles wide.

Inns. The Royal Oak, the Ship. Population, 1600.

About a mile from the town, on the lower road to Chester, was *Atis Cross*, or *Croes Ati*, where tradition states that a large town formerly stood.

The road from Flint, along the coast, through Bagilt and Greenfield, is very populous, owing to the extensive lead, coal, and copper works, established at intervals the whole of the way.

GLASBURY,

IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Brecon	11	Hay	4¼
Builth	11		

Pronounced Glazebury, is a small village, situated on the Wye, over which Edwards, the architect of Pont y Pridd, erected an elegant bridge of five arches. This, however, was destroyed by a flood at the end of the last century. In the vicinity are several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which are, *Maeslough Hall*, *Gwernalt Lodge*, and *Llangoed Castle*.

GLOUCESTER,

IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bristol	34½	London, by Oxford	102
Hereford	30¾	London, by Faringdon	106
Ledbury	16½	Ross	16½

Is situated near the borders of Wales, and is sometimes selected as the point from which to commence a tour of the Principality. We, therefore, insert a slight notice of it, and refer the reader for a more minute account to "LEIGH'S ROAD BOOK OF ENGLAND AND WALES."

It is the capital of the county, and is situated on the Severn, by means of which, and of the Ship Canal recently constructed, it carries on an extensive trade.

The Cathedral, originally the Abbey Church, is a noble building, containing many interesting monuments and a curious whispering gallery.

Near the city is a well-frequented Mineral Spring; and from the top of Vineyard Hill, one mile distant, there is a fine view.

Inns. The Bell, the Booth Hall, the King's Head, the Ram

Population, 10,000.

GLYN NEATH,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberdare	8	Neath	11
Brecon	25	Pont Neath Vaughan	2
Merthyr Tydvil	13		

Glyn Neath, or Cwm Neath, is a small village, situated, as its name imports, in the Valley of the Neath. It has a tolerable *Inn*, called the Lamb and Flag, where post-chaises and cars may be obtained. This is a good station from which to visit the Waterfalls of the Hepste, the Mellte, &c., as the Inn is superior to that at Pont Neath Vaughan. In the parlour are several paintings representing the Waterfalls. I

was at this house that Hatfield, who married the Maid of Buttermere, was apprehended. See "LEIGH'S GUIDE TO THE LAKES."

GOODRICH CASTLE,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Monmouth	6	Wilton	3¾
Ross	4½		

Is an interesting ruin situated on an eminence on the banks of the Wye, which here makes a graceful sweep. There is no doubt but that this was a frontier post held by the Saxons, and many parts of the ruin still bear a Saxon or early Norman character. In the reign of King John, and in several succeeding ages, it was in the possession of the Earls of Pembroke, but afterwards passed into the Talbot family. During the Civil Wars, it was at first occupied by the Parliament, and successively afterwards by both parties; but in 1646 it was garrisoned for the King by Sir Richard Lingen, and taken by Colonel Birch.

This castle appears to have been of considerable strength, though not very extensive. The various styles of architecture visible in the remains, indicate that it was originally built by the Anglo-Saxons, but successively altered in the twelfth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Its form is nearly square, measuring 156 feet by 144, with a large round tower at each angle.

The best way of viewing the Castle is to enter at the Gate House, which was evidently constructed for a series of portcullises. On the right, beyond the Drawbridge, is a loop-hole, by which the porter received messages previous to opening the gates. Over the Gateway was the Guard Room; and beneath the causeway, which supported the drawbridge, was a sally-port for cavalry.

On the north, or right hand, beyond the Gateway, are windows, used for reconnoitring the passage over the Wye; and in front, on the west side, is the Hall. On the south side

is an angular tower; and next to it, in the centre, the ancien Ango-Saxon Keep, with a Norman staircase. On the eas side are the remains of a Chapel, with an ornamented Gothic window, and a stone chalice for holding holy water. A curious octagon column, near the Hall, is evidently the centre round which the grand staircase was carried; but the towe which enclosed it has been destroyed.

One of the towers is called Mackbeth's, from the name o an Irish prisoner and his son, with whose ransom it is said t have been built. The helmet of the former, which was lon preserved here, held half a bushel.

From the south-west angle of the Castle, by the wicke field-gate, may be seen the trench by which the besieger advanced to storm the castle from the opposite hill. From th Barbican there is a fine view of the front of the building, an facing the north, of the adjacent country.

GOODRICH COURT,

The seat of Dr. Meyrick, the well-known antiquary, and th author of an elaborate work on the History of Armour, i situated near Goodrich Castle, crowning an eminence ove hanging the Wye. The building is modern, and, indeed, i not yet completed. The material is stone, and the archi tecture that of the time of Edward II. It is highly creditabl to the talents of Mr. E. Blore, under whose superintendenc the fabric has been erected, for the express purpose of receivin Dr. Meyrick's unrivalled collection of armour.

The edifice is of quadrangular form, enclosing a cour yard, and is adorned with square and round towers, s disposed as to give it a picturesque effect. The entrance i over a drawbridge, through a groined archway between tw round towers, and the drive thence leads to a Gothic porch, o the door within which is a very curious knocker: it is exe cuted in bronze, from the design of Giovanni di Bologna, an represents Samson slaying the Philistines.

The entrance-hall is decorated with hunting weapons, cross bows, glaives, and halberds, with trophies of arms on th

staircase and over the doors. The fire-place was designed from a monument at Winchelsea.

The hastilude chamber, which leads to the grand armoury, is in an opposite part of the building, and is approached through the Asiatic armoury, South Sea chamber, and banquetting hall. It is calculated to give a complete idea of an ancient tournament, and exhibits a joust between two knights on horseback, whilst others in the list are waiting for their turns. At the back are the royal box and the heralds, with rewards for the victorious combatants. The grand armoury is a noble apartment.

GRESFORD,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chester	8	Wrexham	3½

Is a small village, with a very beautiful Church, erected in the fifteenth century. It is situated on rising ground, at the end of the village, and is built of freestone. Its length is 123 feet, and its breadth 59 feet. The tower, which is quadrangular, is 90 feet in height, and contains a very fine set of twelve bells, ranked as one of the Seven Wonders of Wales. Upon one side is a statue of Henry VII. The east window was formerly ornamented with groups, representing the history of several saints, and having in the centre some figures of the Virgin Mary. Under each group are sentences in her praise. Her history also occupies the east window of the north aisle. In the south aisle is the tomb of an armed man, with this inscription: "Hic jacet Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, obiit 1331." A monument to Mr. Parry, in the chancel, was sculptured by Westmacott. The churchyard contains a number of large yew-trees.

Gresford Lodge is a neat freestone mansion, built from designs by Wyatt. It is situated in the valley watered by the Alun.

In the immediate vicinity is an eminence, called the *Rofts*,

formerly a British camp, treble trenched, having at one corner a lofty mount or keep.

Upper Gwersilt Hall, near Gresford, on the banks of the Alun, was the residence of Colonel Robinson, a distinguished adherent of Charles I., who was buried in Gresford Church in 1680. *Lower Gwersilt* was also occupied by another Royalist, Jeffrey Shakerly.

Marford Hill, a little beyond Gresford, on the road towards Chester, commands an extensive view of the Vale of Cheshire, the city of Chester, and the river Dee.

GROSMONT,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	10	Screnfrith Castle	5
Monmouth	10½		

This small village is situated in a valley, watered by the Monnow, and was formerly a place of some importance, though it now consists of only small cottages. It is remarkable for the ruins of its Castle, which rise picturesquely above the river. This building was of irregular form, and surrounded by a dry moat. Large circular towers cover the angles of the ramparts, within which are traces of the hall and other rooms. The arches of the doors and windows appear to have been in the pointed style prevalent in the thirteenth century; but the castle is supposed to have been founded by the ancient Britons.

This fortress was besieged by the Welsh, under Prince Llewelyn; but before he could take it, says Lambarde, "the king came with a great army to raise the siege, whereof, as soon as the Welshmen had understanding, they saved their lives by their legs." The castle was a favourite residence of the Earls of Lancaster. The environs present many pleasing views.

The Church is a handsome building, in the form of a

cathedral, having a nave with two aisles, a transept, and a chancel.

GWINDU,

IN ANGLESEA.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Holyhead	12½	Menai Bridge	13½
Llangefni	4½		

Gwindu, or Gwindy, that is, the Whitewashed House, is an Inn on the old road from Bangor to Holyhead. It was considered the half-way inn and posting-house previous to the formation of the New Road and erection of Mona Inn.

HAFOD,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberystwith	15½	Rhaiadyr	17
Devil's Bridge	4	Strata Florida	5

Hafod, or Havod, that is, the Summer Residence, has been long and justly celebrated as the seat of the late Thomas Johnes, Esq., who was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cardigan, as well as its representative in Parliament, and who, in addition to these honours, enjoyed the reputation of being an enlightened patron of literature and the fine arts, and a distinguished benefactor of the neighbouring peasantry.

The estate was formerly a barren waste, but under the superintendence of Mr. Johnes, the wilderness was made to smile, and the worthless heath clothed with waving woods. Between October 1795 and April 1801, upwards of 2,065,000 trees were planted, of which 1,200,000 were larches, exclusive of a great number of acres sown with acorns. For many years after that period the plantations were extended on the same scale, and from 100,000 to 200,000 trees were annually

planted, including larches, birches, mountain ashes, beeches, elms, and oaks.

The entrance to the grounds is formed by a rude stone arch, beyond which the carriage road winds to the right, partly through a grove of various trees, and partly through a majestic forest of oaks, till a turn round a projecting rock at the extremity of the wood brings the house in full view.

The Mansion was originally erected from designs by Mr. Nash; but having been burnt down in 1807, was rebuilt on nearly the same plan by Mr. Baldwyn, of Bath. It is a handsome edifice, in which a sort of Greek and Saxon architecture is blended with the prevailing Gothic, and is situated at a short distance from the banks of the Ystwith. In front is a sloping lawn, commanding a fine view of the valley, which is bounded by lofty hills, clothed with luxuriant woods.

The principal apartments are on the ground floor, above which is only one story. They are fitted up in a style of elegant simplicity, and some of them adorned with chimney-pieces of the most exquisite workmanship. The first collection of scarce and valuable books, manuscripts, paintings, &c., made by Mr. Johnes, was unfortunately burnt in the fire of 1807; but another, almost equal in value, was afterwards obtained and disposed in this noble mansion.

The grounds are very extensive. A great number of walks branch off in different directions through the woods, extending altogether to a distance of about eight or ten miles, and presenting numerous grand and romantic prospects. The river Ystwith forms several cascades, and its banks are finely fringed with wood. In one part of the grounds is a monument in memory of Francis, Duke of Bedford; and near it is a vase, erected over the remains of a red-breast, and inscribed with some lines by Mr. Rogers.

The Church is a very plain structure, designed by Wyatt. The north window is adorned with painted glass; and over the altar is a picture by Fuseli, representing Christ and the two Disciples at Emmaus, but it has been sadly injured by the damp. In the centre of the church is a richly-sculptured font.

At one corner of the churchyard, enclosed by iron railings, is the burial place of the Johnes family. Miss Johnes died in 1811, and a monument to her memory, executed by Chantrey, was intended to be erected in the church. The estate, however, having been in chancery, the monument had not reached the place of its destination in 1830. Mr. Johnes died at Exeter in 1816, and was buried at Hafod. The whole of this splendid domain was put up to auction by Mr. Robins in the spring of 1831.

Tickets to view the house and grounds may be obtained at the Hafod Arms Inn, Devil's Bridge.

As some persons may wish to know the appearance of Hafod in its best days, we subjoin the elegant, though flattering description given of it by Mr. Cumberland :—

" Havod is a place in itself so pre-eminently beautiful, that it highly merits a particular description. It stands surrounded with so many noble scenes, diversified with elegance as well as with grandeur; the country, on the approach to it, is so very wild and uncommon, and the place itself is now so embellished by art, that it will be difficult, I believe, to point out a spot that can be put in competition with it, considered either as the object of the painter's eye, the poet's mind, or as a desirable residence for those who, admirers of the beautiful wildness of Nature, love also to inhale the pure air of aspiring mountains, and enjoy that *santo pacé*, as the Italians expressively term it, which arises from solitudes made social by a family circle.

" From the portico it commands a woody, narrow, winding vale; the undulating forms of whose ascending, shaggy sides, are richly clothed with various foliage, broken with silver waterfalls, and crowned with climbing sheep-walks, reaching to the clouds.

" Neither are the luxuries of life absent; for on the margin of the Ystwith, where it flows broadest through this delicious vale, we see hot-houses and a conservatory: beneath the rocks a bath; amid the recesses of the woods a flower-garden; and, within the building, whose decorations, though rich, are pure

and simple, we find a mass of rare and valuable literature, whose pages here seem doubly precious, where meditation finds scope to range unmolested.

" In a word, so many are the delights afforded by the scenery of this place and its vicinity, to a mind imbued with any taste, that the impression on mine was increased, after an interval of ten years from the first visit, employed chiefly in travelling among the Alps, the Apennines, the Sabine Hills, and the Tyrolese; along the shores of the Adriatic, over the Glaciers of Switzerland, and up the Rhine; where, though in search of beauty, I never, I feel, saw any thing so fine—never so many pictures concentred in one spot; so that, warned by the renewal of my acquaintance with them, I am irresistibly urged to attempt a description of the hitherto almost virgin haunts of these obscure mountains.

" Wales, and its borders, both North and South, abound, at intervals, with fine things: Piercefield has grounds of great magnificence, and wonderfully picturesque beauty; Downton Castle has a delicious woody vale, most tastefully managed; Llangollen is brilliant; the banks of the Conway savagely grand; Barmouth romantically rural; the great Pistill Rhayader is horribly wild; Rhayader Wennol, gay, and gloriously irregular,—each of which merits a studied description.

" But at Havod and its neighbourhood I find the effects of all in one circle; united with this peculiarity, that the deep dingles and mighty woody slopes, which, from a different source, conduct the Rhyddol's never-failing waters from Plynlimmon, and the Fynache, are of an unique character, as mountainous forests, accompanying gigantic size with graceful forms; and, taken altogether, I see 'the sweetest interchange of hill and valley, rivers, woods and plains, and falls, with forests crowned, rocks, dens, and caves,' insomuch, that it requires little enthusiasm there to feel forcibly with Milton,

> 'All things that be send up from earth's great altar
> Silent praise!'

" There are four fine walks from the house, chiefly through

ways artificially made by the proprietor; all dry, kept clean, and composed of materials found on the spot; which is chiefly a coarse stone, of a grayish cast, friable in many places, and like slate, but oftener consisting of immense masses, that cost the miner, in making some parts of these walks, excessive labour; for there are places where it was necessary to perforate the rock many yards, in order to pass a promontory, that, jutting across the way, denied further access, and to go round which you must have taken a great tour, and made a fatiguing descent. As it is, the walks are so conducted that few are steep; the transitions easy, the returns commodious, and the branches distinct. Neither are they too many, for much is left for future projectors; and if a man be stout enough to range the underwoods, and fastidious enough to reject all trodden paths, he may, almost every where, stroll from the studied line till he be glad to regain the friendly conduct of the well-known way.

"Yet one must be nice not to be content at first to visit the best points of view by the general routine; for all that is here done has been to remove obstructions, reduce the materials, and conceal the art; and we are no where presented with attempts to force the untamed streams, or indeed to invent any thing where nature, the great mistress, has left all art behind."

HARLECH,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Barmouth	10	Tan y Bwlch	10
Maentwrog	9¾	Tremadoc	10

Harlech, Harleigh, or Harddlech, that is, a bold rock, was formerly one of the principal towns in the county, but has now dwindled to an insignificant village, containing not more than 500 or 600 inhabitants.

The Castle, formerly called Twr-Bronwen, from Bronwen (the fair necked), sister to Bren ap Llyr, Duke of Cornwall,

and afterwards King of Britain, is situated on a lofty rock, once washed by the waves of the sea, which has now retired to some distance. It is one of the most entire in Wales, and is in the possession of the crown. The form is quadrangular, each side measuring about 210 feet, and every corner having a round tower, formerly surmounted by a smaller turret of the same shape. Most of these turrets are destroyed. The Castle is quite inapproachable, except on the east side, where it is defended by a deep fosse. The entrance is between two large towers. The chief apartments appear to have been over the gateway.

In fine weather the Castle commands an extensive view, embracing the lofty summit of Snowdon, the Promontory of Llyn, Criccieth Castle, and the Bay of Cardigan.

Harlech Castle is said to have been founded by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, about the year 350; and it is generally believed that Edward I. erected the present building on the ruins of the former one. It was completed previous to 1283. In 1404, Owen Glyndwr seized it during his rebellion against Henry IV.; but it was retaken four years afterwards, and afforded an asylum to Margaret of Anjou, after the defeat of her husband, Henry VI., at Northampton, in 1460. In 1468, it surrendered, after a short siege, to an army under the command of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. During the Civil Wars this fortress was defended by Sir Hugh Pennant, till he was deserted by his men; and it then fell into the hands of the Parliament. It was recaptured by the royal forces, and finally taken, in March 1647, by General Mytton, being the last castle in Wales which held out for the King.

Harlech has a small market on Saturday. *Inn*, the Blue Lion, where post-chaises may be procured.

Near Harlech is a curious antique monument, called *Coeton Arthur*, consisting of a large flat stone, lying horizontally, supported by three others. The supporters are about twenty inches square, two of them are eight feet high, and the incumbent stone, inclining to an oval, is eleven feet in length.

In the winter of 1694, this neighbourhood was much alarmed by a fiery exhalation, or *mephitic vapour*, which arose from a sandy marshy tract of land, called *Morfa Bychan*, (the little marsh,) across the channel, eight miles from Harlech, and injured much of the country, by poisoning the grass in such a manner as to kill the cattle, and firing hay and corn-ricks for near a mile from the coast. It is represented to have had the appearance of a weak blue flame. All the damage was done invariably in the night; and in the course of the winter not less than sixteen hay-ricks, and two barns, one filled with corn and the other with hay, were burnt by it. It did not appear to affect any thing else, and men could go into it without receiving any injury. It was observed at different times during eight months. An account of this singular phenomenon may be found in No. 208 of the "Philosophical Transactions."

In the vicinity of Harlech are several monumental remains, supposed to be of Druidical origin, and the scenes of Bardic meetings.

From Harlech the pedestrian tourist may make an excursion to *Cwm Bycan*, or the Little Hollow, which is four miles distant. This is a narrow grassy dell, about a mile long, and encompassed by black and dreary scenery.

HAVERFORDWEST,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caermarthen, by St. Clare.	32¾	Narberth	10¾
Cardigan	26	Pembroke	10
Fishguard	14	St. David's	15½
London	249	Tenby, by Narberth	20¼
Milford	7½		

Haverfordwest, called in Welsh *Hwlffordd*, is one of the largest towns in South Wales. It is very irregularly built on the declivity of a hill, descending to the banks of the West Cleddau. The streets are generally narrow and crooked, and some of them so steep that they cannot be traversed on horseback or

in carriages without danger. The ground floors in many places overlook the roofs of the neighbouring houses. The best views of the town are from the Narberth and Fishguard roads.

The town was formerly fortified by a strong wall, or rampart, defended by towers, which are supposed to have been destroyed in the Civil Wars.

Upon a rocky eminence overhanging the river was a strong Castle, built by Gilbert, Earl of Clare, in the reign of Stephen. The Keep, which is the only portion remaining, has been converted into the County Gaol. On the south side of it is a remarkable echo.

The Parade, or Public Walk, upon the hill above the river, commands a pleasing view. At its extremity are the ruins of a Priory of Black Canons, erected before the year 1200, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas. It was endowed, if not founded, by Robert de Hwlfforrd, lord of this town, who bestowed on it several churches and tithes, afterwards confirmed by Edward III.

The chief public building is the Town or Guild Hall, a modern erection, situated in the upper part of the town. There are three Churches, the principal of which is St. Mary's, behind the Town Hall, but it presents nothing remarkable. The others are St. Martin's, which appears to have been an appendage to the Castle; and St. Thomas's, on the summit of the hill on which the chief part of the town is built.

There are also several Meeting-Houses, a Free School, an Alms House and School supported by the donation of Mrs. Howard, in 1684, and a Custom House. Vessels of small burden can come up the river to the Quay.

On the north side of the river is the suburb of *Prendergast*, containing the remains of a mansion formerly occupied by a family of that name. Maurice de Prendergast, who accompanied Earl Strongbow to Ireland, was the last who held the property.

The population of Haverfordwest amounts to upwards of 4000. The Market is held on Tuesday and Saturday: it is

one of the largest and most abundant in Wales, particularly for fish. Living is said to be cheaper here than at any other place in the Principality.

Inns. The Castle and the Mariners.

PICTON CASTLE,

Formerly the seat of Lord Milford, is situated about five miles from Haverfordwest, on the right of the road towards Narberth. It is one of the most ancient residences in the kingdom, having been built by William de Picton, a Norman knight, in the reign of William Rufus. During the Civil Wars, Sir Richard Phillips made a long and vigorous defence in it for King Charles. It is one of the few castles which escaped the dilapidations of Cromwell, and is remarkable for having been always inhabited; yet the alterations and additions made by successive occupiers have not destroyed its embattled character, and it retained till within a few years its original form.

The building is an oblong, with three large bastions projecting on each side. At the east end, between two smaller bastions, was the grand portcullised entrance, now converted into a modern doorway. The moat and drawbridge have been superseded by a stone terrace, with a parapet. About 1800, Lord Milford added two large rooms to the west end, the exterior of which has but little harmony with the other parts of the structure.

The gardens, hot-houses, &c., are extensive, and the park is richly wooded. A beautiful walk which passes near an old encampment, called *Castle Lake*, leads to *Slebech*, remarkable as having been an ancient commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. No trace, however, of the building is visible, except the Church, which contains two alabaster figures, supposed to be of some members of the Barlow family.

HAWARDEN,

IN FLINTSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caergwrle	6½	Holywell	11½
Chester	7	Mold	6
Flint	8	Northop	5

Hawarden, pronounced Harden, is a thriving market-town, with upwards of 5000 inhabitants, situated on a small river which runs into the Chester Channel. It has a handsome Church and an Iron Foundry. At the east end of the town formerly stood the Castle, which was built soon after the Norman invasion. Henry VI. granted it to Sir Thomas Stanley, in whose family it continued till the Civil Wars. After the death of James Stanley, Earl of Derby, at the battle of Worcester, in 1651, it was purchased by Serjeant Glynne, with whose descendants it still remains. Only a small portion of the original edifice now exists; but from the eminence on which it stands a fine view is obtained of the Dee and the county of Chester, on the opposite shore.

The Castle is a handsome modern mansion belonging to the Glynne family. It was erected in 1752, by Sir John Glynne, and remodelled in 1809, in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century. The remains of the original castle are situated in the park.

Many of the inhabitants of Hawarden are employed in the manufacture of earthenware. The Market is held on Saturday.

Inn. The Glynne Arms.

EULOE CASTLE,

About two miles from Hawarden, is situated on the edge of a glen surrounded by a wood, on the side of the road to Northop. From the ruins still existing, it appears to have consisted of two parts, the larger of which was an oblong tower, rounded at one end, about forty-two feet long and thirty broad. The other part is an oblong court, with the remains of a circular tower overgrown with ivy.

In the adjacent wood, called *Coed Euloe*, Henry II. was severely repulsed by David and Conan, the sons of Owen Gwynedd. By stratagem they drew the English army into a narrow and deep defile between the hills, and, attacking it in front and rear, routed it with the most dreadful slaughter.

HAY,

IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Brecon	15¾	Hereford	19
Builth	15¾	Kington	12½
Glasbury	4¼	London	153

Hay, in British Tre Gelli, and also called Haseley, is a small town, pleasantly situated on the river Wye, near its junction with the Dulas, which separates this place from Herefordshire. It is said to derive its name from the Norman French *haier*, to enclose, and *celli*, a grove of saplings. It consists principally of one street, dividing into a fork near the middle, and the houses are arranged on the declivity of a hill. The population is about 1400.

The Church is situated upon an eminence close to the river. It contains a very ancient chalice, on which are engraved these words,—"Our Ladie Paris of the Haia." In the churchyard is a mutilated effigy, supposed to be that of a monk. The view from this cemetery is rich and varied.

Hay formerly possessed a superb Castle, but by whom erected is uncertain. It was destroyed in 1216, by King John; Llewelyn, who was in possession of it, having refused to render him his assistance against the French. This fortress occupied the highest land on the bank of the river, near the parish church, and was afterwards rebuilt near the centre of the town. A Gothic gateway is the only portion remaining. The site of the old castle is occupied by an ancient mansion.

The Market-day is Thursday. *Inn*, the White Swan.

CLIFFORD CASTLE,

On the banks of the river Wye, between two and three miles

from Hay, is remarkable as the birth-place of Fair Rosamond, who was the daughter of Walter de Clifford. Here she was first seen by Henry II. This fortress was erected by William Fitzosborn, the first Earl of Huntingdon. It is now completely in ruins.

> "Clifford has fall'n, howe'er sublime,
> Mere fragments wrestle still with time;
> Yet as they perish, sure and slow,
> And rolling dash the stream below,
> They raise tradition's glowing scene,
> The clue of silk, the wrathful queen,
> And link, in mem'ry's firmest bond,
> The love-lorn tale of Rosamond."

At the village of Clifford is a small *Inn*.

CLYRO

Is a small village two miles north of Hay. "On a head-stone in the churchyard," says Dr. Malkin, "appears the very great age of 219 years." An adjacent hill, in what is called the Forest of Clyro, commands a fine view. The point of prospect is marked by a single tree.

HEREFORD,

IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	24	London	134
Gloucester	30¾	Malvern, by Ledbury	23½
Hay	19	Monmouth	18
Kington	20½	Ross	14½
Ledbury	15½	Worcester, by Ledbury	31½
Leominster	13		

As this city is frequently visited by tourists, either in going to or returning from Wales, a short notice of it is introduced. For a more detailed account of it the reader is referred to "Leigh's Road Book of England and Wales."

Hereford is the capital of the county, and is situated on the Wye. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Cathedral, with its library; the Court House, or Shire Hall; the

Castle Green Promenade, in the centre of which is a column in honour of Lord Nelson's victories; and the house in Pipe Lane, where Nell Gwynne was born. Population 9000.—*Inns.* The City Arms Hotel, the Green Dragon, the Black Swan, the Mitre, the Greyhound.

HOLT,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chester	9	Wrexham	5½

This was formerly a market-town of some importance, but is now an obscure village. It is situated on the Dee, which here separates England from Wales. Over the river is a Bridge of ten arches, erected in 1345, and connecting Holt with the village of *Farnham* or *Farndon.*

Holt formerly possessed a Castle, which stood on a solid rock close to the river. This fortress was garrisoned by the Royalists in 1643, but besieged by the Parliament forces in 1645, and shortly afterwards demolished.

HOLYHEAD,

IN ANGLESEA.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Amlwch	20	London, by Shrewsbury	261
Bangor	24	London, by Chester	279
Dublin, about	60	Menai Bridge, by New Road	21½
Gwindu	12½	Mona Inn	12

Holyhead is called in Welsh *Caer Cybi,* that is, the Fort of Cybi, who, according to Mr. Pennant, was a son of Solomon, Duke of Cornwall, and a pupil of Hilarius, Bishop of Poitiers about the year 380. In honour of his preceptor he named one of the neighbouring promontories St. Hilary's, now St. Elian's Point. Mr. Owen supposes Cybi to have been a son of Selyv ab Geraint ab Erbin, and to have flourished in the sixth century.

This place has risen, during the last half century, from a poor fishing village into a decent-looking town, in consequence of its being the most commodious place of embarkation for Dublin, and the station for the government steam-packets to that city. These vessels are admirably fitted up: they sail every morning, and generally perform the passage in six or eight hours.

The Church is situated near the centre of the town, on a rock overhanging the sea, and occupies the site of a Monastery which was founded by St. Cybi, and converted into a College by Maelgwn Gwnedd or Hwfa ap Cynddelw, his cotemporary, in 580. This college was afterwards transferred to Jesus College, Oxford, which still appoints the minister to the church. The pulpit is of great antiquity, having been put up in the twelfth century. The churchyard appears to be very ancient: three of the sides are bounded by walls six feet thick and seventeen feet high, which are supposed by some to be of Roman origin, whilst others ascribe them to a chieftain of Anglesea in the fifth century. The fourth side is open to the cliffs.

The Pier, erected on *Ynys-halen*, an island on the north-east side of the harbour, is a noble work, affording protection to the vessels engaged in the trade of the channel, and enabling them to ride at anchor in four fathoms water: it was commenced in 1809. At the extremity is a Light-House, and in the centre a Grecian Triumphal Arch, of dark Anglesea marble, erected on the spot where George IV. landed in August, 1821, when the royal squadron remained windbound in the bay. On the frieze is the following inscription, with its counterpart in Welsh on the opposite side:—

GEO. IV. REX
MONAM INVISENS, HUC APPULIT
AUG. VII. A.D. 1821.

Immense quantities of corn are annually exported from this harbour.

The Promontory called the *Head*, which likewise protects the harbour, is an immense precipice of rock hollowed into

caverns. One of these, supported by huge natural pillars, is called the Parliament House, but, like the others, is only accessible in a boat at certain times of the tide.

Upon the *South Stack*, an islet about twenty yards west of the Head, is a Light-House in the form of a tower, erected in 1809. The light is placed 200 feet above the sea, the summit level of the island being 140 feet, and is visible over the whole of Caernarvon Bay. Besides the tower there are two dwellings for the residence of the light-keepers, and another, on a small scale, for the use of Captain Evans, under whose direction the Light-House was erected.

The South Stack is connected with the adjacent mountains by a modern Suspension Bridge of elegant form. The Rope Bridge, which it has superseded, was a curious structure, in the form of an inverted arch. A few rotten planks were placed on the wattled cordage, as a footway for the passenger, and the bridge was rendered tolerably steady by ropes which stretched across the chasm in various directions, and were fixed into the rocks by iron rings. Originally there was only a single rope across the chasm, and the passenger was conveyed along it in a basket, by means of pullies.

These lofty cliffs afford shelter to innumerable birds, such as pigeons, gulls, razor-bills, ravens, cormorants, herons, puffins, and other sea-birds. On the highest crags may be found the peregrine falcon, the eggs of which are considered a great delicacy.

Upon the top of the mountain called *Pen Caer Cybi* is *Caer Twr*, a circular stone building without mortar, ten feet in circumference, supposed to be the remains of an ancient Pharos or watch-tower.

Holyhead has an Assembly Room and Baths. The Market-day is Saturday. The population is upwards of 4000.

Inns. The Eagle and Child, and the Hibernian Hotel.

THE SKERRIES

Are a collection of islet rocks, situated about eight miles north of Holyhead, and two miles and a half from the west shore of Anglesea. They are inhabited by a few poor sheep, a numerous colony of rabbits, and the families who take care of the Light-House, which is built on the largest of them. The rocks abound with sea-fowl. The principal island is called by the Welsh *Ynys y Moel Rhoniaid*, or the *Isle of Seals*, this animal being frequently seen here.

Boats to visit the Skerries may be hired at Holyhead, at a very cheap rate: a sailing-boat, with two or three men for the day, will not be more than eight or ten shillings.

HOLYWELL,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerwys	5	Northop	6½
Flint	5½	Rhuddlan	11
London	208	St. Asaph	10
Mold	9¾		

Is a flourishing town on the high road from Chester to Holyhead, and carries on a considerable trade, having several manufactories and lead-mines in its vicinity. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a mountain, which extends nearly to the estuary of the Dee, about a mile and a half distant. It consists of a wide street, in which the markets are held, and a cross street at the further end, leading to St. Asaph on the left, and Greenfield to the right. In this street is the Church, dedicated to St. Winifred. It was erected in 1769, but the columns which separate the nave from the aisles are remains of a former building.

St. Winifred's Well, from which this place derives its name, springs with great impetuosity from a rock at the foot of a steep hill at the bottom of the town, near the Church. The quantity

of water thrown up is calculated to exceed eighty-four hogsheads in a minute, and is sufficient to give motion to about a dozen mills, forges, &c., in its passage to the sea, a distance of little more than a mile.

The basin in which the spring rises is an oblong square, twelve feet by seven, and four feet in depth, surrounded by a stone wall, and covered by a Gothic stone canopy, said to have been erected by Margaret, the mother of Henry VII. The roof was exquisitely carved, with representations of events in the legend of St. Winifred; but upon these Time has laid his unsparing hand. In a niche opposite the entrance once stood a statue of the Virgin. The Chapel over it is of the same date, and is private property; but the Well is, in consequence of a chancery decree, open to the public. Small cabins are built for the convenience of persons wishing to bathe, and attendants are always at hand, with bathing dresses and drinking glasses, for those whose curiosity may induce them to taste the water.

The legendary story connected with this well is too curious to be omitted. Winifred, who is said to have lived in the seventh century, was the daughter of a nobleman named Thewith, and niece to St. Beuno, who, having obtained from her father leave to found a church upon his possessions here, took her under his protection, in order to instruct her in the Christian religion. Caradoc, the son of king Alen, admired the beauty of her person, and resolved to make an attempt on her virtue. It is said that he made known to her his passion on a Sunday morning, after her parents were gone to church. She made an excuse to escape from the room, and immediately ran towards the church. He overtook her on the descent of the hill, and, enraged at his disappointment, drew his sword and struck off her head. The head rolled down the hill to the altar, at which the congregation were kneeling, and, stopping there, a clear and rapid fountain immediately gushed up. St. Beuno snatched up the head, and, joining it to the body, it was immediately re-united, the place of separation being only marked by a white line encircling her neck! Caradoc, it is

said, dropped down upon the spot where he had committed this atrocious act. The sides of the well were henceforth covered with a sweet-scented moss, and the stones at the bottom became tinctured with her blood.

Winifred survived her decapitation about fifteen years, and, towards the latter end of that time, having received the veil from St. Elerius, at *Gwytherin*, in Denbighshire, died abbess of that monastery, and was buried there, where four upright stones are still shewn as Winifred's Tomb. Her uncle Beuno had promised her two immortal privileges; namely, that the blood should never be washed out of the stones, and that her merit should be prevalent all over the world.

The well, after the decease of the saint, is said to have become endowed with many miraculous properties; and her devotees were for a long time very numerous, but of late years they have fallen off.

The legend is generally supposed to have been invented by the monks of Basingwerk Abbey, in the fourteenth century.

This water has never been known to freeze, and scarcely ever varies in quantity, either in droughts or after the greatest rains,—a circumstance which the manufacturers in the vicinity deem far more important than its miraculous powers.

Holywell has also Chapels for the Roman Catholics, and Meeting-Houses. The population is about 9000. The Market is held on Friday.

The chief *Inns* are, the Red Lion, the White Horse, the King's Arms.

BASINGWERK ABBEY,

Or Maes-Glas, frequently called *Greenfield Monastery*, is situated in a meadow between two hills, about a mile east of Holywell. It is supposed to have been founded about 1131 by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and to have been made an abbey of Cistercian monks by Henry II., in 1159. The ruins are insignificant, but the situation is delightful, commanding a fine view of the river Dee, Chester, Parkgate, and the hills of Lancashire.

At a short distance is an ancient oak, called the Abbot's Oak, measuring upwards of fifteen feet in circumference.

DOWNING,

About three miles north-west of Holywell, is remarkable as having been the residence of Thomas Pennant, Esq., to whom the world is indebted for many publications on the natural history and topography of Great Britain. Below the house are the ruins of *Malandina Abbey*.

MYNYDD GARREG,

Or the Rock, about a mile and a half north-west of Downing, is a lofty hill, surmounted by a Pharos erected by the Romans. This building is of circular form, and still affords a useful landmark to vessels on the neighbouring coast.

MOSTYN HALL,

The seat of the Mostyn family, is situated about two miles north-east of Mynydd Garreg, and five from Holywell, at a short distance from the sea. The original structure is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VI., but an elegant modern mansion was erected during the last half century.

LLANASSA, OR LLANASAPH,

Is a village six miles and a half north-west of Holywell, and about a mile and a half to the right of the road towards Rhuddlan. The Church contains some painted glass formerly at Basingwerk Abbey: the centre represents the Crucifixion, with Mary and John at the foot of the Cross: on one side are figures of St. Lawrence and St. James, and on the other St. Anne and St. Augustine, or St. Thomas à Becket.

KIDWELLY,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caermarthen	10½	Llanstephan	6
Llanelly	9		

Is a neatly-built town, seated in a narrow and well-wooded valley, at a short distance from Caermarthen Bay. It consists of two parts, the Old and the New Town, connected together by a bridge over the Gwendraeth. The Old Town, situated between the two rivers Gwendraeth Vawr and Vychan, is of great antiquity, and was formerly surrounded by strong walls and three gates, now much dilapidated.

The Parish Church stands in New Kidwelly, surmounted by a spire 165 feet in height. Over the entrance is a figure of the Virgin Mary, and in the interior is a sepulchral effigy of a priest, with an illegible inscription. Near the Church formerly stood a Priory of Black Monks.

The Castle, which is the principal object of interest, stands on a bold rocky eminence on the west side of the river, and is in very good preservation. Its form is nearly square, with a strong round tower at each of its angles, and the walls forming the enclosures are also defended by towers of smaller dimensions. Several of the apartments, with their arched roofs, are entire, and some of the staircases are in good condition. The principal entrance was on the west side, by a grand gateway between two lofty towers, which still remain. There are fine views from the battlements.

This fortress is said to have been built soon after the Conquest of Glamorganshire by Maurice de Londres, one of the twelve Norman knights who invaded this country. To this place King John retired when at war with his barons.

Kidwelly contains some iron and tin manufactories, and carries on a considerable trade in coals, with which the neighbourhood abounds. The Market-days are Tuesdays and Fridays.

Inn. The Pelican.

KILGERRAN,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Cardigan	3	Newport	8
Newcastle in Emlyn	8		

Kilgerran, Kilgarron, or Cilgeraint, is situated upon the river Teivy, at the foot of a steep hill. It consists of one irregular and ill-built street, extending about half a mile from the Church, which, it is said, formerly stood in the centre of the town, but is now at its extremity.

The Castle stands on the summit of a naked rock rising from the bed of the river, which winds beautifully between the steep banks, thickly fringed with wood and interspersed with rocks. The chief remains consist of two ponderous circular towers, situated on the isthmus which connects the projecting rock with the main land. There are also fragments of massive bastions, and a curtain-wall. The inner ward contained the keep and state apartments.

The period when this castle was erected is uncertain, and the styles of various ages appear throughout the building. The prevalence of the circular arch would seem to indicate a Norman origin. It has been generally supposed that Gilbert Strongbow erected a fortress here in 1109, which was taken by Rhys, Prince of South Wales, in 1164, and razed to the ground. The present edifice is said to have been commenced by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in the thirteenth century.

In order to view the banks of the river between Kilgerran and Cardigan, the tourist should hire a boat. By following the turnpike-road he would entirely lose the beauties of this spot. "This beautiful scenery," says Sir R. C. Hoare, "stands unequalled in South Wales, and can only be rivalled by that of Conwy in North Wales; but it must be visited by water, not by land. Having skirted the sides of a long and extensive

marsh, a sudden bend of the river, contracting its channel, conducts us into a narrow pass, surrounded by a perpendicular rampart of wood and rock, with steep and precipitate banks of oak and copse-wood, feathering down to the water's edge. The first view we catch of the castle, at a distance, between a perspective range of well-wooded hills, is very striking; and what, on a nearer approach, it may lose in picturesque beauty, it certainly gains in grandeur. The proud walls of a large castle appear towering full in front; the hill on which they stand is rather destitute of wood, but boldly broken with projecting rocks; and perhaps the general effect of the landscape may not lose by this contrast to the rich surrounding scenery of wood. I have never seen ruins more happily combined with rocks, wood, and water, a more pleasing composition, or a more captivating landscape, which is animated by the numerous coracles employed in catching salmon."

In a romantic hollow, a mile or two higher than the Castle near the village of *Kenarth*, the Teivy falls over a ledge of rock in one bold sheet, though not more than six feet in depth, forming a salmon-leap.

Near this fall is a Manufactory of iron and tin plates.

KINGTON,

IN HEREFORDSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Hay	12½	Penybont	15½
Hereford	20¼	Presteign	6¼
Leominster	14	New Radnor	6¼
London	154		

Is a small market-town on the Arrow, and on the Kington Canal. It presents nothing worthy of notice.—*Inns.* The Oxford Arms, the King's Head.

KNIGHTON,

IN RADNORSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bishop's Castle	12¼	Presteign	7
London	159	Radnor, New	11½
Ludlow	16¼		

Or Tref-y-Clawdd, that is, the town upon the Dyke, is situated on the Teme, on the north-east border of the county. *Offa's Dyke*, from which it derives its Welsh name, passes above the town. This rampart was constructed as a line of separation between the Britons and Saxons; and Harold made a law, that if any Welshman passed this boundary he should lose his right hand. On a hill near Knighton is still shewn the *Camp of Caractacus;* and an encampment on another hill, separated from the first by a deep valley, is said to be that of the Roman general Ostorius.

Knighton has a Church, erected in 1752, and a Free School. The Market is held on Thursday. The population is upwards of 1000.—*Inn.* The Duke's Arms.

LAMPETER,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberaeron	15	Llandilo Vawr	17
Aberystwith	27½	Llandovery	16
Aberystwith, by Aberaeron	29	London	203
Caermarthen	23¼	Newcastle in Emlyn	20
Cardigan, by Newcastle	30	Tregaron	10

Lampeter, or Llanbedr, formerly called Llanbedd, and afterwards Llanbedr pont Stephan, is a straggling town, situated on the banks of the Teivy, and containing about 1000 inhabitants.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated on rising ground. It contains some monuments of the Millfield family, and an ancient font, sculptured with grotesque figures.

About half a mile from the town is a Bridge over the Teivy, said by some to have been built by King Stephen, and by others, to have been erected by a man named Stephan, at his own expense.

St. David's College, at this place, was founded by Dr. Burgess, when Bishop of St. David's, for the instruction of Welsh clergymen, the poverty of whose preferment precludes them from the advantages of an university education. It was originally established in 1804, at *Llanddewi Brefi*, six miles distant; but this situation having been found inconvenient, it was removed to its present site in 1822. The King, the Lord of the Manor of Lampeter, and the Universities, were liberal contributors to the undertaking. The present edifice was opened in 1827, and is calculated to accommodate about seventy students. It was erected from designs by Mr. Cockerell. The annual expenses of each student, including board, lodging, and tuition, does not exceed fifty guineas. The College possesses a library of several thousand volumes, most of which have been presented to it; and an elegant Chapel.

Lampeter is much frequented by fishing parties, the river affording excellent sport. Its salmon are famous. The market day is Saturday.

The Black Lion is a good Inn, where post-chaises may be procured.

LEDBURY,

IN HEREFORDSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Gloucester	16½	Malvern	8
Hereford	15¼	Ross	12½
London	118	Worcester	16

Is an ancient market-town, situated about a mile from the river Leddon. It consists principally of two streets, crossing at right angles. In one of them is the Market House, where the market is held on Friday.

The population is about 3800, and the chief Inns are the George, the Feathers, the New Inn.

Eastnor Castle, the residence of Lord Somers, is about a mile and a half from Ledbury. It commands fine views.

LEOMINSTER,

IN HEREFORDSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bromyard	12	London	137
Hereford	13	Ludlow	10½
Kington	14	Presteign	14

Is situated in the fertile vale of the Lugg. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Church, with an altar-piece from Rubens; the Town Hall, or Butter Cross; a singular figure, holding a hatchet over the door of an Alms House; and the grotesque carvings on many of the houses.

Population, 4800.—*Inns.* The Crown, the King's Arms, the Talbot, the Unicorn, the Red Lion.

For a more minute account of Leominster, see "LEIGH'S ROAD BOOK OF ENGLAND."

LLANBADARN VAWR,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*
Aberystwith	1½

Llanbadern Vawr, or the Great Church of Badarn, or Padarn, is situated in a valley, to the south-east of Aberystwith. It was formerly called Mauritanea, but derived its present name from St. Paternus, or Padarn, who, in the sixth century, founded a monastery here, and an episcopal see, which was afterwards united with St. David's.

In 1111, the church was given to St. Peter's at Gloucester, and was afterwards appropriated to the Abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire.

The present edifice was probably erected soon after the landing of William I., as the plain pointed arch is visible throughout: this, indeed, forms the only ornament on the

font, which is an octagonal shaft, resting on three steps, and supporting a basin of similar form. The chancel and transept are separated from the other parts of the church by carved screens, probably erected in the time of Henry VII.

A flat stone in the chancel covers the grave of Lewis Morris, the antiquary, and author of "Celtic Remains." On the south side of the church are two ancient stone crosses.

Service is performed here on Sunday morning in Welsh and English, and in the afternoon in Welsh.

LLANBERIS,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Beddgelart	12	Capel Curig	7
Caernarvon	9	Dolbadern Castle	2

Llanberis, that is, the Church of St. Peris, or Nant Peris the Vale of St. Peris, as it is usually called, is a small village surrounded by lofty mountains, the summits of which are seldom visible to the inhabitants below. With the exception of the houses occupied by the agents of the copper mine and slate quarries in the vicinity, it consists of mean-looking cottages, built of stone, but without any plaster within.

At this village reside several persons who act as guides to Snowdon, Glyder, and other places in the environs. There is a small Inn near the churchyard; but the traveller will find a better one at Dolbadern, lower down the valley.

The Church presents nothing remarkable. St. Peris, to whom it is dedicated, was a monk, who lived here in seclusion during the thirteenth century. The view from the churchyard is most romantic.

St. Peris's Well, famed for the cure of diseases, is still shewn here. It is a square shallow well, approached on each side by slate steps, and having two small excavations in the rock, for the accommodation of several trout, which are quite familiar, and come out to be fed by anybody.

The Vale of Llanberis is extremely picturesque. It was

formerly covered with extensive woods of oak, but these have long been cut down, and the general character of the valley is that of a desolated waste, through which an alpine torrent foams and roars over huge masses of rock. At every step of his progress the tourist cannot but feel increasingly interested with the impressive grandeur of the scenery.

The valley is straight, and nearly of equal breadth throughout its whole extent. On the north side, it is bounded by the Glyder and Llider mountains; and on the south, by the base of Snowdon. Towards the western extremity are two lakes or pools. The upper, or eastern one, is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth: it formerly contained char. The other is longer, and has more the appearance of a river. These two lakes are connected together by the river Seiont, which passes through a small neck of land situated between them. See DOLBADERN CASTLE.

About half a mile from the village, on the edge of the upper lake, is a Copper Mine, consisting of several horizontal galleries, driven into Snowdon. A wooden aqueduct is carried across the Vale, in order to supply the copper works with a stream to turn its water-wheel; and this has a very picturesque effect.

There are also several slate quarries on each side of the valley. Some of them are situated at a great height, amongst the rocks, from which the slates are brought down on slanting rail-roads.

Near the extremity of the lower lake, formerly resided that singular character Margaret uch Evan, who died in 1801, at the age of 105. Mr. Pennant gave the following account of her: — "This extraordinary female was the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of her time; she kept a dozen at least of dogs, terriers, greyhounds, and spaniels, all excellent in their kinds. She killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts do in ten; rowed stoutly, and was queen of the lake; fiddled excellently, and knew all the old British music; did not neglect the mechanic arts, for she was a good joiner: and, at the age of 70, was the best wrestler in the country, and

few young men dared to try a fall with her. She had a maid of congenial qualities; but death, that mighty hunter, at last earthed this faithful companion. Margaret was also blacksmith, shoe-maker, boat builder, and maker of harps. She shod her own horses, made her own shoes, and built her own boats, while she was under contract to convey the copper ore down the lakes. All the neighbouring bards paid their addresses to Margaret, and celebrated her exploits in pure British verse. At length she gave her hand to the most effeminate of her admirers, as if predetermined to maintain the superiority which nature had bestowed on her."

The late Mr. Hutton, of Birmingham, thus metrically described Margaret, and the simple manners of the natives in this retired vale:—

"'Mong the rocks of Llanberis, where foot comes not nigh,
No eye sees their summit, except a bird's eye,
Nor aught in the prospect appears to the sight,
But water and mountain, yet they give delight;
Quite silent for miles through these regions you go,
Except when the surly wind chooses to blow;
But few are their neighbours, and fewer their quarrels,
And fewest of all are good liquors and barrels;
In stockings and shoes are no mighty sums spent,
In building, or gaming, or eating, or rent;
Instead of regaling in luxury there,
We see life sustained with the most simple fare;
Their health and their harmony are not disjointed,
For, as they expect not, they're not disappointed.
Robust are the females, hard labour attends them,
With the fist they could knock down the man who offends them.
Here lived Peggy Evans, who saw ninety-two,
Could wrestle, row, fiddle, and hunt a fox too;
Could ring a sweet peal, as the neighbourhood tells,
That would charm your two ears—had there been any bells;
Enjoy'd rosy health in a lodging of straw,
Commanded the saw-pit, and wielded the saw;—
And though she's deposited where you can't find her,
I know she has left a few sisters behind her."

The Vale of Llanberis may be most conveniently visited from Caernarvon, an excellent carriage-road having been finished from that town as far as the village of Dolbadern, in 1828. The mountain *Pass of Llanberis*, beyond Dolbadern

leading to Capel Curig, is only practicable for ponies and pedestrians. It is one of the finest scenes in Wales, and bears the name of *Cwm Glas*, or the Blue Vale. It extends three or four miles in length, and is, in some places, not more than 160 feet in breadth. The rocks on each side are of an immense height, rising in some parts nearly perpendicular, and in others overhanging their bases. About three miles from Llanberis is a large fragment of rock, under which is a cavity, where a poor woman resided for many years, during the summer season, to tend her sheep and milk her cows. It is called *Ynys Hettws*, or Hetty's Island. The highest part of this romantic pass is named *Gorphwysfa*, or the Resting Place.

LLANDAFF,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerdiff	2½	Llantrissent	8½
Caerphilly	6	Pont y Pridd	9½
Cowbridge	10		

Although this place ranks as a city, it is now reduced to a village, consisting of mean cottages and a few gentlemen's seats, and dependent on Caerdiff for its supplies. It is situated, as its name denotes, on the river Taaf.

The only object worthy of notice is the Cathedral. A church is said to have existed here from the first introduction of Christianity into Britain, A.D. 186, but it was not made a see till the fifth century. The edifice, of which portions still remain, was erected by Bishop Urban, in the year 1107. It measured, according to Grose, 263 feet in length, 65 in breadth, and 119 in height. It has no cross aisle, nor any tower rising from the centre.

The western front is a fine relic of Norman and Gothic architecture, ornamented with a lancet window. Immediately over the principal entrance, and underneath the arch, is a figure, said to be that of Dubricius, the first Bishop. Above

the window is a statue of Henry I., and the whole is surmounted by an antique cross. Two magnificent towers formerly occupied the angles of this front, but of these only that on the north side remains. It was built by Jasper, Duke of Bedford, in 1485; and its pinnacles were much damaged by a storm in 1703. Two sides of this tower are raised on two light arches, springing from a single pillar.

On entering the west door, the visitor sees the new structure, which was raised within the walls of the old building in 1751, and presents an instance of as total an absence of taste as can possibly be conceived. A Grecian temple is seen obtruding within the walls of a Gothic cathedral. Beneath the solemn Gothic towers has been engrafted an Italian fantastic summer-house elevation, with a Venetian window and Ionic pilasters. The interior is equally disfigured: a huge building, upon the model of a heathen temple, surrounds the altar, and a colonnade of the Ionic order runs round the stalls; while the elegant pointed arches of the original edifice separate the nave from the aisles.

The Cathedral contains several ancient monuments, amongst which is a figure of an emaciated female, said to have died in love. Another, representing an armed knight, is in memory of Christopher Matthews, who fell in the Civil Wars.

At the east end of the Cathedral is a Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and on the south side is the Chapter House.

In the vicinity are some slight remains of the Bishop's Palace; the destruction of which, with the principal portion of the church, is attributed to Owen Glendwr.

ST. FAGAN'S,

About two miles from Llandaff, is a retired village, with a Castle. It is noted for a sanguinary battle during the Protectorate of Cromwell, in which the Royalists were defeated.

LLANDEGAI,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aber	3½	Penrhyn Castle	1
Bangor	2	Port Penrhyn	2

Llandegai, that is, the Church of Tagai, is a village situated on the little river Ogwen. The Church is a very pretty Gothic building, with a square tower rising from the centre, and is supposed to have been erected in the time of Edward III. It is said to have been originally founded in the sixth century by St. Tagai, the son of a French nobleman.

This church contains the remains of Dr. Williams, Archbishop of York, who lived in the reign of Charles I. A mural monument represents him in an episcopal dress, kneeling at an altar.

There is also an elegant marble monument, erected in pursuance of the will of Lady Penrhyn. It was executed by Mr. Westmacott. The upper part contains an inscription to the memory of Lord and Lady Penrhyn. It is supported on one side by a female peasant, deploring the loss of Lord and Lady Penrhyn, and on the other by a quarry man, with an iron bar and slate knife, earnestly regarding the inscription which commemorates his benefactors. Beneath, are four smaller subjects, representing a boy feeding his goats on the mountain, emblematical of the state of the country when Lord Penrhyn commenced his improvements; two boys, working in a slate quarry, emblematical of industry; a boy teaching another, an emblem of religion; and three boys with sickles in a wheat field, denoting plenty. Lord Penrhyn died in 1808.

THE SLATE QUARRY,

Belonging to Mr. Pennant, and esteemed one of the great curiosities of Caernarvonshire, is situated at *Dolawen*, about four miles from Llandegai Church and six from Bangor, at the

entrance of the valley called Nant Frangon, and close to the road to Capel Curig.

The summit of the slate mountain is termed *Y Bron*, a name usually given to any prominence which does not rise abruptly, and signifies breast or pap. The ascent to the apex in the last stage is steep and rugged; but to gain the first swell of this arm of the mountain is no difficult task, and the prospect thence is charming and extensive. The distance to the highest point may be two miles from the quarry, though the perpendicular height cannot measure more than 600 or 700 yards.

The solid masses of slate dug from the summit to the base are from 80 to 100 feet, and when the sun shines they exhibit the prismatic colours with great brilliancy. They are separated by blasting the rock with gunpowder, or by the following process, which appears one of considerable danger. A small beam is fastened to the top of the rock, having two ropes at each end, upon which four, five, or six men frequently stand, and, with iron crows and sledge hammers, flake off the slate in masses, six or seven feet long, and from two to eight feet broad.

The various pieces of slate are shaped upon the spot, according to the purposes for which they are intended, such as grave-stones, chimney-pieces, covering for houses, &c. Some are polished and others are only half finished. They are then put into small waggons, each of which holds about half a ton, and conveyed along a rail-road, six miles in length, to Port Penrhyn, where they are shipped, not only for all parts of the kingdom, but even for the United States of America. The expense of the inclined planes and rail-roads, formed by the late Lord Penrhyn, to reduce the labour of bringing down the slates to the port, is said to have been upwards of 170,000*l*.

Parties of pleasure visiting the quarry should take refreshments with them.

LLANDILO VAWR,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Brecon, by Llandovery	34½	London	201
Caermarthen	14¾	Neath	22
Lampeter	17	Pont ar Dulas	14
Llandovery	14½	Swansea	23
Llangadock	7½		

Is a neatly built town, pleasantly situated on the side of a steep hill, rising from the banks of the river Towey, over which is a Bridge, consisting of three light arches, erected by David Edwards. The Church is very ancient. It is situated in the middle of the town, and the churchyard is intersected by the high road. Llandilo is remarkable for a battle fought in 1281, between Edward I. and Llewelyn the Great, in which, by a manœuvre of Mortimer, the Welsh were defeated. The population exceeds 1000. The Market-day is Saturday.

Inns. The Bear, the Castle.

The environs of this place abound with pleasing scenery, and present many objects entitled to the tourist's notice.

DYNEVOR, OR DINEVAWR CASTLE.

The ruins of this celebrated fortress are situated in Newton Park, about a mile from Llandilo, on the road towards Caermarthen. This castle was built by Rhys ap Theodore, in the time of William I. Its original form was circular, fortified with a double moat and rampart. The most prominent parts are, the apartment called the ladies' dressing-room, a massive round tower, the ancient keep, and a subterraneous passage. Giraldus saw a castle here; but that was destroyed in 1194, about six years after he made his Itinerary: it was, however, soon rebuilt, and became the royal seat of the princes of South Wales; but frequently changed its masters, until it fell to the crown of England. Henry VII. made a grant of it to Sir Rice ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, a

lineal descendant of the Welsh princes, and ancestor to the present proprietor. Henry VIII., on a false charge of treason, seized this castle, but restored it to the family. It was inhabited till about 1760, when the combustible part of it was destroyed by fire.

The view of the Vale of the Towey from these ruins is extensive and beautiful. Golden Grove, Grongar Hill, Middleton Hall, and the ruins of Drusslyn Castle, form prominent objects in this splendid prospect.

In the centre of the park, about a mile from the ruins, stands the House, a large quadrangular structure, which was modernised at the beginning of the present century. It is surrounded by a profusion of wood, principally of the finest oaks, interspersed with some large Spanish chestnuts, descending towards the Towey, and forming a scene of enchanting beauty; while the mountains, crossing the road at right angles, bound three separate vales of dissimilar character. In the park is a medicinal spring.

CARREG CENNEN CASTLE.

The ruins of this fortress are situated about three miles from Llandilo, between the roads to Llangadock and Pont ar Dulas. They occupy a craggy insulated rock, upwards of 400 feet in height, three sides of which are quite inaccessible, and cover about an acre of ground. The well is remarkable for its singular construction: instead of a perpendicular descent, here is a winding cave bored through the solid rock, with an arched passage on the northern edge of the precipice, running along the outside of the fortress, with an easy slope, to the beginning of the perforation, which is eighty-four feet in length. This perforation is of various dimensions: the breadth at the beginning is twelve feet, and in some places less than three, but at a medium it may be estimated to be from five to six, and the height of the cave ten feet. The whole descent through the rock is 150 feet.

The origin of this fortress is unknown, some antiquaries ascribing it to the Britons, and others to the time of Henry I.

History makes no mention of it till 1284, when, according to Caradoc, it was taken from the English by Rhys Vychan.

GLENHEIR WATERFALL,

Is situated about five miles south of Llandilo Vawr, to the right of the road towards Pont ar Dulas, in the grounds of a private gentleman. "At this place," says Mr. Barber, "the Loughor river pursues its course between steep banks clothed with various trees and shrubs. On one of the descents a walk is traced, with some ingenuity, in front of a small picturesque cascade formed by a tributary stream to the Loughor. This might be mistaken for the object sought; but, crossing a rustic bridge, the eye on a sudden encounters the whole river rushing beneath a portal of trees, and throwing itself over a ledge of black rock in a single fall of eighteen feet. The effect of the whole, seen through the gloom of pendant trees, is undoubtedly striking; though, it must be confessed, the sheet of water presenting the formality of an unbroken square, is somewhat unpicturesque.

GOLDEN GROVE,

About three miles from Llandilo, on the left of the road towards Caermarthen, is the seat of Lord Cawdor, by whom it has been lately rebuilt. A curious specimen of the drinking-horn, called Hirlas, is preserved here.

GRONGAR HILL,

In sight of Golden Grove, and about the same distance from Llandilo, but on the opposite side of the road to Caermarthen, has been celebrated by the poem of Dyer, and is now the property of one of his descendants. The view from this eminence is remarkably beautiful. The hawthorn under which it is said Dyer wrote his poem entitled "Grongar Hill," still exists.

DRYSLYN, OR DRUSSLYN CASTLE,

About six miles from Llandilo, near the road to Caermarthen,

forms a conspicuous object. These ruins consist chiefly of parts of the walls and fragments of one of the towers. They command a fine view of the Vale of Towey.

MIDDLETON HALL,

About seven miles from Llandilo, and in sight of the road to Caermarthen, was formerly the seat of Sir W. Paxton. In the grounds is a castle, or folly, intended for a summer-house.

LLANDOVERY,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Brecon	20	Llangadock	7
Builth	22¼	London	187
Lampeter	16	Trecastle	9
Llandilo Vawr	14½	Tregaron	11

Or Llan ym Ddyfri, is a small town, situated near the junction of the Gwydderig and the Bran. The latter joins the Towey, about a mile distant, where there is a Bridge of one arch, forty-five feet in the span, erected by Edwards, the architect of Pont y Pridd. It contains about 1300 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of woollen stockings.

On an eminence near the centre of the town, between the two streams, are the remains of a small Castle, the origin of which is unknown. In 1113 it was besieged by Gruffydd ab Rhys, but successfully defended by Richard de Pws. In 1214 it belonged to Rhys Frechan, from whose forces it was taken by an army of Welsh and Normans.

Llandovery was the birth-place of the Rev. Rhys Prichard, the author of the "Vicar's Book;" a work well known in the Principality. He was buried here, but no inscription marks the place of his interment.

The Market is held on Saturday. The chief Inn is the Castle.

CWM DWR,

Through which the high road from Llandovery to Trecastle proceeds, is a romantic pass, winding through a beautifully wooded glen which encircles a lofty mountain.

LLANDRINDOD,

IN RADNORSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Builth	7	New Radnor	12
Penybont	3	Rhaiadyr	13

Or Llan y Drindod, that is, the Church of the Trinity, is celebrated for its mineral waters, which, according to Dr. Linden, were used by the inhabitants of the vicinity as far back as 1670. In 1726, they began to be visited by strangers from distant parts of the country; and, in 1749, additional houses were erected, by Mr. Grosvenor, of Shrewsbury. One of the buildings then erected was large enough to receive upwards of a hundred visitors. Since that period, they are annually much frequented in the summer season. Several other boarding-houses have been built, and lodgings may be obtained in the vicinity.

Llandrindod is situated on a common, about five miles in length and one in breadth. There are three springs, all within a short distance, but not participating with the qualities of each other. We shall notice each of them, premising that no person should commence a course of mineral waters without consulting a medical man.

First. The Rock-water, which issues out of a slate rock, and contains a strong impregnation of iron-earth, salts, and sulphur. A glass of this water, taken from the rock on a clear day, appears like common spring water, and as bright as crystal, but after standing a short time acquires a chalybeate taste and smell, and changes into a pearl colour. This water has had a beneficial effect in various diseases, but is usually confined to those which are chronic, proceeding from a weak-

ness in the fibres; also in scorbutic eruptions, weak nerves palsies, or a laxity of the whole frame, and in agues, where bark proves ineffectual. The best time for drinking this water is between six and seven in the morning, before breakfast, and in the following quantities. Begin with three quarters of a pint, adding each morning one quarter, to the amount of a quart. After this, a gentle walk is advisable; another glass to be taken before dinner, and two more on going to bed.

Secondly. The Saline Spring, about one hundred yards north of that which is sulphureous. This water has been very serviceable in many diseases, particularly in the scurvy and other eruptions; the hypochondriac malady, proceeding from a superabundance of the juices; in low fevers, the leprosy, &c. It should be drank from about the middle of March to November. Bleeding is generally recommended previous to its use. The quantities are half a pint before breakfast, half a pint between breakfast and dinner, and another before going to bed.

Thirdly. The Sulphur, or Black Water, when thrown on hot iron, emits a blue flame, and smells like brimstone. Silver leaves have been changed in less than six minutes into a fine yellow gold colour. This water is well adapted for an artificial bath, or, applied externally, for relieving chronic diseases. It is taken internally in the subsequent cases, viz., ulcers, leprosy, the scurvy, diseases of the head, rheumatism, and gouty complaints. It should be drank, like other mineral waters, in the morning fasting, or between breakfast and dinner; on no account in the afternoon, unless at meals, with brandy or rum, or about half a pint at bed-time. The dose cannot well be ascertained without a previous knowledge of the patient's disease. It is advisable to begin with a pint, taken at short intervals, and in moderate draughts, increasing the quantity as seems necessary. Walking or riding much should be avoided after drinking this water.

There are two Inns, which are also boarding-houses, the Rock House and the Pump House. The rivers Ithon and Wye afford excellent sport to the lovers of angling.

LLANDUDNO,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergeley.....	16	Conway.....	6

Or Llandidno, is a small church, situated on the promontory alled Orme's Head, and serving as a beacon. Between Llandudno and Conway are *Gloddaeth* and *Bodscallen*, two eats of the Mostyn family.

GREAT ORME'S HEAD, OR GOGARTH,

s a lofty promontory to the north of Conway, forming the astern boundary of the entrance into Beaumaris Bay. Little loubt can be entertained that this vast unconnected rock was ormerly an island, as it is at present joined to the main land nly by low marshes. It consists entirely of lime-stone, very ure and hard. Some copper is procured from two mines near he top of the mountain. Towards the sea the cliffs are very brupt, and hollowed into various inaccessible caverns by the lashing of the water. In this secure retreat multitudes of ulls, cormorants, herons, razor-bills, ravens, and rock-pigeons, ave taken up their abode; and some of the steepest crags are nhabited by the peregrine falcon.

The sea view from Orme's Head is extensive, and is enerally enlivened by the passage of vessels between Liver- ool and the ports of Wales. The prospect likewise includes he coast of Lancashire and Cheshire, and, in fine weather, the sle of Man, and the coasts of Ireland and Scotland.

Little Orme's Head is, as its name imports, a rock of less imensions, situated on the south-east of Great Orme's Head.

LLANDULAS,

IN A DETACHED PART OF CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergeley.....	2½	Conway.....	9

Llandulas, or the Dark Village, is situated on the littl river Dulas, near its entrance into the sea. In the vicinity c this place, it is said, Richard II. was captured by a ban of ruffians, sent by the Earl of Northumberland.

Llysfaen, or Llysvan Hill, about a mile distant, on the le of the road towards Conway, commands a fine view of th hills round Conway, Orme's Head, and Priestholme Islanc The pedestrian going to Conway can ascend the hill, and re enter the road about two miles and a half from Llandulas.

LLANEDWEN,

IN ANGLESEA.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Menai Bridge	4	Plas Newydd.....	1

This village is situated on the shore of the Menai Strait. is only remarkable as the burial-place of the Rev. H. Row lands, the learned author of "Mona Antiqua Restaurata," wh died in 1723. He was interred in the south part of th church.

LLANELIAN,

IN ANGLESEA,

Distant from	*Miles.*
Amlwch.....	1½

Is a small village on the northern coast of Anglesea. Th Church was founded about 540, by St. Elian. Adjoining it a small Chapel, called the Myfir, or Confessional, in whic is a curious ancient semicircular box, denominated St. Elian Closet, and supposed to have served both the office of com munion-table, and as a chest to contain the vestments an church utensils. During the Wake, or Festival, which is hel in August, persons of all sizes and all ages enter, or attempt t enter, this box; and if they can succeed in turning themselve round three times within its narrow limits, they believe tha they shall be fortunate till the ensuing wake. On the con trary, if they cannot succeed, they consider it is an omen

ll fortune, or of death within the year. There is a hole in the vall of the chapel, through which it is supposed the priests eceived confessions.

In the church is placed Cuff Elian, Elian's Chest or Poor Box, in the form of a trunk, with an opening at the top for the dmission of money. Persons out of health were accustomed o make their offerings to the saint here, and the amount was ormerly very great.

LLANELLY,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Kidwelly	9	Pont ar Dulas	6½
Lloughor	5		

Pronounced Llanithly, is a small, irregularly-built, and dirty own, chiefly inhabited by miners and sailors. It is situated pon a creek of the sea, and the harbour is tolerably good. Excellent coal is obtained here. The tower of the church is quare and embattled, and is remarkable for being larger at he base than at the upper part, forming a sort of pyramid.

Pembree, or Penbre Hill, about halfway between Llanelly nd Kidwelly, commands a fine sea view. Caermarthen Bay ppears beneath, terminated on one side by Wormshead Point, nd on the other by the insulated rock of Caldy, in Pembroke- hire; the opposite shores of Somerset and Devon, forming he distance, faintly skirt the horizon beyond a vast expanse of ea, studded with vessels. Looking internally, the county xhibits a strong undulatory surface, variously chequered with ild heaths and rich cultivation.

LLANERCHYMEDD,

IN ANGLESEA,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Amlwch	7	Llangefni	6½
Holyhead	15		

Is a considerable market-town deriving importance from its

vicinity to the Parys Mountain. The Market-day is Wednesday.

In the woods of *Llygwy*, in this parish, is a large cromlech called *Arthur's Quoit*.

LLANFAIR,

IN ANGLESEA,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Llangefni	5	Pentraeth	2½

Is only remarkable as the birth-place of Goronwy Owen, a celebrated scholar and poet. He was born in 1722, educated at the Free School at Bangor, and afterwards removed to Jesus College, Oxford. Though his talents were acknowledged and admired, he struggled hard for a livelihood, and at length expatriated himself to Williamsburg, in Virginia, where he was appointed pastor of the church, but soon died. He was well acquainted with Latin, Greek, and the Oriental languages, was a skilful antiquary, and an excellent poet.

LLANFAIR,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Cann Office	7	Newtown	10
Dinas Mowddu	18	Oswestry	20
Mallwyd	16	Welsh Pool	7½

Llanfair, Llanvair, or Llan Fair yn Nghaer Einion, is a small market-town, situated between hills, on the banks of the Vyrnwy. The river abounds with a great variety of fish, particularly salmon, trout, grayling, perch, tench, roach, gudgeon, dace, flounders, and carp; and the inhabitants of this town are said to be very dexterous in using the spear and harpoon in the destruction of the finny tribe.

Llanfair has an ancient Church, and a Market House. The Market is held on Saturday. The population is about 2500.

LLANFAIR ISCOED CASTLE,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerwent	2	Usk	9

The ruins of this castle are situated at a short distance rom the road between Caerwent and Usk. They chiefly onsist of a square and two round towers. The walls are even feet in thickness. The best views of the ruins are from he south and south-east. The period when this fortress was rected is unknown, but it is of considerable antiquity, as it vas in the possession of Sir Robert Pagan in 1290.

The village is situated beneath the eminence on which the astle stood, and its cemetery is bounded by the turnpike-oad.

LLANFYLLIN,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala	20	Mallwyd	20
Cann Office	11	Oswestry	14
Llangynog	9	Shrewsbury	25
Llanrhaiadyr	5		

Or Llanvyllin, is a market-town, situated in a pleasant val-ey. It was incorporated by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, in the time f Edward I. Though many Roman coins have been found ere, antiquaries do not allow it the honour of having been a oman station, as they say it was not customary for the ritons to prefix Llan, *church*, to the name of Roman towns, ut generally Caer, *fort*, or *fence*. The Church and the Town all are the only public buildings. The Market is held on hursday. Population, 1500.

Bodfach, about a mile from Llanfyllin, is an elegant man-on, situated in a valley on the banks of the Cain. The rounds are richly planted.

LLANGADOCK,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Llandilo Vawr	7½	Llandovery	7

Is a small town, situated near the Towey, but present nothing to arrest the traveller's attention.

LLANGEFNI,

IN ANGLESEA.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Holyhead	17	Llanerchymedd	6½
Gwindu	4½	Menai Bridge	9

This market-town is situated on the old road from Bangor to Holyhead. It has two Inns, a Church, Meeting House and about 700 inhabitants.

LLANGOLLEN,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chirk	7	Ruabon	6
Corwen	10	Ruthin	13½
London	184	Valle Crucis Abbey	2
Oswestry	12½	Wrexham	11½

Llangollen, pronounced Thlangothlen, is a small and irregularly-built town, with about 4000 inhabitants, situated on the Dee, and much frequented by persons who come to visit the beauties of the adjacent vale.

The Bridge has long been celebrated for its picturesque appearance, and was formerly considered one of the Wonders of Wales. It is said to have been originally built by John Trevor, bishop of St. Asaph, who died in 1357, and to have been repaired in 1656. It consists of four pointed arches, the largest of which does not exceed twenty-eight feet in diameter. The great body of the river usually runs under only one, where it has formed a black chasm more than twenty feet deep, in

which the water pours with great fury from a high broken ledge, formed in the smooth and solid rock, which composes the whole bed of the river. The view through the arches, either upwards or downwards, is extremely picturesque. The Weir, which was formerly situated immediately beneath the Bridge, has been removed a few yards lower down the river.

The Church is not remarkable for its architecture; but the name of the saint to whom it is dedicated cannot be passed without notice. It is St. Collen ap Gwynnawg ap Clydawg ap Cowdra ap Caradog Freichfras ap Lleyr Merim ap Einion Yrth ap Cunedda Wledig. The roof, which is curiously carved, was brought from the chapel of Valle Crucis Abbey. The tourist will be pleased with the view of the river Dee, obtained from the churchyard. A triangular monument will also attract his attention. It was erected by Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, over a vault of similar shape, intended to be the burial-place of themselves and their servant, Mrs. Mary Carryl. The latter died in 1809, and the monument bears some lines to her memory. Lady Butler was buried here in 1829.

On the bank of the river, a short distance below the Bridge, is a Cotton Factory, where coarse cloths are made. The machinery is impelled by two water wheels.

The principal *Inns* are the Hand, or Chirk Castle Arms, which has a small but pretty garden on the banks of the river, and the King's Head. The Market-day is Saturday.

LLANGOLLEN VALE,

so long the subject of admiration both in prose and poetry, is bounded on each side by lofty mountains of imposing grandeur, and watered by the Dee, which rolls in cataracts at every dozen yards. The whole is richly diversified with meadows, woodlands, and hills, interspersed with houses. The Vale of Llangollen appears to hold a kind of rivalry with those of Clwyd and Festiniog, each being supposed by its admirers to be the most beautiful in Wales.

PLAS NEWYDD,

Which is situated in this vale, at the east end of the town of Llangollen, has long been celebrated as the residence of Lady Eleanor Butler and the Hon. Miss Ponsonby. It was about the year 1779 that these ladies first associated themselves to live in retirement. It was thought desirable by their families to separate two individuals who appeared to cherish each other's eccentricities; and, after their first departure together, they were brought back to their respective relations. Miss Butler resolutely declined marriage, of which she was said to have had five offers; and the ladies soon after contrived to elope a second time. The place of their retreat in the Vale of Llangollen was only confided to a female servant and they lived for many years unknown to their neighbours by any other appellation but "the Ladies of the Vale." Lady Butler expired here June 2, 1829.

Plas Newydd is an elegant little cottage, situated on a small knoll, and surrounded by extensive and tasteful grounds. The peculiar style in which these ladies have decorated their retreat has been much admired. A palisade, ornamented with antique and grotesque figures carved in oak, encloses the front; and the door and windows are decorated with carving of the same material. The rooms are tastefully adorned with drawings, but they have not been exhibited to strangers for many years. Persons, however, wishing to see the grounds may obtain permission, by sending a letter, stating their name and address. A carriage drive, open to strangers, crosses the lawn immediately in front of the cottage.

CASTLE DINAS BRAN, OR CROW CASTLE,

About a mile from Llangollen, formerly occupied the summit of a steep and craggy hill. The remains are now trifling, and consist of only a few scattered walls. The ascent is difficult and fatiguing. The Castle appears to have been about 300 feet in length and 150 in breadth. From its lofty situation it must have been a place of great strength. Of its origin

various opinions are entertained, but it was most probably founded by the ancient Britons. Myfanwy Vechan, celebrated in poetry, resided here.

Considering the height of this hill, nearly 1800 feet perpendicular, it is remarkable that the two wells within the castle walls are never dry. The views obtained from this eminence are extensive and beautiful. Chirk Castle, Wynn Stay, and other seats at a less distance, are visible, as well as a considerable portion of the Vale of Llangollen and the meandering course of the Dee.

Within the walls of the old castle is a room much frequented by tea parties, who are attended by a person who lives in an adjacent cottage.

VALLE CRUCIS, OR LLAN EGLWEST ABBEY,

Is situated about two miles from Llangollen, and one mile and a half from Castle Dinas Bran, on the right of the road towards Ruthin, and in the centre of a small verdant meadow, at the foot of a high hill called Bron Vawr. The situation is one of the most beautiful and secluded in the kingdom, and the remains of the abbey are the finest ecclesiastical ruins in Wales.

This abbey was a house of Cistercians, founded about the year 1200, by Madoc ap Gryffydd Maclor, lord of Dinas Bran, and dedicated to the Virgin. It derived its name of Crucis from the adjacent cross, called Eliseg's pillar. Although converted into a farm-house, it still retains many of its monastic features. Three rows of groined arches, or single round pillars, support the dormitory, which is now a hay-loft. A chimney in one of the bed-chambers has the relic of a sepulchral monument, with this broken inscription: *Hic jacet* ARVRVI. The floors are remarkably thick, and partly supported by rows of Gothic arches.

The Church appears to have been cruciform. The east and west ends, together with part of the transepts, are still in existence, and exhibit a specimen of the ornamented Gothic style which prevailed in the thirteenth century. The whole

length of the church was 180 feet. The breadth of the nave was thirty-one feet, and of the aisles thirteen feet. The west front has an arched door, with two of its mouldings adorned with a kind of nail-head quatrefoil, and over it, in a round arch, are three lancet windows, with a marigold one above, containing eight divisions. The latter formerly bore this inscription: . AD ... ADAM ... DNS ... *fecit hoc opus pace beata quiescat.* Underneath, MD

The area of the church is overgrown with tall ash-trees, which partly conceal by their branches the ivy-clad walls, and combine to render the Abbey as picturesque an object as a painter could desire.

ELISEG'S PILLAR

Is situated in a meadow, about 300 yards from the Abbey. It is supposed to have been erected about 1000 years ago, to the memory of Eliseg, the father of Brochwel, Prince of Powis, who was slain by the Saxons in the battle of Chester, in the year 607. His great grandson, Concem, was the person who erected it. It was originally twelve feet in height, but is now not more than eight feet. Having been thrown down and broken during the Civil Wars, it lay neglected, until Mr. Lloyd, of Trevor Hall, in 1779, ordered it to be erected on its pedestal. Only the upper part of the original shaft remains. It bears some vestiges of the original inscription, but too illegible to decipher. There is also a modern inscription.

The tumulus on which the pillar stands was opened a few years back, and some bones were found placed between two flat stones, the usual mode of interment in former times. Mr. Pennant supposed Eliseg's Pillar to be the most ancient British inscribed pillar now existing.

PONT CYSYLLTAU, OR CYSYLLTY AQUEDUCT,

Pronounced Pontycasult, is about four miles from Llangollen at a short distance from the road towards Chirk. The tourist may proceed along the high road towards Chirk, and inquire for it at the turnpike, four miles from the town; or, crossing

the Bridge at Llangollen, ascend the hill to the Canal, and walk along its banks till he arrives at the Aqueduct.

This extraordinary Aqueduct was constructed for the purpose of conveying the Ellesmere Canal over the river and vale of the Dee. It was commenced in 1795, from designs by Mr. Telford, and completed in ten years. Its direction is from north to south, crossing the Dee at right angles; and it forms, in connexion with the exquisite scenery surrounding it, a noble and magnificent picture. To view it, however, to the best advantage, the stranger must descend on either side of it into the valley beneath; he will then be impressed with its stupendous character. Though the aqueducts of the Romans were superior to it in length, they were inferior to it in other respects.

It consists of nineteen arches, resting upon square stone pillars, and is built of sand-stone, which bears considerable resemblance to that of Portland. The river flows through three of the arches, nearly in the centre. On the south side of the middle pillar, near its base, is the following inscription: —

The nobility and gentry of
The adjacent counties,
Having united their efforts with
The great commercial interests of this country,
In creating an intercourse and union between
England and North Wales,
By a navigable communication of the three rivers,
Severn, Dee, and Mersey,
For the mutual benefit of agriculture and trade,
Caused the first stone of this aqueduct of
PONT CYSYLLTY
To be laid on July XXV. M.DCC.XCV.,
When Richard Middleton, of Chirk, Esq., M.P.,
One of the original patrons of the
Ellesmere canal,
Was lord of this manor,
And in the reign of our sovereign
George the Third,
When the equity of the laws and the security of property
Promoted the general welfare of the nation,
While the arts and sciences flourished
By his patronage, and
The conduct of civil life was improved by his example.

DIMENSIONS OF THE AQUEDUCT.

	Feet.	*In.*
Length of the cast iron trough for the water	1007	0
Breadth of the water-way within the iron-work	11	10
Depth of ditto	5	3
Span of each of the nineteen arches, at the top	45	0
Height from the surface of the rock, on the south side of the river, to the top of the side-plates	126	8
Length of the earthen embankment on the south side of the river	1504	0
Height of ditto at the south abutment	75	0

LLANGYNOG,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala	11	Llanrhaiadyr	5
Llanfyllin	9		

Or Llangannoch, the Church of St. Cynog, is a small village situated in a valley watered by the river Tanat, and enclosed by the Berwyn Mountains. The river is celebrated for its delicious trout. The New Inn affords tolerable accommodation.

About two miles and a half distant is the celebrated lead mine called *Craig y Mwn*, which was discovered in 1692, and for forty years afforded an annual revenue of 20,000*l.* to the Powis family. The water then broke in, and the undertaking was abandoned. The vein of lead ore was ten feet thick.

On the other side of the village, and visible from the churchyard, is the lofty and perpendicular rock of Llangynog, which supplies an immense quantity of coarse slates.

The Church of *Pennant*, one mile and a half from Llangynog, was the burial-place of St. Monacella or Melangell, the patron saint of hares. This legend is perpetuated in some rude sculptures, representing hares running to her for protection.

LLANHAIARN,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caernarvon	13	Pwllheli	9

Llanhaiarn, Llanaelhauarn, or Llan Elhaiarn, is a sma

village near the west coast of the Promontory of Llyn. Its Church, situated on an eminence, forms a good landmark.

Between this place and the sea is the lofty and triple-peaked range of the *Rhifel, Reifl,* or *Eifl Mountains,* which form conspicuous objects from Caernarvon and other parts of the county. Upon the first of these three eminences, about a mile from Llanhaiarn, is *Tre yr Cairi,* or the Town of Fortresses, which Mr. Pennant described as "the most perfect and magnificent, as well as the most artfully-constructed British post he ever beheld." The only accessible side was defended by three walls, which appear to have been very lofty. The area is irregularly shaped, and near the centre is a square space surrounded by the fragments of habitations.

Near Tre yr Cairi is *Nant Gwrtheyrn,* or *Vortigern's Valley,* an immense hollow bounded by rocky declivities, and only open towards the sea. A verdant mount in this valley is said to have been the site of Vortigern's residence; and a tomb here, opened some years ago, was found to contain the bones of a tall man, which gives some credibility to the tradition.

LLANIDAN,

IN ANGLESEA,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caernarvon	3	Menai Bridge	6

Is a small village, situated near the shore of the Menai, and remarkable as the place where the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus landed, and destroyed great numbers of the Britons. In the Church is a curious relic called *Maen Mordhwyd,* or the Stone of the Thigh. Giraldus says it was so constant to one place, that, let it be carried ever so far, it would return at night. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, determining to subdue its locomotive faculties, fastened it with a chain to a far greater stone, and flung it into the sea; but, to the astonishment of all beholders, it was found next morning in its usual place.

LLANIDLOES,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberystwith, by Devil's Bridge	30	Machynlleth	19½
Aberystwith, by the New Road, about	28	Newtown	13
Devil's Bridge	18½	Rhaiadyr	11

Llanidloes, or the Church of St. Idloes, is a small town pleasantly situated near the Severn, over which is a Bridge. It is built in the form of a cross, with a Market-house in the centre. Some of the streets are spacious, but very dirty; and the houses generally are mean, being built of laths and mud between timber frame-work.

The Church is an ancient edifice, with a curiously-carved oak roof. The nave is separated from the aisles by columns surmounted with capitals of palm-leaves and other ornaments which are said to have been brought from the Abbey of Cwm Hir, in Radnorshire.

There are about 2800 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of flannel. A considerable trade is carried on in wool. There are extensive sheep-walks near the town, and in the vicinity is a quarry of coarse slate. The Market-day is Saturday.

Inns. The New Inn, the Queen's Arms.

SOURCE OF THE SEVERN.

From Llanidloes the Severn may be traced to its source on Plinlimmon, about twelve miles distant. The tourist must proceed along the north bank of the river, passing Old Hall the farm-house of Glyn Hafren, Geifron, to the farm of Blaen Hafren, about three miles beyond which is the head or spring. The water is here a strong chalybeate, leaving an ochrous deposit several inches in thickness. About two miles from this spot is the *Source of the Wye*.

LLANLLYFNI,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caernarvon	8	Tremadoc	10½

This small village is situated among meadows bounded by mountains, on the road from Caernarvon to Tremadoc. Hence the tourist may make an excursion up a romantic vale, about five miles in length, passing by *Llyniau Nantle*, to *Drws y Coed*. See BEDDGELART.

On the mountain called *Mynydd Mawr*, about three miles distant, are extensive slate-quarries.

LLANRHAIADYR,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Denbigh	2½	Ruthin	5½

Llanrhaiadyr, or Church of the Fountain, is a small village situated on the road from Ruthin to Denbigh, in the delightful Vale of Clwyd. The Church, dedicated to St. Dyfnog, contains a curious stained glass window, representing our Saviour's descent from David. In the churchyard is a singular inscription to John ap Robert, whose pedigree is traced up to Cadell, king of Powis. At a short distance is a spring called Ffynnon Dyfnog, at which there was formerly a Bath and a Chapel dedicated to the Saint.

LLANRHAIADYR YN MOCHNANT,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala	16	Llangynog	5
Llanfyllin	5	Oswestry	13

Is a small village, situated on the south border of the

county, just at the outlet of a confined and pretty valley called Mochnant, or the Vale of the Rapid Brook. It is almost surrounded by mountains. The houses are nearly all old and decaying, and in the centre of the village is a tottering market-house. Dr. Morgan, who first translated the Bible into Welsh, was a native and vicar of this place. He was afterward Bishop of Llandaff, and was translated to St. Asaph, where he died in 1604.

The Inn called the Coach and Horses affords tolerable accommodation.

PISTYLL RHAIADYR,

Or the Spout of the Cataract, said to be the largest waterfall in Wales, is situated in the Valley of Mochnant, about four miles and a half from the village of Llanrhaiadyr. Here the little river Rhaiadyr falls down a dark and almost perpendicular crag, 210 feet in height. For about two-thirds of this space the water slides down the flat face of a naked rock: thence it rages through a natural arch, and, passing between two prominent sides, makes a second fall into an accessible basin. The first fall is about 140 feet in height. It then proceeds through a wooded dell, forming a boundary line which separates the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and, passing by the village, falls into the Tanat.

Though this is certainly the highest, it is far from being the most picturesque waterfall in Wales, as it is totally destitute of wood. When the sun shines on the upper part, it is visible at a great distance. Near the foot of the rock is a room built for the use of visitors, by the late Dr. Worthington, Vicar of Llanrhaiadyr. The road to the fall is scarcely passable for carriages.

LLANRWST,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bettws y Coed	3	Denbigh	18
Capel Curig	8	Festiniog	18
Cernioge Inn	10½	London	218
Conway	12		

Is a small market-town, pleasantly situated on the east ban

of the river Conway, in a luxuriant vale, so beautiful that Mr. Burke pronounced it "the most charming spot he had seen in Wales." The town itself presents nothing deserving particular notice, for the streets are narrow and the houses irregularly built.

In the centre of the Market Square is the Town Hall, erected by Maurice Wynne, Esq., in 1661; and at the east end of the town is the Free School, founded in the seventeenth century.

The Church, situated close to the river-side, is a mean-looking building, dedicated to Grustus or Grwst, a British saint, who lived in the sixth century. It was originally erected about 1170, and rebuilt in the time of Edward IV. The music-gallery, pulpit, and reading-desk, are ancient, having been brought here from the Abbey of Conway at Maenan.

Adjoining the Church is a Chapel, erected in 1633, by Sir R. Wynne, from a design by Inigo Jones. Against the wall are several brasses, which are fine specimens of the chasing of the seventeenth century. Four of them were executed by Sylvanus Crew; but that representing Dame Sarah Wynne, by William Vaughan, is the most admired. In the middle of the floor are two ancient sculptures, one of which is the effigy of Howel Coytmor ap Gruffyd Vychan ap David Gam; the other is part of the stone coffin of Llewelyn the Great, who died in 1240: it was removed from the Abbey at Maenan. There are other monuments of the Wynne family, one of which traces the pedigree of Sir Richard Wynne, who died in 1649, from Owen Gwynedd.

The churchyard is adorned with three yew-trees. Near the gate are Alms-Houses, founded by Sir J. Wynne in 1610.

The Bridge over the Conway, leading to Gwydir, is an elegant structure, erected by Sir Richard Wynne in 1636, from designs by Inigo Jones, who, according to some, was a native of this place, though others say he was born in London. It consists of three freestone arches, the middle one being 59 feet in span and 24 feet in height. The other arches are only 30

feet in span and 15 feet in height. That nearest to Gwydir was rebuilt in 1703. The total length of the bridge is 510 feet, its breadth 15. This Bridge, it is said, is easily shaken: a lad, falling forcibly against the parapet above the middle arch, may make the whole structure vibrate.

Llanrwst contains about 1500 inhabitants. The Market is held on Tuesday. The Eagles is the principal *Inn*.

GWYDIR,

About half a mile distant, the seat of the Wynne family, was built in 1555, by John Wynne ap Meredydd. It contains some curious ancient furniture; and here also is preserved the cradle in which some members of the family were nursed. This is said to have been the first house in the Principality fitted up with glass windows.

Of *Upper Gwydir*, situated on an eminence surrounded by trees, above the other, only the Chapel remains. It was built by Sir R. Wynne, in 1673. From this spot there is a fine view of the Vale of Conway.

RHAIADYR Y PARC MAWR,

Situated in the valley called Nant Bwlch yr Haiarn, near Gwydir, is a cataract which falls about 100 feet. The quantity of water, however, is seldom large enough to produce much effect.

GWITHERIN,

About five miles east of Llanrwst, is an ancient Nunnery, at which, it is said, St. Winifred was buried. The box in which her relics were deposited is shewn in the church, but her chapel, on the south side, is quite destroyed. In the churchyard are four upright stones, one of which, of triangular shape, bears the remains of an inscription.

MAENAN ABBEY

Was situated about three miles north of Llanrwst. The remains have been converted into a farm.

TREFRIW, OR TREVRIW,

Is a small village, two miles lower down the Conway than Llanrwst. It is remarkable for a mineral spring, containing common salt. Llewelyn had a palace here, but no remains of it exist. Numerous small vessels are built at this village, up to which the tide flows from the sea.

From Llanrwst, also, the tourist may visit *Rhaiadyr Dolgarrog*, five miles distant, and *Rhaiadyr Porth Llwyd*, six miles, but both in the same direction. See CONWAY.

LLANSTEPHAN,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caermarthen	7	Llaugharne	5
Kidwelly	6		

This is a pleasant village, situated at the mouth of the river Towy, and much resorted to for sea-bathing. At high water, there is a ferry to the village on the opposite side of the river; and when the tide is out, the sands may be crossed and the river forded with the assistance of a guide.

Llanstephan Castle is a venerable ruin, crowning the summit of a bold hill, the precipitous base of which is washed by the sea. Its broken walls enclose a large area, and, furnished with several encircling earthen ramparts, appear to have possessed considerable strength. From numerous stations it offers a truly picturesque appearance, and, in the approach, charmingly combines with the surrounding landscape; which, ever varying, is sometimes confined to a woody character; at others, exhibits the wide estuary, the rocky promontory forming its opposite shore, and the boundless sea.

This castle is said to have been built by the sons of Uchtred, prince of Merionethshire, in 1138, but soon after fell into the hands of the Normans and Flemings. In 1145 it was taken from them by Cadelh, son of Rhys, Prince of South Wales, and so vigorously maintained that the utmost force which the

foreigners could raise was unable to retake it. However, by the year 1189 it must have been in the possession of the English, as Caradoc informs us that it was then taken from them by Prince Rhys.

LLANTHONY ABBEY,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	10	Hay	11
Crickhowell	7		

This venerable ruin is situated in the retired *Vale of Ewias* which is surrounded by the dreary summits of the Black Mountains, and watered by the river Honddu, here called the Llanthony Stream,—

> "Llanthony, dear to monkish tale,
> And still the pride of Ewias' Vale."

Venerable and grand, but almost wholly devoid of ornament, it partakes of the character of the surrounding scenery. Only a few tendrils of ivy decorate the massive walls of the structure, and but a sprinkling of shrubs and light branch trees fringe the parapets or shade the broken fragments beneath.

"The area of the church," says Mr. Barber, "is not very extensive: the length is 212 feet, the breadth 50, and it measures 100 across the transepts. The roof has long since fallen in, and a great part of the south wall is now prostrate; but the view afforded of the interior, in consequence, is extremely grand and picturesque. A double row of pointed arches, reposing on massive piers, separate the side aisles from the nave; above which, divided from the Gothic form by a strait band or fascia, is a series of small circular arches, — an intermixture and arrangement of the two forms which characterise the earliest use of Gothic architecture. Two lofty arches, rising from the middle of the church, still sustain a massive portion of the tower. The grandeur of the western front cannot be passed unnoticed; nor, looking over the fragments of the choir, the

fine view of the inside ruin seen through the great eastern arch of the tower; neither is a small chapel adjoining the south transept, with a well-formed engroined roof, to be overlooked: the transept is remarkable for a large Norman archway, which led into the south aisle of the choir."

Several apartments of the Abbey are still in sufficient preservation to be habitable, and these are fitted up as bed-rooms for the accommodation of visitors.

This Abbey was founded for Cistercian Monks, by Walter de Lacy, at the beginning of the twelfth century, and was afterwards endowed by Milo, Earl of Hereford. St. David, the uncle of King Arthur, and the patron saint of Wales, say ancient legends, was so struck with this sequestered recess, that he built a chapel here, and passed many years in it as a hermit. Here, according to Drayton,—

> "He did only drink what chrystal Hodney yields,
> And fed upon the leeks he gather'd in the fields;
> In memory of whom, in the revolving year,
> The Welchman on his day that sacred herb do wear."

The following extract, however, from Shakspeare's *Henry V.*, gives this custom of wearing leeks an origin of later date:—

"*Fluellen.* Your grandfather, of famous memory, and please your Majesty, and your great uncle Edward the Plack Prince of Wales, as I have read in the Chronicles, fought a most prave pattle here in France.

"*King Hen.* They did.

"*Flu.* Your Majesty says very true. If your Majesties is remembered of it, the Welchmen did goot service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their Monmouth caps; which, your Majesty knows, to this hour, is an honourable padge of the service: and I do believe your Majesty takes no scorn to wear the leek upon St. Tavy's Day.

"*King Hen.* I wear it for a memorable honour; for I am Welch, you know, good countryman."

William, a retainer of the Earl of Hereford, in the reign of William Rufus, being led into the valley in pursuit of a deer, discovered the hermitage. The solitude and mysterious aspect of the building deeply affected him, and he renounced the world for a life of mortification and prayer. Llanthony now belongs to Walter Landor, Esq., the author of "Imaginary Conversations."

The following beautiful lines, for a monument in the Val of Ewias, were written by Mr. Southey :—

"Here was it, stranger, that the patron saint
Of Cambria pass'd his age of penitence,
A solitary man; and here he made
His hermitage, the roots his food, his drink
Of Honddy's mountain-stream. Perchance thy youth
Has read with eager wonder how the Knight
Of Wales, in Ormandine's enchanted bower,
Slept the long sleep: and if that in thy veins
Flows the pure blood of Britain, sure that blood
Has flowed with quicker impulse at the tale
Of Dafydd's deeds, when through the press of war
His gallant comrades followed his green crest
To conquests. Stranger! Hatterel's mountain heights,
And this fair vale of Ewias, and the stream
Of Honddy, to thine after-thoughts will rise
More grateful, thus associate with the name
Of Dafydd and the deeds of other days."

LONGTOWN,

About three miles from Llanthony Abbey, is supposed to hav been the Blestium of the Romans. It is a sequestered villag on the banks of the Minnow, and has some vestiges of a Castl but by whom or when erected is unknown.

LLANTRISSENT,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bridgend	7	Llandaff	8½
Cardiff	11	Merthyr Tydvil	16½
Cowbridge	7½	Pont y Pridd	4½

Llantrissent, Llantrissant, or Llantrisaint, that is, the Churc with Three Saints, is an ancient town, containing about 280 inhabitants. It is situated near the top of a cleft in one of th lofty hills which bound the Vale of Glamorgan. It has th remains of a Castle, within the precincts of which the Marque of Bute, some years ago, erected a Market House and Tow Hall. The vicinity abounds with lead ore.

The Church is a large edifice, of Norman architecture; and from the churchyard there is a fine view of the most beautiful and fertile parts of the Vale of Glamorgan.

Inns. The Cross Keys, the New Inn.

LLANWRTYD,

IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Builth	14	Tregaron	13
Llandovery	11		

Or Llanworthid, is noted for its mineral waters, which are said to resemble those of Harrowgate in Yorkshire. It is situated between two hills, in a romantic vale watered by the Irfon, the banks of which are adorned with hanging woods and impending rocks.

The well was discovered by a clergyman, about 200 years ago, and has since been annually frequented by numerous visitors, for whose accommodation a house called Dol-y-Coed has been erected. Its Welsh name is Fynnon Drewllyd, or Fœtid Well, as it smells strongly of sulphur, of which it contains a large proportion. It also contains neutral salts. The water is very transparent, and never loses its taste or smell. When poured out, it sparkles and emits a great quantity of air-bubbles. This water is recommended for nervous affections, scorbutic eruptions, &c. The best road to Llanwrtyd is from Llandovery.

LLAN Y MYNACH,

IN SHROPSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Llanfyllin	10	Shrewsbury	17
Llanrhaiadyr yn Mochnant	10	Welsh Pool	9½
Oswestry	5¾		

Llan y Mynach is situated on the west border of the county, and on the banks of the river Vyrnwy, which abounds with a

great variety of fish. Its name denotes the Village of Monks, though history does not inform us that any monastic establishment existed here. The Montgomeryshire Canal, which forms a communication between the rivers Severn, Dee, and Mersey, passes this place, and crosses the Vyrnwy at a short distance.—*Inn.* The Cross Keys.

The Hill of Llan y Mynach is remarkable for its extensive lime-works. The lime lies in a strata, parallel to the horizon, varying in thickness from three inches to five feet; it is of an extraordinary hardness, with but little calcareous spar, and few shells, or rather marine exuvial; its colour reddish brown, burning almost to white. It is highly esteemed for manure, and great quantities of it are sent away by the canal. This hill also affords copper, zinc, lead, and calamine. It was explored by the Romans, the traces of whose works are still visible. One of the levels, called Ogo, made by them, was explored in 1760, when several skeletons, some mining instruments, and a few Roman coins, were discovered.

From the top of this eminence there is an extensive view, embracing the Severn, with its tributary streams the Tanat and the Vyrnwy, the Breiddon Hills and the Berwyn Mountains in the distance. When the sun shines, the Waterfall of Pistyll Rhaiadyr may be distinctly seen.

Along the west side of Llan y Mynach Hill runs *Offa's Dyke*. See WYNN STAY.

LLAUGHARNE,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caermarthen	12½	Narberth	15
Kidwelly, by Llanstephan	11	Tenby	16
Llanstephan	5		

Or Lacharn, pronounced Larn, is a small and irregularly built town, occupying a retired situation at the mouth of the river Tave or Taf, across which is a ferry to Llanstephan. The population is about 1600. The Market is held on Friday, and

s well supplied. Living is cheap here, and many families who wish for an economical retirement reside in this sequestered spot.

Towards the south end of the town, and close on Caermarthen Bay, are vestiges of a Castle, which was built by the Normans prior to 1214, and afterwards fell into the hands of Llewelyn the Great.

In the Church are preserved the cloak and mantle of Guido le Bran, who, in the reign of King John, granted some lands to this town. The churchyard occupies the side of a declivity, from the top of which there is a pretty view.

Llaugharne was the birth-place of the once celebrated political writer Dean Tucker, who died in 1799. The sands in the vicinity abound with curious shells.

Inn. The Castle.

ROCH CASTLE,

One mile from Llaugharne, and now in ruins, is supposed to have been a monastic foundation.

GREEN BRIDGE,

About five miles from Llaugharne, in the direction of Tenby, is a natural excavation in the rock, into which a little rivulet enters, and, running for a mile and a half, mingles its waters with the ocean. The tourist will not be able to find it without a guide, as it is completely hidden from the road.

LLOUGHOR,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Llanelly	5	Swansea	6

Or Lwghor, supposed to have been the Lucarium of Antoninus, is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, which for a considerable distance forms the boundary between Glamorganshire and Caermarthenshire. An old house, called the

Sanctuary, is said to have belonged, in former times, to th Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Church is seated on an eminence commanding fin views. In the churchyard is the following pretty epitaph containing an allusion to the Welsh custom of planting grav with flowers : —

> " The village maidens to her grave shall bring
> Selected garlands each returning spring,
> Selected sweets, in emblem of the maid
> Who underneath this hallowed turf is laid:
> Like her, they flourish, beauteous to the eye;
> Like her, too soon, they languish, fade, and die."

On a small mount, conjectured to have been thrown up b the Romans, are vestiges of a Castle, which was last repaire in the reign of Henry II. In the vicinity are collieries an copper-works.

The river is fordable from two hours before low water t within two hours of high water. At other times there is ferry-boat for the conveyance of foot-passengers.

LUDLOW,

IN SHROPSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles*
Bishop's Castle	17	London	143
Knighton	16¼	Presteign	16¼
Leominster	10½	Shrewsbury	30

Is seated on the north bank of the Corve, near its confluen with the Teme. The Castle, where Milton's *Comus* was fi performed, and Butler wrote part of *Hudibras*, and the Churc are the principal objects worthy of notice.

Inns. The Angel, the Crown.

For a more detailed account of this place, see "Leigh Road Book of England."

MACHYNLLETH,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Aberystwith	18	London	206
Dinas Mowddu	12½	Mallwyd	10½
Dolgelley	16¾	Newtown	29
Llanidloes	19½	Towyn	12

Machynlleth, pronounced Mahunthleth, is delightfully situated upon the western border of the county, near the confluence of the Dulas and the Dovey or Dyfi. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the Maglona of the Romans, where, in the name of Honorius, a lieutenant was stationed to awe the mountaineers.

The streets are wider than those of most towns in North Wales, and the market-place is well built. The population amounts to about 1600. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tanning, and in the manufacture of flannels and webs.

In this town is an old Mansion, built of the thin slaty stone of the country, in which it is said Owen Glyndwr summoned a parliament or assembly of the nobility and gentry of the principality, in 1402, and accepted from their hands the crown of Wales. At this meeting he narrowly escaped assassination from David Gam, whose courage was so conspicuous at the battle of Agincourt. A part of this building has been converted into stables and a butcher's shop. A spacious doorway is the only trace of its former grandeur.

Machynlleth has a Town-hall, built by Sir W. W. Wynne in 1783, and a Free School. The principal *Inns* are, the Eagles, and the Unicorn. The Market is held on Wednesday.

Near *Penalt*, about two miles distant, is a place called *Cefn Caer*, or ridge of the city, upon which formerly stood a circular fortification. At this spot several Roman coins have been found.

FRWD FAWR,

Or Running Torrent, is a waterfall about ten miles from Machynlleth and one and a half to the left of the road towards

Llanidloes. The rock from which the water descends is very lofty, and almost perpendicular. It is adorned with a few shrubs.

MAENTWROG,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala	22	Llanrwst	20
Beddgelart	9	Pont Aberglasslyn	7½
Dolgelley	18	Tan y Bwlch Inn	¼
Festiniog	2½	Tremadoc	6¾
Harlech	9¾		

Is a little village, most delightfully situated at the north-eas extremity of the vale of Festiniog, on a small but rich tract of land, surrounded by woods, which seem to vegetate even on the bare and most lofty rocks. It derives its name from a stone in the churchyard called Maentwrog, or the stone of Twrog, a British saint, who lived about the year 610. In the Church was buried Mr. Edmund Prys, who translated the Welsh version of the Psalms, and assisted Bishop Morgan in translating the Bible. He died about 1626. The Tan y Bwlch Inn is in sight of the village.

RHAIADYR DU,

Or the Black Cataract, is situated about two miles from Maentwrog. It is formed by the rivulet Velenryd, which soon after enters the Dwyryd. The water rushes down a steep channel for about a hundred yards, and is then thrown with great force over three dark smooth rocks, each of which has a different direction from the others. The surrounding scenery is extremely grand. The depth of the fall is about forty feet.

In order to reach this waterfall, the tourist must proceed along the road towards Harlech for half a mile, cross a small bridge, and then take a foot-path on the left, which leads through a wooded valley to the cataract.

MALLWYD,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bala	19	Dinas Mowddu	2
Cann Office	9	Machynlleth	10½

Is a small village, situated in a valley watered by the Dovey, or Dyfi, at the junction of three mountains, the *Arran*, *Comlin*, and *Moel Dyfi*. The Church presents nothing remarkable, except the situation of its altar, which was placed in the centre of it, by the incumbent, Dr. Davies, in defiance of the orders of Archbishop Laud. The churchyard contains several large yew-trees, one of which measures upwards of twenty-two feet in girth, and is forty feet in height. It rises from the ground with a single stem, but divides, at the height of four feet, into six large branches, which spread over a space 240 feet in circumference.

Mallwyd has a good Inn, where post-chaises may be procured.

FALL OF THE DOVEY.

At *Pont Fallwyd*, in the vicinity of Mallywd, the Dovey makes a beautiful cascade. The river, impatient to rush through a narrow rocky channel, foams against a slaty rock in the middle of its bed, and then dashes into a pool beneath. Above is a mountain bridge, of a single arch, adorned with ivy, while the steep and rough banks are clothed with underwood to the water's edge.

MALVERN,

IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Ledbury	8	Tewkesbury	14
London	118	Worcester	8

This charming spot is frequently visited by the tourist in his way to or from Wales. It is famous for its Wells, its

Hills, commanding very extensive views, and its Gothic Church. See "Leigh's Road Book of England."

Inns. The Crown, the Foley Arms.

MANORBEER,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Carew	2	Tenby	6
Pembroke	6		

Manorbeer, or Maenorbyr, is a small village on the sea coast, noted for the ruins of its Castle, which was the birth place of Giraldus Silvester, surnamed Cambrensis, the celebrated historian of Wales. He was born in the twelfth century became Bishop of St. David's, and was buried in the cathedral there, in 1215 The Church, however, of this place contains an effigy of him.

The ruins of the Castle are situated on a tongue of land and are surrounded everywhere, except towards the sea, by higher ground. The front, towards the land, is defended by a moat and a strong tower, beneath which is the entrance having on each side an embattled wall, terminated by circular towers. The distinguishing peculiarity of this castle is its total exemption from all architectural innovation since the time of its foundation. It is a fine specimen of the military architecture of that period. The court-yard is of irregular form, and is nearly surrounded by the remains of rudely constructed habitations.

This fortress was probably amongst the earliest of those in which the Norman and Flemish settlers established themselves. It was long in the possession of the De Barri family to which Giraldus Cambrensis belonged; but afterwards became the property of the crown, and had several possessors till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was granted to Thomas ap Owen, of Trefloyne, from whose family it passed, by marriage, into that of Lord Milford.

The small sandy bay near which the Castle stands is

exposed to the unbroken force of the Atlantic, that a landing can only be effected in fine weather.

MARGAM,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bridgend	8¾	Neath	11
Briton Ferry	7½	Pyle Inn	1¾

Margam is a village to the right of the road from Caerdiff to Neath, most delightfully situated beneath a magnificent wood of oaks, which covers a mountain 800 feet in height, and extends over a space more than a mile in circumference. It was formerly called Pen Dâr, or the Oak Summit, but is supposed to have derived its present name from Margan, or Mawr Gan, that is, the great head or chief, the son of Caradoc.

The Abbey of Margam was founded by Robert Earl of Gloucester, in 1147, for white monks. At the time of the Dissolution, it was sold to Sir Rice Mansel, from whom it has descended to the Talbot family. The old mansion attached to the Abbey was taken down at the close of the last century; but considerable remains of the monastic buildings still exist, including the cloisters and the ruins of the Chapter House.

The Church is a very spacious edifice, though it is only half of that which existed in Monastic times, having been cut off at the transept. It was repaired at the expense of Mr. Talbot. It contains a curious antique cross, with an inscription in memory of an abbot, and several monuments of the Mansel family.

In the street leading to the Church is an ancient Cross, about eight feet in height, richly carved and ornamented with fret-work. Two other crosses also are situated at the foot-bridge over the brook, which comes out of the park.

The Park, which is about five miles in circumference, is abundantly stocked with deer, and the pleasure-grounds are well laid out. It contains an elegant Conservatory, or Green House, erected by T. M. Talbot, Esq., in 1787. This building

is of the Doric order, upwards of 300 feet in length and 80 in breadth. It comprises a saloon, containing some fine specimens of sculpture, an orangery, in which, during winter, there are more than a hundred trees, and a room called the library, appropriated to the reception of cork models of some of the celebrated buildings of antiquity. During summer, the orange-trees are removed to the lawn. The establishment of this orangery is said to have originated in accident. A vessel conveying some orange and lemon-trees from a Dutch merchant as a present to Queen Mary, was shipwrecked on the coast, and the cargo was purchased by the proprietor of Margam. The grounds may be seen on application to the gardener.

Eglwys Nunyd, now a farm-house, about two miles south o Margam, was formerly a nunnery attached to that abbey.

Near Margam are very extensive copper works, which wer first established about 1770. The Avon, which falls into th Bristol Channel, affords great facility for exporting the metal.

On the summit of a hill between Margam and Neath is square column, about four feet in height, called *Maen Llythy rog*, or the Lettered Stone, bearing traces of a Latin inscriptio

MENAI BRIDGE,

BETWEEN CAERNARVONSHIRE AND ANGLESEA.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bangor	2½	Llangefni	9
Beaumaris	4	London, by Shrewsbury	239
Caernarvon	6½	London, by Chester	254
Holyhead	21½	Mona Inn	9½

This magnificent and unrivalled specimen of national ente prise and skilful architecture was erected from designs Thomas Telford, Esq., to whom Great Britain was alrea indebted for some of the finest works of human ingenuity.

The Bridge is situated at the narrowest part of the Mer Strait, and now forms the principal means of communicati between the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesea, having co pletely superseded Bangor Ferry, and considerably diminish the use of the other ferries over the Strait.

The undertaking was commenced May 1819; the first stone laid by Mr. W. A. Provis, August 10 of the same year; the first suspension chain carried over April 26, 1825; the last July 9, 1825; and the bridge opened to the public Jan. 30, 1826, when the Holyhead mail crossed it at half-past one in the morning. The total expense incurred by government in the erection of the structure was 120,000*l.*

This wonderful bridge is built partly of stone and partly of iron, and is on the suspension principle. On the Anglesea side are four stone arches, and on the Caernarvon side three, which exceed in magnitude every work of the kind in Europe. They connect the land with the two main piers, which rise fifty-three feet above the level of the road, and over the top of which the chains are suspended.

There are sixteen chains, arranged in four rows, and having their extremities firmly secured in the rocks at each end of the bridge. Two rows are in the centre, about four feet apart, thus leaving space for the foot-path between the rods which descend from them, and one is at each side. Each row consists of four chains, which are placed one above another, the joints of one chain falling on the centre of the links of the next, and the pressure upon each equalised by connecting stanchions. Each chain consists of a series of links bolted together, and each link is formed by five bars placed upon their edges, and kept about an inch asunder by the fastenings at each end.

To regulate the contraction or expansion of the iron, in winter and summer, self-acting rollers are placed at the summit of the suspension piers, over which the chains pass; and these move either way, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, without causing the least derangement in any part of the work. When the wind is blowing high, a trifling undulatory motion is perceptible at the centre of the bridge.

The road-way is suspended from the chains by vertical rods, one inch square, placed five feet from each other. It consists of two carriage-roads, passing through arches in the

suspension-piers, and protected on each side by a light lattice-work of wrought iron. Between them is the foot-path.

The form of the road-way between the points of suspension is slightly convex, rising gradually from the extremities to a height of three feet at the centre, so that it assumes a graceful appearance, and resembles an eye-brow curve. The flooring of the road is composed of three tiers of planks, well covered with pitch, over which granite broken very small has been spread, forming a solid body quite impervious to the wet. From the main piers to the toll-houses the road falls at the rate of one foot in twenty-five.

At each end of the bridge is an elegant toll-house, where specimens of minerals found in the vicinity, inkstands, chimney ornaments, &c., made of the stone employed in building the bridge, and views of this noble structure, may be purchased by the curious traveller.

Persons wishing to see the mode in which the chains are fastened into the rock must apply at the toll-house on the Anglesea side, as the cavern leading to the spot is kept locked, and a light is also requisite.

One of the most eligible situations to view the Bridge is from the sea-shore, just below the toll-house on the Anglesea side, a short distance south-west of Bangor Ferry Inn. From this spot the arches between the main pier and the land assume a gigantic appearance. The abutments taper gradually from the base to the point from which the arches spring, and exhibit no appearance of heaviness, notwithstanding their immense mass. The main pier on this side, however, is not so large a body of masonry as its gigantic rival on the opposite shore, as it rests upon a rock called Ynys-y-Moch, the summit of which is six feet above high-water mark. This difference is very evident at low water.

Beneath the Bridge, and close to one of the main piers, is a remarkably fine echo, the following account of which is given by Mr. Herschel, in the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana:" "The sound of a blow on the pier with a hammer is re-

turned in succession from each of the cross beams which support the road-way, and from the opposite pier, at a distance of 576 feet; and, in addition to this, the sound is many times repeated between the water and the road-way. The effect is a series of sounds, which may be thus described: the first return is sharp and strong from the road-way overhead; the rattling which succeeds dies away rapidly, but the single repercussion from the opposite pier is very strong, and is succeeded by a faint palpitation, repeating the sound at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds, and which therefore corresponds to a distance of 184 feet, or very nearly the double interval from the road-way to the water. Thus it appears, that in the repercussion between the water and road-way, that from the latter only affects the ear, the line drawn from the auditor to the water being too oblique for the sound to diverge sufficiently in that direction. Another peculiarity deserves especial notice, namely, that the echo from the opposite pier is best heard when the auditor stands precisely opposite to the middle of the breadth of the pier, and strikes just on that point. As it deviates to one or the other side, the return is proportionably fainter, and is scarcely heard by him when his station is a little beyond the extreme edge of the pier, though another person, stationed (on the same side of the water) at an equal distance from the central point, so as to have the pier between them, hears it well."

The gray stone employed for the piers and arches of this structure was obtained from Penmon, in Anglesea, about seven miles from Beaumaris. It is a kind of marble, and is susceptible of a good polish.

The tolls paid on crossing are, for a foot-passenger, one penny; a single horse, twopence; a carriage with two wheels, sixpence; with four wheels and two horses, two shillings; or with four horses, three shillings.

The first three-masted vessel that passed under this bridge was the Melantho, in her passage from Liverpool to Caernarvon, February 1st, 1826. Though her top-masts were nearly as high as those of a frigate, they cleared twelve feet and a half

below the centre of the road-way. The first vessel that passed under the bridge after the navigation was opened, was the St. David steamer, from Chester.

In an account of this stupendous monument of architectural skill, the names of Mr. Telford's coadjutors cannot with justice be omitted. Mr. W. A. Provis was the resident engineer; Mr. J. Provis, prover and examiner of the iron; Mr. J. Wilson, contractor for the stone-work; Mr. Hazeldine, the iron-founder; and Mr. T. Rhodes, the superintendent engineer of the iron and timber-work.

DIMENSIONS, &c.

	Feet.
Height of the two main piers from high-water line to the level of the road-way	100
Height of the two main piers from the level of the road-way to the top	53
Width of each main pier at high-water mark	42½
Thickness of each main pier at high-water mark	60
Height of the arches in the main piers, through which the carriage-roads pass, reckoning to the spring of the arch	15
Width of ditto	9
Height of each of the small piers from high-water line to the spring of the arches	65
Span of each of the seven arches	52⅓
Length of each chain from the fastenings in the rock	1714
Length of the suspended portion of each chain between the main piers, forming a curvature	590
Length of the road-ways suspended between the two main piers	550
Total length of the road-way	1000
Width of each road-way	12
Width of the foot-path between the road-ways	4

Number of chains	16
Number of chain-bars in each chain	935
Number of chain-plates, which unite the chain-bars, in each chain	1122
Number of bolts in each chain	374
Total number of vertical rods in the four lines of suspension	796

The total weight of each chain is 121 tons 299 lbs.

The total weight of iron-work in the bridge is 2186 tons 1282 lbs.

The suspending power of the chains has been calculated at 2016 tons; and as the whole weight of the suspended portion of the bridge is only 489 tons, there remains an available power of 1527 tons.

THE MENAI STRAIT,

Over which the bridge is thrown, is a narrow arm of the sea, although it bears considerable resemblance to a river. Little doubt is entertained that Anglesea was formerly connected with the main land by an isthmus near the site of the Menai Bridge; and history informs us that Roman and British cavalry forded the strait at low water. The tide at this part flows at the rate of five miles an hour, independent of the influence of the wind, which adds considerably to its velocity. During the erection of the bridge the channel was made considerably deeper and wider, so that coasting vessels can now pass through this narrow strait with ease and safety.

The Menai Strait is about fifteen miles long, and in this space there are five ferries: the first, commencing at the south extremity, is at Aber Menai; the second, three miles distant, at Caernarvon; the third, called Moel y Don, is four miles north of Caernarvon, and three miles south of the Menai Bridge; the fourth, about a mile north of the bridge, is Garth Ferry, which is the nearest to Bangor; and the fifth, which is four miles in width at high water, is between Beaumaris and Aber.

The name Menai is said to denote the Land of Menes, a word synonymous with Menus, Manes, and Mannus, recorded by Tacitus as the common ancestor of the German nations. The Romans gave to both the great islands of the Irish Sea the name of Mona, which is still applied to Anglesea. The people of the Isle of Man still call their country Manning or Mann.

Connected with the history of the Menai Strait is the following remarkable coincidence:—On Dec. 5th, 1664, a boat crossing the Strait with eighty-seven passengers was upset, and only one person, named Hugh Williams, saved. On the same

day in 1785, another boat, with sixty persons, overset, and all the passengers were drowned except one, also named Hugh Williams; and, August 5th, 1820, a third boat, with twenty-five passengers, met the same disaster, and all perished except one, who, singular to relate, was named Hugh Williams.

MERTHYR TYDVIL,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberdare	6	Llantrissent	16¼
Brecon	18¼	London	173
Caerdiff	24	Neath	24
Caerphilly	15¾	Pont Neath Vaughan	12
Glyn Neath, or Lamb & Flag	13	Pont y Pridd	12

Is a large and irregularly-built town, with about 18,000 inhabitants. It derived its name from Tydvil, the daughter of Brychan, Prince of Brecknockshire, who was murdered or martyred here by a party of Saxons, with her father and brother.

Merthyr Tydvil is remarkable for the number and extent of its iron-works, the whole of the surrounding district, eight miles in length and four in breadth, abounding with iron ore and coals. Scarcely any thing can be conceived more awfully grand than the descent, on a dark night, into the Vale of Merthyr Tydvil, from any of the surrounding hills, where on a sudden the traveller beholds, as it were, numberless volcanoes breathing out their undulating pillars of flame and smoke; while the furnaces below emit through every aperture a vivid light, which makes the whole country appear in flames: nor do the immense hammers, the wheels, the rolling-mills, the water-works, uniting together their various sounds, add a little to the novelty and magnificence of the scene.

The largest iron-works are the *Cyfarthfa*, half a mile distant, belonging to Messrs. Crawshay. They consist of seven blast-furnaces, and two nearer the town, with fineries, air and pudding furnaces, mill-forges, &c., to correspond. The blast

required for the furnaces was formerly produced by a water-wheel fifty-two feet in diameter; but this has been taken down some years, and its place supplied by two steam-engines, one of eighty horse power and the other of seventy-five. The latter is a very beautiful engine, on Boulton and Watt's principle, constructed on the spot, and furnished with three boilers and a condensing apparatus. The blast-cylinder is 100 inches in diameter. Some idea may be formed of the force employed, from the fact, that the blast impels the flame through the ore piled up in the furnaces to a height of sixty feet.

The rolling-machines, by which the iron is drawn out into bars, are put into motion by two water-wheels, one of which is thirty-nine and the other twenty feet in diameter.

The ore and the coals employed in the works are both found only a mile distant, and are brought here on rail-roads.

Each of the furnaces is capable of producing about sixty tons of iron per week, and some have been known to produce as much as 100 tons; but they are seldom all in use at the same time, one at least being generally extinguished and under repair. This establishment employs about 4000 workmen.

The whole process of manufacture may be seen by strangers who ask permission for that purpose.

In a park, on the hill opposite to the iron-works, stands the Castle, built by Mr. Crawshay about 1825, from designs by Mr. Robert Lugar. It is a quadrangular edifice in the castellated style, being embattled and flanked by square towers. At the side of the principal building are stables on a large scale.

The *Pendarron Iron-Works* are situated nearer to the town, but are not so extensive as the Cyfarthfa. Near them is a handsome mansion belonging to the Pendarron Company.

The immense collections of cinders and refuse from the ore, which are heaped up in the vicinity of the iron-works, will astonish the traveller who views them for the first time. On the road towards Neath they absolutely rival in magnitude the neighbouring hills.

The Canal from Merthyr to Caerdiff was completed in 1798, and is navigable for barges of 100 tons. It is twenty-

six miles in length, has forty locks, and is crossed by an equal number of bridges. In some places it skirts precipitous mountains 300 feet above the Taaf, which flows parallel with it. In order to avoid interruption in the transportation of the produce of the iron-works during dry seasons, when the canal is scantily supplied with water, a Rail-way was made in 1804, for the distance of about ten miles, along which laden waggons, constructed for the purpose, are conveyed.

Merthyr Tydvil possesses a modern-built Church, a Chapel of Ease, and numerous Meeting-Houses. The first dissenting congregation in Wales was formed here, about 1620, by Vavasour Powell. There is also a Theatre. The three market-places are well supplied twice a-week.

There are two good *Inns*, the Bush and the Castle. Post-chaises may be obtained here.

CASTLE MORLAIS,

About three miles north-east of Merthyr Tydvil, was originally a British post, and is said to have been the seat of the kings of Brecon. It was afterwards rebuilt by Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, in the reign of Edward I., and so completely destroyed by the parliamentary army, that its form and extent cannot now be traced. A small keep on the most elevated part of its site still remains, and from the top of this there is a good view.

QUAKER'S YARD

Is a village seven miles from Merthyr, on the road towards Caerdiff. It was so called from a burial-place here belonging to the Society of Friends.

THE BUTE IRON-WORKS

Are situated on the estate of the Marquis of Bute, in a wild and narrow valley, amongst the upper hills, about five miles from Merthyr Tydvil. They are well entitled to a visit from travellers, on account of their peculiar style of architecture this being one of the first attempts in this country to exhibit architectural taste in the erection of an iron-factory. The

buildings were begun about 1825, from designs by Dr. J. Mac Culloch, and, when completed, will form a square, affording an excellent idea of an ancient Egyptian city. They are in the occupation of Messrs. Forman and Co.

MILFORD,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Haverfordwest	7½	Pembroke	7
London	256		

Milford is a neat town, most eligibly situated on one of the finest parts of Milford Haven, occupying a point of land sloping on all sides towards the water, by which it is almost surrounded. The principal streets run in parallel lines nearly due east and west, and are intersected by shorter ones at right angles.

The whole town is of recent origin, having been commenced about 1790, under the superintendence of the Right Honourable Charles Greville, who had obtained an Act of Parliament for the purpose, and to whom the property had descended on the death of Sir W. Hamilton. For some time it gave great promise of prosperity. A dock-yard was constructed for building ships of war; the mail-coach was continued from Haverfordwest, and regular packets were established for the conveyance of the mail to Waterford; and the place was also chosen by Mr. Rotch, of Castle Hall, as the rendezvous of his ships from the South Sea Whale Fishery, by which much money was circulated in the town. The appearances of prosperity have, however, all declined. The dock-yard has been removed, the whalers have sought other ports, and the packet system, though conducted with the greatest regularity, has never been much encouraged.

The Church, situated at the eastern extremity of the lower street, is a handsome structure, surmounted by a lofty tower, which forms a conspicuous object from the water, in sailing up the haven. The windows contain stained glass, representing the arms of Hamilton, Barlow, and Greville. A vase of red porphyry, brought from Egypt by Dr. Pococke, bears an

inscription in memory of Lord Nelson; and here also is preserved the truck of the mainmast of L'Orient, which bore the French Admiral's flag at the Battle of the Nile. Sir William Hamilton, who explored the volcanic mountains of Etna and Vesuvius, and whose collection of vases adorns the British Museum, was buried here in 1803.

The Custom House is at the lower end of the town, by the water side, where there is a good quay. There is a neat Market House, at which the market is held on Tuesday and Saturday.

Milford is situated between two creeks, about a mile from each other. The upper one, or that to the east, formerly called *Prix Pill*, is prettily wooded, and has the traces of a castle on the summit of a steep hill. This was an important fortress in the time of the Civil Wars, and the reduction of it by the Parliament forces caused the evacuation of Haverfordwest by the Royalists.

The other creek, to the west, called *Priory Pill*, or *Pyle*, was so named from a priory founded in the thirteenth century, by Adam de Rufe, for monks of the order of St. Martin of Tours, who afterwards became Benedictines. Only small portions of this building can now be traced in the surrounding cottages. On the opposite bank stands the village of *Haking*, sometimes called *Old Milford*, between which and *Hubberstone*, an Observatory and Mathematical School were established some years ago.

Inns. The New Hotel, the Pack Horse, and the Nelson.

Milford maintains a daily communication with Waterford, in Ireland, by Steam Packets, which carry the Mail, and perform the voyage in from eight to twelve hours, according to the weather.

Castle Hall, near Milford, was built and inhabited by Governor Holwell, celebrated for the account which he published of his imprisonment in the Black Hole at Calcutta.

MILFORD HAVEN.

The beauties of this celebrated harbour may be best viewed

by taking a boat to Pembroke. It is justly considered one of the finest havens in Europe, and is sufficiently capacious and well sheltered to hold all the navy of England in perfect security. It abounds with good anchorage, and has five bays, ten creeks, and thirteen roads. The spring tides rise thirty-six feet, and the neap above twenty-six feet. Ships may be out of this haven in an hour's time, and in eight or ten hours over at Ireland or the Land's End.

This haven is formed by an immense arm of the sea entering the land from the south, and suddenly turning towards the east. It is about twelve miles in length, reckoning from Dale to Pembroke Ferry, beyond which, however, the tide flows up to Carew Castle, and varies in breadth from one mile to three. The shores rise into gentle hills, but being destitute of wood, and presenting no crags or precipices, they have little interest to the lover of the picturesque. The grand expanse of water is, however, a fine object, as it exhibits the appearance of an inland lake, covered with vessels, and frequently navigated by ships of the greatest burden.

On a lofty cliff, at the west end of Milford Haven, above the village of *Dale*, are *St. Anne's Lights*, which were erected in 1800, on an improved plan. They are of great service in the navigation of the Irish Channel, in protecting vessels from a dangerous rock, called the Crow, visible at low water off *Lenny Head*, which is about five miles distant.

At Milford Haven, Richard II. landed on his return from Ireland; and here also Henry Earl of Richmond disembarked a short time previous to his obtaining the crown at Bosworth Field. In the reign of Henry IV. the French king sent aid to Owen Glyndwr, with 140 vessels, which anchored in Milford Haven.

MOLD,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caergwrle	6¾	Holywell	9½
Caerwys	11	London, by Chester	201
Chester	12	London, by Shrewsbury	194
Denbigh	15¾	Northop	3¼
Flint	6½	Ruthin	8½
Hawarden	6	Wrexham	12

Or Mould, called in Welsh Yr Wyddgrug, or the Conspicuous Barrow, is a small, but neat market-town, situated in a pleasant valley watered by the river Alun. It consists principally of one long and spacious street, and contains about 8000 inhabitants.

The Church, erected in the reign of Henry VII., is a handsome structure, the walls of which are ornamented towards the upper part with various animals cut in stone. The tower is more modern, but is built in the same style as the other parts of the church. The pillars separating the nave from the aisles are elegant, and between the arches are figures of angels holding shields with arms on them, or emblems referring to the death of Christ. Amongst the monuments is an elegant one to the memory of Richard Davies, Esq., of Llanerch; and against a pillar of the nave, is a singular epitaph, composed by Dr. Wynne for himself, and placed there during his life. In the churchyard, Wilson the painter was buried in 1788.

Upon Bailey Hill, a mount on the north side of the town formerly stood a strong Castle, only slight vestiges of which now exist. It is famed in Welsh history for the sieges it sustained. Owen Gwynedd destroyed it in 1144, but it was rebuilt, and again demolished by Gruffyd ap Gwenwynwyn in 1263.

In the vicinity of Mold are extensive cotton mills, as well as coal and lead mines, which are worked with considerable success. The Market is held on Saturday.

Inns. The Black Lion and the Leeswood Arms.

MAES Y GARMON,

Or the Field of Germanus, about a mile from Mold, is remarkable as the scene of the celebrated battle called the Victoria Alleluiatica, which took place in Easter week 448, when the Britons, headed by Bishops Germanus and Lupus, defeated the Picts and Saxons. It is said, that previous to the engagement Germanus had instructed his soldiers to shout the word Alleluia three times at his command, at which the enemy fled affrighted, numbers perishing by the sword, and many being drowned in the adjacent river. To commemorate this event, a stone column, with an inscription, called the *Hallelujah Monument,* was erected on the spot by N. Griffith, Esq., in 1736.

TOWER,

About a mile and a half from Mold, on the right of the road towards Caergwrle, is a good specimen of the border houses on the confines of Wales and Scotland. It is a square tower of three stories: in the ceiling of the lower story there still remains a staple, the memorial of the rudeness of former times. During the Civil Wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, this place belonged to Reinallt ap Gruffyd ap Bleddyn. He and his vassals were constantly quarrelling with the people of Chester. A party of the latter came to Mold Fair in 1465; a fray ensued; the Mayor of Chester was taken prisoner, and hung by order of Reinallt on the staple in his hall.

MOEL FAMMA,

About five miles west of Mold, on the right of the road to Ruthin, is a conspicuous eminence, rising 1845 feet above the level of the sea. It is surmounted by the *Jubilee Monument,* erected from designs by Mr. Harrison, of Lancaster, to commemorate the 50th year of the reign of George III. The first stone was laid October 25, 1810, by Lord Kenyon, in the

presence of more than 3000 persons. The monument is a rough stone building, of pyramidal form, about 150 feet in height, and 60 feet in diameter at the base. A square block of stone in the centre marks the division of two counties, Denbighshire and Flintshire, and four parishes. From this spot may be seen parts of Staffordshire and Derbyshire; the Wrekin, in Shropshire; Snowdon and Cader Idris, in Wales; and Black Comb, in Cumberland.

KILKEN,

About four miles from Mold, on the bridle-road to Denbigh, is remarkable for the carved roof of its church, which was brought from Basingwerk Abbey. In the vicinity are lead mines.

On his way to Kilken, the tourist may visit *Hesp-alun*, where the river Alun sinks under ground, and continues its subterranean course for half a mile.

PENBEDW HALL

Is a handsome mansion, five miles from Mold, on the left of the road towards Denbigh. In the meadows near it are vestiges of a Druidical circle, and a small tumulus.

MOEL ARTHUR,

One of the Clwydian Hills, situated above Penbedw Hall, is surmounted by the traces of a strong British post. It had two deep ditches and dikes on the sides which were accessible, and was one of the posts which defended the Ordovices from the incursions of the Romans.

MONA INN,

IN ANGLESEA.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bangor	12	Menai Bridge	9½
Holyhead	12		

Mona, or Caea Mon Inn, is a commodious hotel, erected

a few years ago, on the New Road from the Menai Bridge to Holyhead. Post horses may be obtained here.

About nine miles beyond the Mona Inn, the Mail Road to Holyhead crosses the *Stanley Sands*, by means of an embankment 1300 yards in length, and averaging 16 feet in height.

MONMOUTH,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	16½	Pontypool	20
Chepstow	15½	Ragland	8
Goodrich	6	Ross	10½
Hereford	18	Tintern Abbey	10½
London, by Gloucester	127	Usk	14
London, by Bristol	151		

Supposed to be the site of the Blestium of Antoninus, is delightfully situated in a gently undulating valley, surrounded by high hills. It occupies a sort of peninsula, formed by the confluence of the Wye and the Monnow, so that it is nearly encircled by the two rivers.

The town was formerly surrounded by walls and a moat, only small portions of which are now visible. The Monnow is the only one of the four gates which remains entire: it is a curious vestige of antiquity.

The Town Hall, which is built over the Market Place, is a handsome edifice. On the outside is an ill-executed statue, with this inscription underneath:—"Henry V. born at Monmouth, August 9, 1387." The charter was granted to the town on the birth of this prince.

The remains of the Castle stand upon an eminence to the north of the Monnow, but exhibit little appearance of their former extent and magnificence. A British fortress is said to have existed here previous to the Roman Conquest, and to have been occupied by the Saxons. It is supposed to have been rebuilt by John, Baron of Monmouth, who, in 1257, resigned it to Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. In 1265, Simon Earl of Leicester besieged Gilbert Earl of Glou-

cester, and levelled the castle with the ground. It was, how-
ever, rebuilt, and devolved to John of Gaunt, whose son
Henry of Bolingbroke, was afterwards Henry IV., during
whose reign this fortress became the birth-place of Henry V.
The room where it is said he was born is part of an upper
story, now in ruins. Adjoining it are the remains of another
large apartment, supposed to have been the baronial hall.
A circular staircase-tower, which led to the grand apart-
ments, still exists, and portions of the castle may be traced
amongst the neighbouring stables and outhouses.

A large mansion was built in 1673, on a part of the
castle site, and some of the old materials were employed.
This was occasionally the residence of the Beaufort family, to
whom it still belongs, and was afterwards occupied as a ladies'
school.

St. Mary's Church is a handsome edifice, distinguished by
a spire rising 200 feet from the foundation. It was rebuilt in
1740, with the exception of the tower and lower part of the
spire, and occupies the site of the Priory church.

The Priory was founded by Withenoc de Monmouth, in
the reign of Henry I., for Benedictine monks, and suppressed
at the Dissolution. Traces of it are visible to the north of
St. Mary's Church. The Priory House contains an apartment
which tradition asserts was the library of the celebrated
Geoffrey of Monmouth, who lived about the middle of the
twelfth century, and composed a well-known history of Bri-
tain, abounding with legendary tales.

St. Thomas's Church, without the town, at the foot of the
Monnow Bridge, is a curious old structure, ascribed partly to
the Saxons and partly to the Britons. The mouldings of some
of the arches are worthy of notice.

The County Gaol, by the side of the Monnow, was built at
the end of the last century, on Mr. Howard's plan. Mon-
mouth also possesses a Free School and Alms House, founded
by William Jones, in the reign of James I. Mr. Jones was a
native of Newland; but being unable to pay ten groats
quitted this parish, went to London, engaged himself as port

to a Hamburgh merchant; afterwards became a factor, and acquired a large fortune. In order to try the generosity of his native place, he disguised himself, and solicited relief, which was refused, and he was referred to Monmouth. There he met with a more favourable reception, and making himself known, acknowledged his gratitude by the foundations just mentioned.

Monmouth has no manufactures, but in the vicinity are iron and tin-works. A chapel still exists, which once belonged to the makers of Monmouth caps, mentioned in Shakspeare's Henry V. The manufacture was removed to Bewdley.

The walks in the vicinity of the town are pleasant, particularly Chippenham Meadow, which is a favourite evening promenade.

The population is about 4500. The Market is held on Saturday. The principal *Inns* are, the Beaufort Arms and the King's Head.

Monmouth is much frequented by parties making the tour of the Wye, as it is about half-way between Ross and Chepstow.—See WYE.

THE KYMIN,

About two miles and a half from Monmouth, is a lofty eminence, rising from the banks of the Wye, on the Gloucestershire side, and surmounted by a rich wood, called Beaulieu Grove, which is intersected by several walks. At the top is a Naval Monument, now going to decay, erected to commemorate the victories of English seamen. Around the frieze are medallions of eminent British Admirals. The view from this spot extends to a circumference of nearly 300 miles. A circular pavilion has been erected here for the accommodation of visitors, and is much frequented in summer time.

THE BUCKSTONE,

Which is seen from the Kymin, towards the south-east, not a mile distant, is a famous rocking-stone of the Druids. In form it resembles an irregular pyramid inverted, and standing

upon its apex. Its circumference at the upper part is abou fifty-four feet, and at the point on which it rests about fou feet. It is about ten feet in height. At the eastern corner is a rude arch, which is supposed to have been the little chape where the Druid of the stone placed himself. Above the ston is a rock basin, into which it is supposed libations of blood wine, honey, or oil, were formerly poured.

The view from the Buckstone is remarkably beautiful consisting of wood, river, mountain, and precipice, grouped in the most picturesque manner.

TROY HOUSE,

About half a mile from Monmouth, to the right of the roa towards Chepstow, is situated near the little river Trothy from which it derives its name. It was formerly a seat of th Herbert family, but now belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. The present mansion was built from designs by Inigo Jones and contains noble apartments, adorned with family portraits Amongst the antiquities preserved here is a curious oa chimney-piece brought from Ragland Castle, and carved wit scriptural subjects. Here also are kept the bed in whic Henry V. was born, his cradle, and the armour which he i said to have worn at Agincourt, although its appearance is c more recent date. The gardens were formerly celebrated fo their beauty, but are now converted into orchards.

WONASTOW, OR WYNASTOW HOUSE,

On the left of the road to Ragland, a mile from Monmouth, i conjectured to have been built about the reign of Henry VI It was once the residence of a branch of the Herbert family but has been divided in modern times into distinct habitations

TREOWEN,

Now a farm-house, two miles from Monmouth, on the right c the road to Ragland, was formerly a splendid mansion, buil from designs by Inigo Jones.

PENALT CHURCH,

On the Monmouthshire bank of the Wye, one mile and a half from Monmouth, is situated on the side of a woody eminence, behind which is a common. On this common is a large oak, with a stone seat at its foot. A singular custom formerly prevailed here. When a funeral passed by, the corpse was placed on this stone, and the company sung a psalm; an evident continuation of a Druidical rite.

MONTGOMERY,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bishop's Castle	9	Newtown	9
London, by Worcester	169	Shrewsbury	22
London, by Shrewsbury	174	Welsh Pool	8

The capital of the county, is a neatly built town, containing about 1100 inhabitants, many of whom are persons living in retirement on small independent fortunes. It is very pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent, behind which is a steep hill covered with beautiful plantations.

On the summit of this eminence, which is called Town Hill, formerly stood the Castle; but from the little that remains, it is difficult to ascertain its original form. The site commands a charming view of the Vale of Montgomery, bounded by the Shropshire hills.

The Castle was built in the time of William I. During the Civil Wars it was garrisoned for the king by Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, who surrendered on the approach of the Parliament forces. The Royalists attempted to retake it, but were completely defeated. It was afterwards dismantled by order of the Government.

On a hill near the Castle site are some remains of an immense British post, which appears to have been defended by four great ditches.

Montgomery derives its name from Roger de Montgomery,

Earl of Shrewsbury, who, in 1092, took this place, then called Trevaldwin, or Baldwin's Town, from a lieutenant of that name in the service of William I.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a cruciform structure, containing several monuments, one of which is in memory of Richard Herbert, Esq., the father of the celebrated Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, who was born at the Castle.

The other public buildings are, the Guildhall and the County-Gaol. The Market-day is Thursday.

Inn. The Dragon.

MYNYDD, OR CEFN DIGOLL,

About five miles from Montgomery, is celebrated as having been the spot where, in 1294, the last contested battle was fought in defence of the liberties of the Principality. The Welsh were commanded by Madoc, the cousin of Llewelyn.

LYMORE LODGE,

About half a mile from Montgomery, on the left of the road to Bishop's Castle, is a seat belonging to Earl Powis.

NANT FRANGON,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Or the *Vale of Beavers*, so called from having been frequented by these animals, is a most romantic valley, or rather chasm, about four miles in length and one in breadth, situated between Capel Curig and Bangor, and extending from the west end of Ogwen Lake to the Llandegai slate quarries. The Holyhead road passes through its whole extent: it is conducted by terraces, at a great elevation above the Ogwen, and beneath the impending precipices of the great *Carnedd David*, the summit of which rises 3427 feet above the level of the sea.

On each side of this awful valley the mountains rise abruptly to an immense height, presenting fantastic piles of bold rugged, and barren rocks, which afford a fine contrast to the verdure in the glen below, where the river Ogwen roars along its craggy channel, and leaps over the shattered fragments

which from time to time have been hurried down the declivity. Few scenes can be compared with this in grandeur.

The mountains at the upper or south-east end of the valley form a noble group. On each side, the chasm appears guarded by a lofty conical rock. *Trivaen,* or the Three-Headed, is seen on the right. This mountain derived its name from three tall stones which stood on its summit; there are now, however, but two, which are about fourteen feet high, and at a distance look like two men. *Braich Dú*, or the Black Arm, appears on the left, while *Glyder Bach* and *Glyder Fawr*, with other mountains, fill up the distance, and apparently close the vale.

At the extremity of Nant Frangon, close to Ogwen Lake, are the

FALLS OF BENGLOG,

Where the river Ogwen rushes down a precipice about 200 feet in height, in three cataracts, following each other in immediate succession. In order to view them, the tourist must leave the road and descend into the hollow, climbing over a rugged rock to the lowest, which is also the largest of the three. Here the stream roars in one sheet of foam down an almost perpendicular rock. A rocky steep leads to the second fall, which is between two perpendicular rocks. The third cataract is not so majestic as either of the lower ones. These falls are difficult of access, but the trouble will be amply compensated for by the beauty of the scenery. The surrounding mountains are most of them precipitous, and the tops of many are edged with pointed rocks.

Benglog, or the Scull, is the name given to the pass from Ogwen Lake into the valley of Nant Frangon. It probably received this appellation from being at the head or extremity of the valley. The Falls are about ten miles from Bangor and four and a half from Capel Curig.

In a dark hollow of the mountains, just above the Falls of Benglog, is *Llyn Idwal*, so called from the murder of a young prince of that name. It is surrounded by stupendous perpendicular rocks, amongst which is seen an immense gap called *Twll*

Dú, or the Devil's Kitchen, extending 600 feet in length, 10(in depth, and only six in width.

NARBERTH,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caermarthen	22	Llaugharne	15
Carew	10	London	238
Cold Blow	2	Pembroke	13
Haverfordwest	10¾	Tenby	9½

Is a small town of great antiquity, situated on a rivule which runs into the Cleddau, and containing about 2500 inha bitants. It has the ruins of a Castle, which have a picturesqu appearance. The Market-day is Thursday.—*Inn.* The Whit Hart.

LLANHAUADEN OR LLAWADEN CASTLE.

The ruins of this fortress are situated about three miles fro Narberth, in a picturesque valley watered by the Cleddau. is supposed to have been built by Thomas Beke in the thi teenth century. Beneath the hill on which the ruins are situ ated is the Church of Llanhauaden.

NEATH,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Brecon, by Pont Neath Vaughan	32	Llandilo Vawr	22
Bridgend	18¾	London	196
Briton Ferry	2½	Margam	11
Caermarthen, by Swansea	34¾	Pont Neath Vaughan	12
Glyn Neath, or Lamb & Flag	11	Pyle Inn	12¾
		Swansea	8½

Is a market-town with about 3000 inhabitants, situated o the east bank of the river Neath, over which is a handsom stone Bridge. Though surrounded by beautiful scenery, th town itself has not a very pleasant appearance, the situatio

being low, the streets narrow, and the buildings generally old and ill-built.

The Church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a handsome structure, with an embattled tower; and the Town-hall is a commodious building.

The Castle, now an inconsiderable ruin, was rebuilt in 1091, by Richard de Granville, a Norman, from whom are descended the noble families of Granville Marquess of Bath, Granville Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Grenville.

The ruins of the Abbey are situated about a mile from the town, on the left of the road to Swansea. They have a picturesque appearance, though the walls are blackened by the fires continually burning at the adjacent iron and copper-works. This Abbey was founded for Cistercians, by Richard de Granville and Constance his wife, who gave their chapel in the Castle, with the tithes belonging to it, and a large tract of land to endow it. At the Dissolution it contained only eight monks. In this building the unfortunate Edward II. secreted himself in 1326, when prevented by contrary winds from escaping to Ireland. He was soon, however, discovered, and confined in Kenilworth Castle.

Near the Abbey ruins are extensive Blast-Furnaces and Iron-Foundries, as well as large Copper-Works. The copper ore is chiefly brought from Cornwall and Wicklow. Neath also possesses a Factory for the production of sugar-of-lead, vitriol, and alum; and in the vicinity are Coal-Mines, which contribute greatly to the prosperity of the manufactories.

The *Neath Canal*, constructed about 1795, extends up the valley for twelve miles, passing through a district abounding with coals, limestone, iron-ore, &c. About five miles from Neath it is carried over the river by an aqueduct of five arches.

The Market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. The chief *Inn* is the Ship and Castle.

GNOLL OR KNOLE CASTLE,

About half a mile north from Neath, on the east side of the river, is a handsome mansion, which was built by the late Sir

Herbert Mackworth. It stands on the summit of a hill, and commands fine views of the river and vale of Neath, the Mumbles, Swansea, and the sea. In the grounds is an artificial waterfall.

MELINCOURT

Is a village delightfully situated on the east side of the Vale of Neath, five miles to the north of the town. It is noted for a beautiful Cascade formed by the river Cledaugh or Cleddau, which is here precipitated about eighty feet. The adjacent crags are richly clothed with foliage, and as an enclosed scene it may be considered unrivalled. Near the Fall are blast-furnaces, foundries, &c.

CADOXTON, OR ST. CADOC'S TOWN.

This village is situated on the west side of the Vale of Neath, one mile and a half north of the town. The Church is remarkable for a singular epitaph detailing the whole genealogy of the Williams family, and affording a striking corroboration of the proverb, "As long as a Welsh pedigree." In the churchyard is a tombstone erected to commemorate the murder of a young woman, for which a man was tried several times and acquitted.

ABERDYLAIS, OR ABERDULAS, OR ABERDILLIS,

Is also situated on the west side of the Vale of Neath, about a mile north of Cadoxton. Here there is a forge, where crude or pig-iron is worked into bars.

At Aberdylais Mill, in the vicinity, is a Waterfall of considerable size: the access to it is not very easy, but the neighbouring peasantry are always ready to guide the curious traveller.

Still further up the Vale of Neath are several gentlemen's seats, amongst which *Rheola*, the residence of Edward Vaughan, Esq., appears conspicuous.

NEVYN,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Caernarvon	21	Pwllheli	7
Criccieth	13		

Is a small town, with about 1000 inhabitants and an indifferent inn. It is only remarkable as the place where Edward I., in 1284, celebrated his conquest of Wales by tournaments, &c. The Market is held on Saturday.

About two miles west of Nevyn is *Porth yr Llyn*, which is supposed to have been frequented by the Romans.

Both these small fishing-towns have piers, which protect vessels during the gales that frequently blow from the southward. The herrings taken on this coast are highly esteemed, and are double the size of those caught in Cardigan Bay, on the other side of the promontory of Llyn. The former are known by the name of Nevyn, and the latter of Criccaeth herrings.

NEWBOROUGH,

IN ANGLESEA,

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Aberfraw	7	Menai Bridge	12
Caernarvon	5		

Derived its name from having been created a new borough by Edward I. It once possessed a palace belonging to the princes of North Wales, but is now an insignificant place with not more than 700 inhabitants, who are employed in fishing and rope-making.

NEWCASTLE IN EMLYN,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Aberaeron	22	Kilgerran	8
Caermarthen	20	Lampeter	20
Cardigan	10	London	222

Or Dinas Emlyn, is delightfully situated on the banks of

the Teivy, partly in Caermarthenshire and partly in Cardiganshire. It formerly possessed a Castle, which was captured by Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, rebuilt by Sir Rice ap Thomas, and was held by the Royalists during the Civil War. The ruins of this fortress occupy a picturesque situation, and command a fine prospect. The Teivy enters the valley from the north-east, and flows almost in a straight line till it arrives nearly underneath the castle; it then makes a sudden turn, and, instead of winding immediately round the base of the hill, darts back again for a considerable way, in a course parallel with its first channel. It then sweeps round majestically in front, leaving a meadow between it and the castle, and comes down again on the opposite side, with features of a different character. Here its bed becomes impeded by rocks, through which it furrows a deep, tortuous, and noisy course, and rolls with much impetuosity under the venerable bridge. Thus the castle is almost surrounded with a magnificent natural moat.

Inn. The Salutation.

NEW PASSAGE INN,

IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Black Rock Inn	2¾	Bristol	10¾

This Inn is situated on the east bank of the Severn, and commands a fine view of Monmouthshire on the opposite shore. The traveller who intends to cross the river here should inquire at Bristol as to the state of the tide, or he may be detained some time. A steam-vessel is, however, occasionally employed here.

NEWPORT,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Caerdiff	11¼	London, by Bristol	147
Caerleon	3	London, by Oxford	145
Caerphilly	12	Pontypool	8
Caerwent	11	Usk	8
Chepstow	16¾		

Is a flourishing market-town, with about 2000 inhabitants, situated on the west bank of the Usk, by means of which, and of the canals which communicate with it, it carries on a considerable trade, particularly in iron and coals. Over the river is a stone Bridge of five arches, built by Mr. David Edwards, the son of the Edwards who built the famous Pont y Pridd. It cost 10,000*l.* The central arch is seventy feet in the span, and the others are sixty-two feet each. The height from low-water-mark to the top of the parapet is fifty-seven feet. This bridge was erected in 1800.

The Castle stands on the brink of the river, very near to the Bridge. It was apparently erected for the defence of the passage of the river, towards which it has three strong towers; but towards the town there is only a common wall, without any flanks or defences. In form it is a parallelogram, measuring about 138 feet by 96, the greatest length being from north to south, parallel with the river. Some of the windows still remain: they were in the pointed style, richly ornamented. This Castle was erected by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the natural son of Henry I., and, after passing into the possession of several noble families, was seized by Henry VIII.

Near the Castle was the Roman military way of *Julia Strata;* and at a short distance there is a ford, where tradition asserts that Henry II. crossed the river; Merlin Sylvester, the prophet of Wales, having predicted that the Welsh should be conquered by a prince of freckled complexion who should pass that ford.

The Church, dedicated to St. Woolas, exhibits the architec-

ture of several periods: the nave, which formed the original edifice, was erected prior to the settlement of the Normans, but the chancel and aisles are more modern. The west doorway, formerly the principal entrance, is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture. The church contains several ancient monuments, but its chief ornament is the lofty square tower built by Henry III. in gratitude for the attachment of the townsmen to his cause. The Churchyard affords a fine prospect of the surrounding country. At the extremity of the town are seen the ruins of the Castle, watered by the Usk. The wild mountains about Pontypool are finely contrasted by the fertile tract of Wentloog and Caldecot levels; and the Bristol Channel is seen, backed by the hills of Somersetshire.

On the banks of the river, a short distance below the Bridge, are the remains of a Monastery of preaching friars.

During the summer a Steam Vessel goes daily to Bristol, generally performing the voyage in about four hours. The time of starting is regulated by the tide.

The Market-day is Saturday.—*Inns.* The King's Head, the West Gate House.

MALPAS CHURCH,

About one mile and a half from Newport, is a small but curious specimen of Saxon or Anglo-Norman architecture. The arch of the south window is richly carved.

GAER,

On the road towards Caerphilly, one mile and a half distant, is a large encampment, supposed to be Roman. It occupies an eminence near the Ebwy, in Tredegar Park.

TREDEGAR PARK,

The seat of the Morgan family, is situated three miles from Newport, on the road to Caerdiff. It is a large quadrangular mansion, erected in the time of Charles II. The apartments are adorned with numerous pictures. One of the rooms, forty-two feet long and twenty-seven broad, is said to have been

floored and wainscotted from a single oak. The park contains a great number of fine forest-trees, and the scenery is enlivened by the river Ebwy.

GOLDCLIFF

Is a promontory on the Bristol Channel, two miles from Newport. It is so called from a glittering yellow mica incorporated with the rock, which the neighbouring peasantry imagine to be gold. At this place are vestiges of a Priory founded by Robert de Chandos, in 1113, for Benedictine monks.

NEWPORT,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Cardigan	10½	Kilgerran	8
Fishguard	7	London	242

Is a small fishing-town on the river Nevern, which, at a short distance, falls into the Bristol Channel. Upon a knoll above the town are vestiges of a Castle which was built by the Anglo-Norman settlers in 1215, but afterwards destroyed by Llewelyn.

In *Nevern* churchyard, two miles from Newport, on the road to Cardigan, is the shaft of a stone cross about thirteen feet in height; and at *Pentre Evan*, in this parish, is a Druidical circle 150 feet in circumference, surrounding a very large cromlech.

NEWTON,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bridgend	7	Margam	7
Ewenny Priory	5	Pyle	4

Is a small village, which has risen to the rank of a watering-place since the beginning of the present century. The beach is well sheltered by limestone cliffs, and bathing-machines are

kept here. The sands, however, drift considerably, and are not well adapted for promenading.

NEWTOWN,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bishop's Castle	16	London	178
Builth	29	Machynlleth	29
Llanfair	10	Montgomery	9
Llanidloes	13	Welshpool	13½

Or Tre Newydd, as it is called in Welsh, is a neat town, pleasantly situated in a valley, and almost surrounded by the Severn, the banks of which are bounded by gentle hills partially covered with wood. Several woollen manufactories are carried on here.

The Church is an ancient structure, containing a font and curiously-carved screen, which are said to have been brought from the Abbey of Cwm Hir, in Radnorshire. The altar-piece was painted by Dyer the poet. There is also a small monument in memory of Sir John Pryce, who resided at *Newtown Hall* in the vicinity, the ancient seat of the Pryce family, which was regularly descended from one of the royal tribes of Wales. Sir John was very eccentric. He married three wives, and kept the first two after their death embalmed, one on each side of his bed; the third, however, refused the knight the honour of her hand till he had removed her defunct rivals to a proper place of interment.

The Market is held on Tuesday.—*Inns.* The Bear's Head, the Red Lion.

CASTEL DOL FORWYN,

Or the Castle of the Virgin's Meadow, formerly stood on the west bank of the Severn, about four miles from Newtown, upon the summit of a lofty hill, from which there is a good view. Very slight remains of it now exist. It was erected in the eleventh century, but the origin of its name is unknown.

NORTHOP,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Flint	3	Holywell	6¼
Hawarden	5	Mold	3¼

Or Llan Eurgain, is a village of considerable size. It is supposed to have derived the former name from being situated north of Hope. In the vicinity are several mines of lead and coal. The Church has a handsome Tower, and there are two Schools. The Market is held on Saturday.—*Inn.* The Lion.

At *Halkin,* about three miles from Northop, on the road to Holywell, is an elegant villa, in the Gothic style, belonging to Earl Grosvenor. It was built under the direction of Mr. Gummow.

OSWESTRY,

IN SHROPSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chirk	5¾	Llan y Mynach	5¾
Ellesmere	8	London	171
Llanfyllin	14	Ruabon	10
Llangollen	12¼	Shrewsbury	18
Llanrhaiadyr yn Mochnant	13	Welsh Pool	15¾

Is situated near the Ellesmere Canal. It contains nothing to interest the traveller; but about three miles distant, on the road towards Ellesmere, are the ruins of *Whittington Castle.*

Inns. The Foxes, the Cross Keys.

OVERTON,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bangor Iscoed	3	Ruabon	5
Ellesmere	5	Wrexham	7

Is a pleasant village, situated upon a small eminence overlooking the Dee. In the churchyard are several fine yew-trees.

OYSTERMOUTH CASTLE,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	Miles.	Distant from	Miles.
Pennarth Castle	4	Swansea	4
Penrice	8		

Is a majestic ruin, situated on the brow of an eminence surrounded by broken limestone cliffs, on the west shore of Swansea Bay. Its principal walls are little injured, and most of the apartments may still be easily distinguished. The general figure is polygonal; the ramparts are lofty, but not flanked with towers except at the entrance, which appears to have been protected by a portcullis and double gates. This Castle is supposed to have been built by the Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry I. It now belongs to the Duke of Beaufort.

To the south of the Castle is the village of Oystermouth, pleasantly situated on the shore of Swansea Bay, beneath a lofty limestone rock, the headland of which, called the *Mumble Point*, stretches far into the bay, and affords a safe anchorage to vessels. On the head of the Promontory is a Light-House, which is much visited by parties from Swansea.

In the rock beneath the Light-House is a large cavern called *Bob's Cove*, which may be visited at low water.

The village is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who are employed in dredging for oysters in the adjacent bay. The Old Mermaid is the principal house of accommodation for travellers.

There is a railway from Oystermouth to Swansea, on which a car daily carries passengers.

Caswell Bay, about one mile and a half west of Oystermouth, is noted for the character of the cliffs, which are hollowed into excavations of various shapes and dimensions by the violence of the sea. It is also famous for the beauty and number of its shells. Of course low water is the best time to visit it.

PEMBROKE,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caermarthen	32½	Manorbeer	6
Carew	4½	Milford	7
Cold Blow	12	Narberth	13
Haverfordwest	10	Tenby	10
London	243		

Pembroke, the county town, is so called from Pembroch, the Head of the Foam, or, as some suppose, from Penfro, a cape or promontory, being situated upon a neck of land projecting into an arm of Milford Haven. It consists principally of one long and spacious street, running from east to west, with a short cross street leading towards the north. It has been strongly fortified. The ruined walls extending along the north and south sides of the town still remain, and terminate at the rocky point on which the noble ruins of the Castle are situated. These walls were strengthened by towers, and secured by their position on the edge of the two creeks of Milford Haven, which were flooded at high water. The east entrance to the town was rendered strong by art.

Few ruins in the kingdom are entitled to a greater share of admiration than Pembroke Castle. Its two most conspicuous sides are surrounded by water, and rise from the edge of a steep though not lofty rocky bank. Its general form is adapted to the irregularities of its craggy foundation, and its walls are connected by clusters of towers, of different elevation and great variety of form. It is seen to the greatest advantage on approaching by water, and coming up with the tide.

The architecture is a mixture of the Norman with the early Gothic. The castle was divided into an inner and outer ward: the former including the keep and the state apartments, and the latter the inferior buildings and offices for the use of the garrison.

The keep or principal tower is a building of beautiful proportions, slightly tapering towards its summit, the stone

roof of which still remains. It was formerly divided into four stories. The walls are fourteen feet in thickness, and enclose a space twenty-five feet in diameter: their circumference at the base is 163 feet; the height to the roof is 75 feet.

A little to the north of the Keep are the remains of the Chapel, and adjoining it is a small apartment in which Henry VII. is said to have been born, in 1457. Beneath the Chapel, and formerly connected with it by a winding staircase, is a remarkable cavern called the Wogan, a large and nearly circular excavation, from sixty to seventy feet in diameter, with a wide mouth towards the water.

The Castle was founded, according to Caradoc, by Arnulph, son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1094; but Giraldus fixes the time of its erection in the reign of Henry I. It is celebrated for the gallant defence which Colonels Langhorne, Powell, and Poyer, made against the Parliament forces in 1648. Cromwell, however, at length compelled them to surrender, and dismantled the castle.

There are two churches, both of which are ancient. St. Michael's, at the east end of the town, is of Norman architecture; and St. Mary's, near the centre, in the pointed style. In the suburb of *Monkton*, at the west end of Pembroke, are some scattered remains of a Priory, founded in 1093.

Pembroke has a Town-hall and a Custom-house. There are about 5000 inhabitants. The Market is held on Wednesday and Saturday.

Inns. The Green Dragon, the Golden Lion.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD

Is within two miles of the town. It occupies about sixty-five acres, enclosed by a strong and lofty wall, on the outside of which a village of considerable size has sprung up. This dockyard was established about 1815. Strangers are allowed to visit it, on entering their address in a book at the gate.

LAMPHEY, OR LLANFEY,

A village three miles from Pembroke, on the road towards

Tenby, is remarkable for the ruins of an episcopal palace, which formerly belonged to the See of St. David's, and in the reign of Henry VIII. passed into the possession of the Devereux family. The great Lord Essex resided here. These remains stand a little out of the road, near a marshy meadow, and are covered with thick masses of luxuriant ivy. They consist chiefly of the east end of the chapel, an oblong square building with an arched parapet, and the gateway, which has also an arched battlement. These battlements are supposed to have been erected in the fourteenth century, by Bishop Gower, who left similar specimens of his taste at St. David's and Swansea Castle.

STACKPOOL COURT,

The seat of Lord Cawdor, is situated about three miles south of Pembroke, and half a mile from the sea. It stands in the midst of beautiful and thriving plantations, and has in front a fine piece of water. It formerly bore a castellated form, and during the Civil Wars was garrisoned for the King. The present mansion was erected on the site of the old one, and is built of limestone. It contains many fine apartments, a library, and several pictures. The park is well stocked with deer, and the lake with wild fowl.

ST. GOWAN'S, ST. GAWAINE'S, OR ST. GOVIN'S CHAPEL,

Situated on the coast, a short distance west of Stackpool Court, is said to have been a hermitage. It consists of a rude chapel, with an altar at the east end, over which is an arch opening into a cleft of the rock. Within this cleft, tradition informs us, St. Gowan was concealed from the pursuit of his enemies, and that the chasm opened to release him when they had passed by. Below the Chapel also is a Well, said to be miraculous in the cure of various disorders. The Chapel is approached on the land side by a flight of rude steps.

Still further towards the west is a fissure in the cliffs, called *Penny's and Adam's Leap*, over which it is said two hunters, with these names, were carried in the ardour of the chase.

BOSHERTON MEER

Is yet further westward. It is a small opening in the limestone rock, through which, during heavy gales from the south-west, the sea is forced up from beneath in a column thirty feet high.

THE STACKS OR CASTLES,

About one mile and a half west of Bosherton Meer, are two lofty and insular rocks, disjointed from the main land by the continued action of the waves. They are surrounded by the sea, even at low water, and derive their name from the resemblance which their perpendicular sides bear to castellated buildings. From March to August they are covered with birds called eligugs, which in form and colour are not unlike the parrot. They come hither for the purpose of laying their solitary egg, and hatching the young one. They make no nest, but support the egg or young bird on the shelving rock with their foot, the warmth of which is of itself sufficient for the purpose of hatching. When this is effected, they shove the young down into the water, and leave the rock, to make room for others. They never leave their station voluntarily till their office is at an end; and if disturbed during the process, their charge falls into the sea and is lost. Another peculiarity is, that they cannot take wing from the land, nor fly to any distance from the water over the land, though they rise high and fly a great way out at sea.

Near the Stacks is a large Danish Camp, occupying an extensive neck of land, in which is an abyss with perpendicular sides, called the *Cauldron*. In short, the whole extent of coast from Stackpool Court as far as *Lenny Head* abounds with excavations, insulated rocks, and a variety of appearances which demonstrate the tremendous violence with which the sea occasionally acts. Though the direct distance from Pembroke is only a few miles, the greater part of a day must be occupied if the tourist wish to make the circuit of the coast.

PENMACHNO,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Capel Curig	9	Llanrwst	7
Festiniog	11		

Penmachno, or the head of the Machno, is a singular village, being built in a circle round the Church.

About two miles from this place, near the road to Llanrwst, is

RHAIADYR Y CRAIG LLWYD,

A waterfall near the junction of the Machno with the Conway. The descent to it is very steep. It is surrounded by naked precipices with lofty angular rocks.

PENMAEN MAWR,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aber	3	Conway	6¼
Bangor	8¼		

Or the Great End Stone, is so called from being the last of the long chain of mountains which crosses the county. Its height above the level of the sea is 1545 feet, and from its base perpendicularly 1400 feet. It is the blackest-looking hill in Wales, being without herbage, and composed of a coarse shivery slate. It presents towards the sea a rugged and almost perpendicular front, along which the high road from Bangor to Conway has been carried. Previous to 1772 the only passage was by a narrow and irregular path, attended with great danger; but an application was then made to Parliament, and a voluntary subscription entered into for the formation of a road, which was accomplished under the superintendence of Mr. John Sylvester. This has since been improved by Mr. Telford, by order of the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the new road was opened in the summer of 1827. It is protected

on the sea-side by a dwarf stone wall, and is supported in many places by walls rising from the shore, which is seen at a great depth below. On the other side of the road the rocks rise abruptly to an immense height, covered with fragments, which seem ready to fall on the passing traveller.

Amidst the craggy rocks towards the upper part of the mountain, goats are frequently seen leaping from one fragment to another with surprising agility. They may be distinguished from the sheep, which also feed here, by their superior whiteness, the great height preventing their forms from being distinctly seen.

On the summit of Penmaen Mawr are vestiges of an ancient fortification, called *Braich y Dinas*, or the Arm of the City, which, according to tradition, was the strongest post of the Britons in this part of the country. Within the innermost enclosure is a well which is never dry.

Penmaen Mawr may be ascended by the pedestrian from the base on either side, and a horseman will find no difficulty in going up to the top on the west side.

Penmaen Bach, or the Little End Stone, is another lofty mountain, though of less height than Penmaen Mawr, situated on the coast, about a mile nearer to Conway.

PENMORFA,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caernarvon	16½	Tremadoc	2
Criccieth	3½		

Or the Head of the Marsh, is a village nearly surrounded by woods, and pleasantly situated at the extremity of some marshy meadows to the west of Tremadoc. In the Church is a monument in memory of Sir John Owen, a distinguished adherent of Charles I., who resided at *Clenenny*, which is about two miles to the north. After being defeated at Caernarvon, he was tried along with the Earl of Holland, Lord Loughborough,

and other supporters of the royal cause, and condemned to die. Great intercession being made for the other prisoners, and none for Sir John, Cromwell, it is said by some historians, and Ireton by others, pleaded for him, saying, "Well, if no one tries to save this poor Welshman, I must stand his friend." He was, in consequence, released, and permitted to retire to Clenenny, where he died.

PENNARTH CASTLE,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Oystermouth Castle	4	Swansea	8
Penrice Castle	4		

Is supposed to have been erected by the Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry I. The ruins are surrounded by deep, loose sand-banks, which render them very difficult of access.

PENRICE CASTLE,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Pennarth Castle	4	Swansea	12

Is so called from the Norman family named Penrice, who settled here in the time of Edward I. From the ruins it appears to have been an extensive fortress. Beneath the towers of the ancient castle is an elegant modern mansion, with pleasing grounds commanding fine views of the sea.

The village of Penrice, at a short distance from the Castle, is situated on the shore of Oxwich Bay. It is well sheltered with wood, and its Church forms a pleasing object when seen from a distance.

Between Pennarth and Penrice is the *Gower Arms Inn*, which stands almost in the centre of the Peninsula of Gower, and is consequently an excellent situation for persons wishing to visit Arthur's Stone, Oxwich Bay, &c.

OXWICH,

About two miles south of Penrice, is a small village at the ex
tremity of Oxwich Bay. Of the Castle very little remains.

ARTHUR'S STONE,

Situated on a mountain called *Cevn y Bryn*, about three mile
north of Penrice, is an immense flat stone, said to have bee
placed there by this celebrated hero. It weighs twenty tons
and is supported by six or seven smaller stones four feet i
height, arranged in a circle. The tradition that there was a
ebbing and flowing well beneath it has been proved to b
totally without foundation. Arthur's Stone is called by th
Welsh the *Stone of Sketty*.

PENTRAETH,

IN ANGLESEA.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Beaumaris	5	Llangefni	4
Llanfair	2½		

Pentraeth, or the End of the Sands, is a small village wit
a picturesque Church.

Near the porter's lodge at *Plas Gwynn*, about half a mi
distant, are two stones, which, tradition says, mark the plac
where Einion ap Gwalchmai, some centuries ago, obtained h
wife by leaping fifty feet! There were two competitors, an
the female offered to take him who could leap the farthest.

PENYBONT,

IN RADNORSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Builth	10	New Radnor	9
Kington	15¾	Rhaiadyr	10
Llandrindod	3		

Is a small village situated on the river Ithon. It was fo

merly called *Rhyd y Cleivion.* There are several gentlemen's seats here, and a respectable *Inn* where post-chaises may be procured.

LLANDEGLEY

Is about three miles from Penybont, on the road towards Kington. It is a sulphureous vitriolic water, which rises in a field near the Bath-House.

PIERCEFIELD,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chepstow	2	Tintern Abbey	3

The seat of N. Wells, Esq., has been long and justly celebrated for the beauty of its walks. It is an elegant freestone mansion of three stories, consisting of a centre and two wings, standing nearly in the middle of a park of 300 acres. It originally belonged to the Walters family, who sold it in 1736 to Colonel Morris, the father of Valentine Morris, to whom it was indebted for its principal embellishments, and whose character has been thus beautifully described by Bloomfield: —

"Who was lord of yon beautiful seat,
Yon woods which are tow'ring so high?
Who spread the rich board for the great,
Yet listen'd to pity's soft sigh?
Who gave with a spirit so free,
And fed the distress'd at his door?
Our Morris of Piercefield was he,
Who dwelt in the hearts of the poor.

"But who e'en of wealth shall make sure,
Since wealth to misfortune has bow'd?
Long cherish'd, untainted, and pure,
The stream of his charity flow'd.
But all his resources gave way,
O what could his feelings control!
What shall curb, in the prosperous day,
Th' excess of a generous soul?

"He bade an adieu to the town,
O! can I forget the sad day,

When I saw the poor widows kneel down,
To bless him, to weep, and to pray?
Though sorrow was mark'd in his eye,
This trial he manfully bore;
Then pass'd o'er the bridge of the Wye,
To return to his Piercefield no more.

"'Twas true that another might feel,
And poverty still might be fed;
Yet long we rang out the dumb peal,
For to us noble Morris was dead.
He had not lost sight of his home,
Yon domain which so lovely appears,
When he heard it, and sank overcome,—
He felt it, and burst into tears.

"The lessons of prudence have charms,
And slighted, may lead to distress;
But the man whom benevolence warms
Is an angel who lives but to bless.
If ever man merited fame,
If ever man's failings went free,
Forgot at the sound of his name,
Our Morris of Piercefield was he."

Piercefield was afterwards the residence of George Smith Esq., and of his accomplished daughter Miss Elizabeth Smith whose Memoirs were published by Mrs. Bowdler. She die in 1806.

The grounds can only be seen on Tuesdays and Friday The best way is to enter them at the gate furthest from Chep stow, as the scenery then appears to most advantage. The nin principal views will then be seen in the following order:— 1. The Lover's Leap. 2. A seat near two beech-trees on th edge of the precipice. 3. The Giant's Cave. 4. The Hal way Seat. 5. The Double View. 6. The View above Pierc Wood. 7. The Grotto. 8. The Platform. 9. The Alcove But whichever way the tourist enters the grounds, he canno fail of being delighted with the romantic character of th scenery.

The Walk extends about three miles in length, amidst plan tations of oak, ash, and elm, which grow in luxuriant profusion For the greater portion of the way it is carried along the edg of a precipice overhanging the Wye, which urges its sinuou

course along the bottom of the glen. In one place the river, gently curving, exhibits the whole breadth of its channel, whilst in another, projecting rocks and intervening foliage conceal its course, or sparingly exhibit its darkened surface. Sometimes a broad face of naked rock is presented, stretching along a vast space like the fortifications of a citadel; and sometimes the banks exhibit an amphitheatre of woods. Many of the objects are seen more than once, but, being viewed from different stations and with new accompaniments, they appear new. The walk, however, has a degree of tediousness and too much sameness in many of its parts, notwithstanding the general variety which enlivens it.

About a mile from the grounds of Piercefield, and three miles from Chepstow, is the

MOSS COTTAGE,

Erected by the Duke of Beaufort for the accommodation of picnic parties and other visitors to this charming district. Immediately behind this cottage a path has been formed to the summit of the

WINDCLIFF.

This is an almost perpendicular hill, about 1000 feet in height, crowned with a dark wood, which extends down its sides to the Wye. The view from the top is the grandest scene on the banks of this river, and one of the most beautiful in England. It extends into nine counties, and presents such an extraordinary combination of wood, rock, water, sky, and plain, of height and abyss, of rough and smooth, of recess and projection, of fine landscape near and exquisite perspective afar, all melting into each other, and grouping with such admirable harmony, that it is almost impossible to conceive of a scene more beautiful.

The spectator stands upon the edge of a precipice, the depth of which is awful, and the river winds at his feet walled in by rugged rocks. To the right are the woods of Piercefield, and beyond them the town and castle of Chepstow; to the left, a range of rocks, over which appear the Severn and the fine shores

between Thornbury and Bristol, rising behind each other in graceful curves. This view also embraces the union of the Severn and the Wye, at the head of the peninsula of Beachley, the mountains of Brecon and Glamorgan, the hills of Somersetshire, and the Bristol Channel.

PLAS NEWYDD,

IN ANGLESEA.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caernarvon	5	Menai Bridge	3

Plas Newydd, or the New Mansion, the magnificent seat of the Marquess of Anglesea, is situated near the shore of the Menai Strait. The architecture is in the castellated style though the building is modern. It was erected from designs by Mr. Potter. The front consists of three bows, the central one being separated from those of the extremities by two octagonal pillars of stone, which terminate in light turrets and spires rising above an embattled parapet. The windows are in the modern Gothic style.

The interior comprises a lofty vestibule, bearing considerable resemblance to a chapel; a large dining-hall, adorned with valuable pictures; a drawing-room, elegantly furnished; a billiard-room; a chapel; and other apartments. The windows command fine views of the Menai Strait and the Snowdon Mountains. In the summer of 1821, his late Majesty George IV. was entertained here on his way to Dublin.

The Park is not very extensive, but is well laid out in rides and walks, which exhibit great diversity. It is protected from the encroachments of the sea by a strong parapet wall.

At a short distance from the house is one of the largest and most entire Cromlechs* in Wales. It is double, consisting of

* Cromlechs are large stones, supposed by some to have been the altars, and by others the tombs of the Druids. Mr. Toland derives the word from the Irish *crom*, to adore, and *leac*, a stone—a stone of adoration; but it is much more probable that cromlech is the compound of the Welsh words *crom*, the feminine of *crwm*, crooked, and *llech*, a flat stone, which, when joined to another syllable is spelt *lech*.

a greater and a less. The greater is twelve feet nine inches long and thirteen feet two inches broad. It rests upon four stones, a fifth having been detached and thrown down; and is supposed to weigh upwards of thirty tons. Its greatest depth or thickness is five feet. The lesser cromlech is six feet square, resting on three stones, a fourth having fallen down.

Near these cromlechs is a Carnedd, part of which having been removed, discovered a cell seven feet long and three wide, covered with two flat stones. In one of these stones were two holes, supposed by some to have been stocks, in which the victims of Druidical sacrifice were confined. Others suppose that the cell was a burial-place, and that the heads of the bodies were placed in these holes.

THE ANGLESEA COLUMN,

Erected in honour of the noble Marquess, is situated on the summit of *Craig y Dinas*, a lofty eminence commanding a fine view of the Menai. The first stone was laid June 18, 1816, on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and the column completed September 8, 1817. It is 100 feet in height from the base; and the rock on which it stands rises 260 feet above the level of the sea.

Opposite to Craig y Dinas, are the *Swelly Rocks*, many of which are visible at low water, when the sea runs between them with such tremendous fury, that its roaring can be heard for a considerable distance. At high water all is perfectly calm. Vessels passing by these rocks are obliged to take a pilot well acquainted with the navigation.

MOEL Y DON,

Or the Hill of the Wave, is about a mile from Plas Newydd. From the village of Moel y Don there is a ferry across the Menai. Caernarvon is four miles to the south-west.

PLINLIMMON,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberystwith	16	Llanidloes	13
Devil's Bridge	9½	Machynlleth	10

Is one of the principal mountains in Wales, being inferior only to Snowdon and Cader Idris in size and height. Its name, Plinlimmon, or, more properly, Pumlumon, is derived from five beacons, some of which still remain, and are seen at a great distance. Though Plinlimmon is usually spoken of as a single mountain, there are in fact three, each of which may be considered as a vast bed of mountains, piled one above another. The highest point rises 2463 feet above the level of the sea.

The ascent of this mountain is the most dangerous in Wales, and should never be attempted without a guide, on account of the frequent bogs, which hold out no warning concealed as they are under a smooth and apparently firm turf. This, and all the adjacent hills, are entirely destitute of wood and the whole scene has a desolate character.

The summit commands a circle many miles in diameter but tourists seldom deem the view sufficiently grand to compensate for the fatigues of the ascent. On a clear day, the hills of Cardiganshire appear towards the south like so many hillocks; to the west, are Cardigan Bay and St. George's Channel; to the north, Cader Idris and part of the Snowdon range; to the north-east, the Breiddon Hills; and to the east parts of Herefordshire and Shropshire.

This mountain is chiefly remarkable as the source of no fewer than five rivers, the Severn, Hafren or Sabrina, the Wye or Vaga, the Rheidol, the Ystwith, and the Clevedoc. The sources of the Wye and the Severn are within two miles of each other. See LLANIDLOES.

Plinlimmon is also famous as having been a station occupied by Owen Glyndwr, who, in 1401, fixed himself

here with 120 men, and greatly harassed the neighbouring country.

A guide may generally, though not always, be procured at *Steddva Gerrig*, a village about six miles and a half from the Devil's Bridge, on the road towards Llanidloes. The distance from this village to the summit of Plinlimmon is about three miles.

PONT ABERGLASLYN,

BETWEEN CAERNARVONSHIRE AND MERIONETHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Beddgelart	1½	Tan y Bwlch	7½
Maentwrog	7½	Tremadoc	4½

Pont Aberglaslyn, or the Bridge at the mouth of the Blue Lake, is sometimes called the Devil's Bridge, an appellation which has frequently led strangers to confound it with the Devil's Bridge in Cardiganshire.

The Bridge itself presents nothing remarkable, but the surrounding scenery is magnificent. The road winds along a narrow stony vale, where the dark perpendicular cliffs on each side approach so near as only to leave room for a carriage-road and for the river, formed by the united torrents of the Colwyn and Glas Llyn, which rolls along with tremendous fury.

This bridge crosses the Colwyn, and forms a connexion between the counties of Caernarvon and Merioneth. It is thirty feet in span and forty feet in height, from the water to the parapet. A few yards above the bridge was a noted salmon-leap, but it is now broken down. The salmon come up the river towards the latter end of the year, sometimes as early as the end of September, in order to deposit their spawn on the sandy shallows; and it was formerly not uncommon to see twenty or thirty in an hour attempting to pass the falls, although they seldom succeeded.

Near Pont Aberglaslyn are some rich copper-mines, belonging to a company.

Upon the side of the road towards Beddgelart is a stone, called the *Chair of Rhys Goch o'r Ryri*, on which, it is said, this mountain bard, who was contemporary with Owen Glyndwr, composed some of his poems.

PONT AR DULAS, OR DYLAIS,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caermarthen	17½	Llanelly	6½
Llandilo Vawr	14	Swansea	9

Separates Caermarthenshire from Glamorganshire. It takes its name from the little river over which it is built, and which here joins the Lwghor, or Loughor. The character of the surrounding scenery, and the beauty of the vale through which the river flows, frequently induce travellers to stop at the Inn here.

PONT NEATH VAUGHAN,

IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Brecon	20	Merthyr Tydvil	12
Glyn Neath, or Lamb and Flag	2	Neath	12

Pont Neath Vaughan, or Faughan, or Pont ar Nedd Fechan, that is, the Bridge on the Lesser Neath, is a small village on the south edge of the county. It has a Public-house, called the Angel, where a guide may be procured to visit the natural curiosities in the vicinity. Other guides also reside in the village.

The Neath Fechan, or Little Neath, here divides the counties of Glamorgan and Brecon. The greatest number of houses are on the Brecon side.

This village is situated at the head of a valley, near the junction of five rivers, most of which form waterfalls, adorned with picturesque rocks and woods. The Purthen makes two, the Melte two, the Hepste two, and the Scwd Rhyd one.

These seven falls may all be viewed in one excursion making a circuit of ten miles, including a visit to Porth Ogof

but, as this would be too fatiguing for many persons, it is usual to visit the falls of the Purthen in a portion of one day, and reserve the other falls and Porth Ogof for the next. Ponies may be used for a small part of the excursion, but the greater part of it must be on foot. A guide is indispensable. A considerable portion of the route is rugged and dirty.

THE SCWD, OR YSGWD EINON GAM, SCOTENOGAM, OR CROOKED WATERFALL.

About a mile and a half from the village is a waterfall, formed by the little river Pryddin, or Purthen. The river tears through a narrow and gloomy glen, and falls from an elevation of eighty-one feet in one unbroken sheet of water. An oak, spreading its branches over the stream just at the point where the water is precipitated from the rock, adds much to the picturesque effect. One side of the chasm is a naked rock, and the other is fringed with the mountain-oak and willow. The descent to this fall is not very easy; but the grandeur of the scene will amply compensate for any difficulty the visitor may experience.

SCWD, OR YSGWD GWLNDIS, OR WLADIS, OR LADY'S FALL,

Is also situated on the Pryddin, at a short distance from the preceding, but lower down the river, and nearer to the village of Pont Neath Vaughan. Its height is about thirty feet, and it is projected from the impending rock with such force that the tourist may pass behind it with the greatest ease.

On a rock near the Lady's Fall is a Logan, or Rocking Stone, about four feet in diameter.

THE FALLS OF THE HEPSTE, OR HEPSEY,

Are between three and four miles from Pont Neath Vaughan. The tourist must first proceed to the romantic pass of Craig y Dinas, or the fortress precipice, which is one of the finest scenes in Wales. After gaining the top of the crag, and crossing to the right, you look down upon a dingle, through which the Sycrhyd, or Scwd Rhŷd river flows to the Purthen;

and opposite is seen a pretty fall of the Scwd Rhyd, which here divides Brecknockshire from the county of Glamorgan. There is here a very curious stratum of gray marble in the rock, which, being of curvilinear form, is called Bwa Maen or the Stone Bow. It is about ninety feet high and seventy broad; the strata lie in concentric lines. From the top of Craig y Dinas a fine view is obtained of the Vale of Neath.

On recrossing the summit of the hill, the river Melte is seen pursuing its rugged course along the base, in the form of a semicircle. The opposite bank rises abruptly to a great height, covered with trees. Thence we proceed over a common towards Culhepste Farm. From a stile on this side of it there is a fine view of the Vale of Neath, extending to Swansea and the Mumbles. Beyond this farm, the Hepste and Melte join. The bed of the former is an immense depth immediately below, and the two streams are separated by a woode promontory, forming a frontispiece to the view when you look up the course of the united streams.

The roaring of the Hepste cascades is heard at a considerable distance as they are approached from the upper grounds. On arriving at the edge of the dingle, the

GREAT OR UPPER FALL OF THE HEPSTE

Bursts at once upon the view; a broad sheet of water projecting itself over an abrupt ledge of rock to the depth of fifty feet. The distance of the falls from the junction of the two dingles with their streams is less than a quarter of a mile. The descent, to examine the fall more minutely, is down a rugged and steep rock, which forms the boldest feature in the dingle at the bottom, but affords an abrupt and hazardous passage. The ascent, on returning, were it necessary, would be very difficult, but the surprise of the visitor will be excited when he is informed that his route lies behind or under the cascade; for such is the rapidity of the torrent, that the whole sheet is thrown out so far as to leave, at all times, a passage wide enough for a horse-path between the falling river and the rock. This path is formed by a rude natural ledge of ston-

covered with moss, at about one-third of the height from the bottom of the precipice. Beneath this waterfall Mr. Warner took refuge from a shower of rain.

The effect of sunshine on the cascade, when behind it on a fine day, is grand and beautiful, and a rainbow is then constantly visible. The particles of water glittering with a silvery brightness as they fall; the uncommon brilliancy of every thing without, seen through such a medium, contrasted with the dark green of the moss, everlastingly wet with spray; the corroded dinginess of the rock; the damp and vaporous gloom of the atmosphere within,—altogether form a singularly mingled scene of awe and gaiety.

After passing this cascade, and skirting the side of the dingle for a few steps in front of the majestic rock, the tourist descends to the

LOWER FALL OF THE HEPSTE,

Or rather series of falls, as there are several, all being within a furlong of the first. The total height of these falls is upwards of 300 feet. From the last of the cascades a path winds round the front of the promontory, which separates the two dingles and their rivers. Having gained the high ground, and passed two or three stony fields, the brink of a precipice discloses the

LOWER CLYN GWN OF THE MELTE,

Consisting of four falls, following each other in rapid succession. These falls are frequently missed by visitors, if the guide happens to be tired; but they are well worthy of inspection.

Thence we proceed by fording the stream, or else going about a mile round, to the

UPPER CLYN GWN OF THE MELTE.

This cataract is broader than that of the Hepste, and is seventy feet in height. It is different also in character. It projects as suddenly, and carries a larger body of water with

more violence. It is, therefore, more awful and tremendous: but the great curiosity of the river Melte is

PORTH YR OGOF.

This is a stupendous cavern, between the Fall and Ystradvelty, through which the Melte runs for half a mile. The descent from the upper lands to the bed of the river is by no means difficult, nor does it at the first view present any thing beyond a rural, quiet landscape; but as the tourist advances he finds himself at the mouth of the cavern, the opening of which is about forty-three feet wide and nineteen feet high. There is a practicable passage through it, but the attempt is imprudent. It is necessary to carry candles, and if they happen to be extinguished by the damp vapour, the difficulty and danger become great. There is also a passage to the right where it is necessary to take candles, leading, after a short distance, to a considerable excavation, in the form of a dome, faintly illuminated by an aperture at the top.

On quitting the cavern, the Melte is crossed at the entrance, when a beaten path winds gradually and pleasingly along the western bank, with the little village of Ystradfellte in the distance. *Ystradfellte*, or *velty*, is situated four miles from Pont Neath Vaughan. It consists of only a few cottages and a Church.

THE SGWD YR HEN RHYD,

Is a waterfall made by the little river Llech. It lies in the same direction from Pont Neath Vaughan as the Scwd Einon Gam, but is about four or five miles beyond it. This little mountain-stream is only seen to advantage after heavy rain, and is consequently but little visited. The water is first thrown in foam over a ledge of rocks, three or four yards in length, interrupting its descent; after which it falls in one unbroken sheet of ninety feet, and then runs concealed by underwood into the Tawe. A guide will be necessary to find this waterfall.

PONT Y GLYN,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Cerig y Druidion	4½	Corwen	5½

Pont y Glyn Diffwys, or the Bridge of the Valley Precipice, is situated on the great Holyhead road, at the head of a woody glen, with prominent rocks almost obscured by the surrounding foliage. The Bridge consists of a single arch, standing upon two nearly perpendicular eminences, about sixty feet above the bed of the river, which here foams most furiously over the rugged rocks. The cataract is not very lofty, but being immediately beneath the bridge, and surrounded by foliage, it has a very picturesque appearance.

PONTYPOOL,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	10½	Monmouth	20
Caerleon	8	Newport	8
Caerphilly	11	Ragland	11
London	150	Usk	6

Is situated on a cliff overhanging the river Avon. Its name is a corruption of Pont ap Howel, or Howel's Bridge, though some have supposed it was derived from a bridge thrown over a pool. This place is noted for the manufacture of japan ware, invented here by Thomas Allgood, in the reign of Charles II. The trade, however, has considerably declined since the improvements effected at Birmingham and other places. The coating of iron plates with tin was introduced into England by J. Hanbury, Esq., and the first manufactory of it established at this place. In the vicinity are extensive iron works; and there is a Canal from Pontypool to Newport. The Market is held on Saturday. *Inn.* The Red Lion.

Pontypool Park, close to the town, is the seat of the Hanbury family.

PONT Y PRIDD,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberdare	9	Llandaff	9½
Caerdiff	12	Llantrissent	4½
Caerphilly	7	Merthyr Tydvil	12

Or New Bridge, is an extraordinary piece of architecture, consisting of a single stone arch, thrown across the river Taaf. It is 140 feet in the span, and the height from the spring of the arch to the keystone is thirty-four feet. In each of the haunches are three circular openings; the diameter of the first, nearest to the abutment, is nine feet; of the next, six feet; of the third, three feet. The road over the bridge is about eleven feet in width, but is narrower at the centre than at the extremities. The view of the valley and adjacent hills from the summit of the arch is remarkably beautiful.

The artist will find the best position for taking a view, by crossing the bridge from east to west, turning to the left, and following the edge of the river for a little distance. The whole then appears finely set off with rock, wood, and water. Underneath the Bridge is an echo, which is said to repeat a single sound nine times.

The history of this bridge is curious. In 1746, William Edwards, who was a stone-mason and self-taught architect, undertook to build a bridge, at the expense of the county, and to ensure its standing seven years. This first attempt was a structure of three arches, which was swept away by a flood two years and a half after its completion. He then constructed a single arch; but its crown was so light and thin, and the pressure on the haunches so great, that the keystone was forced up, and the bridge fell. This occurred in 1751. Not discouraged by these failures, he improved on his second plan by introducing circular openings, which, while they relieved the weight of the haunches, gave lightness and elegance to the

general appearance of the structure. This third bridge, which has stood ever since, was completed in 1755. The following inscription is, however, placed on the parapet wall: "William Edwards, 1750. Repaired in 1798 by Edward David and Thomas Evan."

On account of the high ground on each side, the Bridge is not visible from the turnpike road which runs up the Vale of the Taaf from Cardiff to Merthyr Tydvil. In ascending the vale, it is approached by a road turning abruptly to the left over the Canal, about three quarters of a mile beyond the *Bridgewater Arms*, an Inn about halfway between Cardiff and Merthyr.

In the vicinity of Pont y Pridd are two small waterfalls; one, half a mile above the Bridge, is formed by the river Taaf, which descends eight or ten feet in several divisions; and the other, two miles distant, by the little river Rontha, the scenery of which is very pretty.

VALLEY OF THE RONTHA.

From Pont y Pridd the enterprising horseman or pedestrian might make an excursion up the valley of the Rontha to *Ystrad y Vodwg*, a village about six or seven miles distant, surrounded by very striking mountain scenery. The Rontha makes several falls, besides the one just noticed, in its passage down the valley, and joins the Taaf a little below Pont y Pridd.

PORT PENRHYN,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aber	3¼	Llandegai	2
Bangor	1½		

Port Penrhyn, formerly called Aber Cegin, from its situation at the mouth of the little river Cegin, is the grand depôt for the slates brought from the Llandegai Quarries, and hence they are exported in immense quantities. The quay is upwards of 900 feet in length, and the port is capable of

receiving vessels from 300 to 400 tons, which can lie here completely sheltered.

Near the port is a manufactory of ciphering slates, ink-stands, &c., which was established by the late Lord Penrhyn. There are also Hot and Cold Sea-Water Baths, constructed from designs by Wyatt.

PENRHYN CASTLE,

About a mile east of Port Penrhyn, is the magnificent seat of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq. It is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence between the mouths of the Cegin and the Ogwen, and commands extensive views both of sea and land. The original castle was the palace of Roderic Mywnog, the grandson of Cadwalader, the last king of the Britons, who began his reign in 720. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. by Gwillim ap Gryffydd, and has experienced many changes; but the present proprietor is likely to render it a lasting monument of his wealth and taste, having been many years occupied in remodelling it on a splendid scale from designs by Wyatt. It is a noble specimen of Norman architecture, and, although new, looks exceedingly venerable, from its massive proportions and the sombre colour of the stone.

The park and grounds are well laid out, and the principal entrance to them is one of the finest gateways in the kingdom: it is in the Norman style. Tickets to view this princely domain may be obtained at the Penrhyn Arms Hotel.

At Penrhyn Castle is preserved a curious specimen of antiquity. It is the Hirlas, or Drinking Horn, which belonged to Piers Gryffydd, and bears his initials. This is a large horn of an ox, ornamented with enchased silver, and suspended by a chain of the same metal. On festive days it was the practice, in former times, to fill the horn with metheglin, and compel each visitor to empty it at a single draught, blowing the horn immediately afterwards, to prove that he had accomplished it. This custom is said to have originated with Owain Cyveiliog, one of the most distinguished Princes of Powis, who flourished about 1160. He was a great

warrior and an eminent poet, and wrote a poem called the Hirlas Horn. After a battle he always called for the Hirlas, filled it with metheglin, and drank the contents at a draught, then sounded it to shew that there was no deception, and made each of his officers follow his example. To this Mrs. Hemans refers, in a beautiful song published by Mr. Parry, in the Welsh Melodies, concluding thus :—

"Fill higher the Hirlas! forgetting not those
Who shar'd its bright draught in the days which are fled!
Though cold on their mountains the valiant repose,
Their lot shall be lovely — renown to the dead!
While harps in the hall of the feast shall be strung,
While regal Eryri with snow shall be crown'd —
So long by the bard shall their battles be sung,
And the heart of the hero shall burn at the sound:
The free winds of Cambria shall swell with their name,
And Owain's rich Hirlas be fill'd to their fame."

PRESTEIGN,

IN RADNORSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Builth, by New Radnor	19½	London, by Worcester	151
Kington	6½	London, by Hereford	156
Knighton	7	New Radnor	7½
Leominster	14		

Or Llan Andrew, is the principal place in the county. It is a neat and well-built town, containing about 2000 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on the small river Lugg, over which is a Bridge uniting the counties of Radnor and Hereford. The river is noted for its trout and grayling.

The Church is surrounded by an extensive cemetery. It contains numerous monumental tablets, and an altar-piece of tapestry representing Christ's entry into Jerusalem. The walls are decorated with ancient figures of Moses, Aaron, Time, and Death.

Presteign also possesses a Town Hall, and a Free School, founded by John Beddoes, in the reign of Elizabeth. The site of the ancient Castle is occupied by the Warden Walk,

adorned with plantations, laid out for the use of the inhabitants, at the expense of Lord Oxford. Near it is a Bowling Green. Dr. Lucas, who wrote the "Inquiry after Happiness," was a native of Presteign.

The Market-day is Saturday. *Inn.* The Radnorshire Arms.

PWLLHELI,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caernarvon	22	London	234
Criccieth	8	Nevin	7

Pwllheli, that is, Saltwater Pit, is a considerable market-town and sea-port, with about 1500 inhabitants. It is situated at the mouth of several small streams, and the harbour is capable of accommodating vessels of sixty tons, which are employed in the coasting trade and fishing. Herrings, John Dories, smelts, and a peculiar kind of lobster, are caught here; and large salmon of superior flavour and colour are frequently taken at the mouth of the river. The streets are badly paved, and the houses generally mean; but the vicinity is adorned with villas and gentlemen's seats. The Church is about half a mile distant. Many small vessels are built here.

At the entrance of the harbour is *Carreg y Wimbill*, or the *Gimlet*, a large circular rock, which forms a prominent feature in every view of Cardigan Bay. It is connected with the main land by a series of sand-hills.

The beach is well adapted for sea-bathing, and is much frequented for this purpose during the summer months. Many hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Pwllheli, which used to be flooded by high tides, have been secured against the sea by embankments, and are now in cultivation. The view from the sea-shore is beautiful. The Market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and provisions are cheaper here than in any other part of Wales.

Inns. The Crown and Anchor, where post-chaises may be obtained; the Ship and Ivy Bush.

LLANGYBI,

About four miles north-east of Pwllheli, has a mineral spring, which is efficacious in curing diseases of the eyes. It was discovered during the last century.

The tourist who is fond of aquatic excursions may hire a vessel at Pwllheli to visit Bardsey Island, which is about twenty-four miles distant.

ABERDARON,

About thirteen miles south-west of Pwllheli, is a fishing village, situated near the mouth of the little river Daron. The bay is pleasant and well adapted for bathing. There is an indifferent Inn. Here boats may be hired to visit Bardsey Island, the landing-place of which is eight miles distant.

To the east of Aberdaron is an extensive bay of the sea, which is called *Hell's Mouth*, on account of the dangers which attend the navigation there.

THE PROMONTORY OF LLYN,

In which Pwllheli is situated, is an extensive district, forming the south-west portion of Caernarvonshire, and bounding the north side of Cardigan Bay. It is about twenty-two miles in length. Its breadth at the north-east end is ten miles, and at the south-west extremity not more than three miles.

PYLE INN,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bridgend	7	Neath	12¾
Margam	1¾	Newton	4

Is a handsome house, erected for the accommodation of travellers by Mr. Talbot, the proprietor of Margam Park. It commands a good sea view.

KENFIG, OR CYNFIG LAKE,

About two miles from Pyle Inn, is a geological curiosity. It occupies a hollow in the midst of sands; and though only a short distance from the sea at flood tide, always retains its freshness. It is about a mile and a half in circumference. *Kenfig Castle*, which was one of the residences of Fitzhamon, stood on an eminence at some distance from this lake. Scarcely any traces of it are visible.

RADNOR, NEW,

IN RADNORSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Builth	11¾	London, by Worcester	159
Kington	6¾	London, by Gloucester	161
Knighton	11½	Penybont	9
Llandrindod	12	Presteign	7½

New Radnor, or Maes-yved Newydd, was formerly the county town, but now consists of only a few miserable houses, forming an irregular street, without a single object to arrest the notice of the passing traveller. The Church stands on an eminence above the town.

WATER BREAK ITS NECK

Is a celebrated waterfall of seventy feet, about two miles west of New Radnor. It is so called on account of its precipitous descent into a vast hollow, surrounded by craggy declivities, the loose fragments of which are frequently put in motion by the wind, and roll down in all directions. The grandeur of the scene is much heightened by an insulated mass of rock, twenty feet high, standing erect over the waterfall. The spring is at a short distance from the cascade, and is sometimes nearly dry. The fall is approached by a path along the side of a steep and barren mountain, beneath which the brook rolls along.

HARPTON COURT,

About two miles from New Radnor, is the seat of Thomas Frankland Lewis, Esq. M.P. A mile from it is the Church of *Old Radnor*, built upon a rock, from which the place has sometimes been called *Pen y Craig*, or the Summit of a Rock. It contains some monuments of the Lewis family, and a font of large dimensions.

BLANEDOW,

Between eight and nine miles from New Radnor, at some distance to the left of the road towards Rhaiadyr, is a noted mineral well, much frequented during the summer months.

RAGLAND,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	9	Monmouth	8
Chepstow	12	Pontypool	11
London	138	Usk	5

Is a small village, celebrated for the ruins of the Castle, which are amongst the finest in the kingdom. The Church is a Gothic edifice, containing a few mutilated monuments of the Beaufort and Worcester families. Here were buried William, third Earl of Worcester, in 1588; Edward, fourth Earl, 1628; and Edward, sixth Earl and second Marquess of Worcester, the Author of "A Century of Inventions," from which it is supposed that Capt. Savery took the first hint for a steam-engine. He died in 1667.

The Beaufort Arms Inn and Posting-House affords good accommodation to visitors. The London Mail passes and repasses the village daily, and there is a Stage Coach on alternate days, going up to London on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returning to South Wales on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Ragland is supposed to have derived its name from *Rhag-*

law, the Welsh for Lieutenant or Governor, the governor of the district having resided in the Castle. This was at first corrupted to Rhaglan, and afterwards to Ragland.

RAGLAND CASTLE.

The Castle stands upon a gentle eminence, a few hundred yards from the village, on the road towards Monmouth. At a distance the ruins appear a shapeless mass, partially concealed by intervening trees; but, on a nearer view, they assume a more distinct form, from which their ancient strength and grandeur may be easily imagined.

A gate from the high road conducts into the Castle Farm, through which is a carriage drive to the gateway of the Castle. Persons reside here constantly, in order to shew the ruins to visitors, for whose accommodation the Duke of Beaufort has provided tables, chairs, &c., so that pic-nic parties may take refreshment. During summer also a harper attends.

The Citadel, Keep, or Yellow Tower, which is first visited, was connected with the main building by a drawbridge. One half of this edifice was blown up by order of Cromwell; but from the remaining portion it appears to have been a hexagon, five stories in height, defended by semicircular bastions. A geometrical stone staircase of ninety steps leads to the top of the tower, from which a fine view of the whole extent of the ruins, and of the adjacent country, is obtained. In 1821, the rubbish surrounding the base of the tower was cleared away, and a walk formed, so as to afford a better view of this once noble structure.

The Yellow Tower is surrounded by a moat, now nearly filled with water, and a raised terrace, with a wall, in which are fifteen niches, or large circular recesses, once adorned with statues of the Roman Emperors. The visitor then returns to the entrance gate.

The Castle, which is faced with hewn freestone, encloses two courts, each communicating with the terrace by a gateway. The principal entrance is the grandest part of the whole structure: it consists of a Gothic portal and two elegant embattled

towers, partially covered with ivy, which has within a few years been so judiciously trained as to exhibit many architectural ornaments hitherto concealed from the view. To the right appears a third tower, with a machicolated summit. The space of ground within the castle-walls is upwards of four acres.

Passing through the east gate, which contains grooves for a double portcullis, we enter the Pitched Stone Court, an oblong square, now covered with verdure. This appears to have been surrounded by the principal rooms of the castle, and the culinary offices. The bow-window of the Hall, on the left side, crowned with ivy, forms a beautiful object; and at the extremity of the court are five windows, which have recently been cleared, and produce a pleasing effect when the sun is setting.

The Kitchen is situated at the end of this court, and is remarkable for a very large fire-place. The apartment itself appears to have been small for such an establishment, being only twenty feet square. One hundred and fifty persons are said to have had their daily food within the walls of the castle. Beneath the kitchen is a room of similar dimensions, called the Wet Larder.

The visitor then passes through the dining-room appropriated to the chief officers of the household, and enters the Grand State Hall or Banqueting-Room, used not many years ago as a fives-court by the neighbouring villagers. It is a noble apartment, apparently of the time of Elizabeth, sixty-six feet in length and twenty-eight in breadth. In the centre of the wall, at the east end, are the Arms of the first Marquess of Worcester, now much defaced, surrounded by the legend of the Order of the Garter, and having underneath his own motto, *Mutare vel timere sperno*, — I scorn to change or to fear. An aperture at the opposite end of the hall formerly led to a Music Gallery, in which the bards of South Wales were accustomed to assemble, as the Earl of Worcester was Governor of this part of the Principality. The fire-place is still perfect: it is ten feet in width, and eight in height. At the upper end of the hall is a Stone Table, placed here by Mr. Wyatt, under whose direction most of the improvements in the appearance of the

castle have been made. It consists of one piece of Monmouthshire marble, nearly seventeen feet in length and four feet three inches in breadth, and is supported by eight fluted pillars, made from the elm-tree which formerly stood at the end of the Terrace.

Beyond the Hall is the Large Court, surrounded by a range of buildings which were occupied during the siege as barracks. In the centre formerly stood the Fountain Horse, which was considered a great ornament. Traces of the well which supplied it are still visible.

The Chapel is a long narrow room, parallel with the apartments for the chief officers of the household. It contains two ancient stone statues.

On leaving the Large Court, the visitor is conducted to the summit of the South-west Tower, where a space about nine feet square is protected by a railing and furnished with seats, so that persons may enjoy at their leisure the beautiful prospects which this spot commands. The views are equally fine with those from the Yellow Tower.

From the Large Court, a lofty gateway and a bridge across the moat lead to the Grand Terrace, a noble walk 260 feet in length and seventy-seven in breadth, clothed with verdant turf, and commanding fine views. At the end of this terrace formerly stood an elm of immense size: it measured twenty-six feet in girth, and the bark was nearly four inches thick. This stately tree fell a prey to the hurricane which occurred on Dec. 5th, 1822. The seat which was placed under it has been since removed to another elm-tree of smaller dimensions.

The visitor is then led through a rustic gate at the lower end of the Bowling-Green, to a walk which extends from south to north along the west front of the Castle. At the north extremity of this path a few stones point the way to another walk planted with apple-trees, through which we return to the Bowling-Green, and thence to the grand entrance of the Castle, thus completing the survey of this interesting ruin.

Ragland Castle is supposed to have been principally erected by Sir William ap Thomas and his son William Earl of Pem-

broke, who was beheaded at Banbury in 1469; but it exhibits various styles of architecture, from the time of Henry V. to that of Charles I., additions and alterations having been made by the successive proprietors. It came into the noble family of Worcester by the marriage of Sir Charles Somerset with Elizabeth, the grand-daughter of the Earl of Pembroke. He was created Earl of Worcester in 1513, and died in 1526.

The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was detained at this castle by order of Edward IV., in the custody of Lord Herbert; and here also Henry, the first Marquess of Worcester, afforded an asylum to Charles I., after the battle of Naseby in 1645. Soon after the retreat of the king from Monmouthshire, the castle was besieged by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and ultimately captured August 19th, 1646, being the last fortress which held out for royalty. A window is still shewn at which it is said a girl in the garrison made a signal to introduce the parliamentary soldiers. The aged Marquess was sent prisoner to London, and his castle, being dismantled, fell a prey to his own tenants. At the Restoration the estates were recovered by the family, and now belong to the noble house of Beaufort.

"Majestic Ragland! harvests wave
Where thund'ring hosts their watchword gave,
When cavaliers, with downcast eye,
Struck the last flag of loyalty:
Then, left by gallant Worc'ster's band
To devastation's cruel hand,
The beauteous fabric bowed,—fled all
The splendid hours of festival.
No smoke ascends; the busy hum
Is heard no more; no rolling drum,
No high-toned clarion sounds alarms,
No banner wakes the pride of arms;
But ivy, creeping year by year,
Of growth enormous, triumphs here."

BLOOMFIELD'S *Banks of the Wye.*

KEVENTILLA,

About four miles south-west from Ragland, is remarkable as having been the head-quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax during the siege. Here, also, the Capitulation was signed. It is a large

stone house, with a spacious court before it. A portion of the original front still remains. In order to reach Keventilla, proceed along the Usk road for about three miles, to a public-house called Taylor's Hall. Here a lane on the left, about half a mile long, leads direct to the mansion.

The house called *The Ton*, two miles from Ragland, on the Usk road, was formerly the residence of Harrison, the inventor of the Time-Piece, for the discovery of which he received from Parliament 20,000*l*.

RHAIADYR,

IN RADNORSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Builth	14	Llanidloes	11
Cwm Ystwith	14½	London	178
Devil's Bridge	18¾	Penybont	10
Hafod	17	New Radnor	19
Llandrindod	13		

Rhaiadyr Gwy, or Rhayader, is situated on the Wye, at the foot of the mountains between North and South Wales. It derives its name from a cataract which the river formerly made here, but which has been removed by the erection of the bridge in 1780; Rhaiadyr in Welsh denoting a waterfall, and Gwy the name of the river. The town consists of two principal streets, traversing each other at right angles so as to form a cross, and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

The Town-hall was erected in 1768, and the Church in 1783. The view of the river from the south side of the Bridge is very picturesque. Of the Castle, which was a place of importance in the time of the Welsh princes, no vestiges remain. It was situated on the banks of the Wye, at the extremity of a small common called Maes-bach.

The Market is held on Wednesday. *Inns.* The Red Lion, the Royal Oak.

CWM ELIAN,

About five miles from Rhaiadyr, on the left of the road towards

the Devil's Bridge, is a handsome modern mansion, erected by Thomas Grove, Esq., who some years ago purchased 10,000 acres of uncultivated waste, and converted them into the present noble domain. Its name is derived from the little torrent Elian, or Elan, which runs through the grounds, and gives great variety to the scenery. The beauties of this place have been described in Mr. Bowles' poem entitled "Coombe Elian."

ABBEY CWM HIR,

About seven miles north-east of Rhaiadyr, was founded for Cistercian monks by Cadwathelan ap Madoc, in 1143, but scarcely any remains of it exist. Its situation was remarkably retired: it stood at the bottom of a valley, around which the hills rise in the form of an amphitheatre. To the north is a stupendous hill, with a gradual ascent on one side, called the Park, formerly nine miles in circumference, and stocked with deer. To the south is Birch Hill, so called from the trees growing on it.

RHUDDLAN,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergeley	5	Holywell	11
Diserth	2½	St. Asaph	5

Or Rhyddlan, was formerly the largest and most respectable town in North Wales, but is now an insignificant village. It is situated on the east bank of the river Clwyd, about two miles from its entrance into the sea. Vessels of seventy tons can come up to the Bridge at high water.

Rhuddlan has the ruins of a Castle. It was a quadrangular building of red stone, with six towers, several of which remain tolerably entire. The whole is surrounded by a deep entrenchment, faced towards the river side with stone. This castle was originally erected by Robert de Rodelent, and rebuilt by Henry II. Edward I. spent a considerable portion

of his time here during his contest with the Welsh princes. It was at the time of his residence that David the brother of Llewelyn was brought in here as a prisoner, and thence sent to Shrewsbury, where he was executed. He is supposed to have been the first person ever sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered for treason. Here, also, Edward spent three subsequent Christmases, and held a parliament in 1283. The house in which this court assembled is still to be seen, and has lately had an inscription placed in it recording the event. One of the daughters of Queen Eleanor was born here, and Richard II. dined at this castle on his way to Flint. During the Civil War the fortress was captured by General Mytton in 1646, and soon after dismantled.

To the south is a mount called Tut Hill, from which, it is said, the Castle was battered. In the town, also, is shewn the vestige of a house where Edward I. held the parliament which passed the code of laws called the Statute of Rhuddland.

Morfa Rhuddlan, a large marsh below the town, is noted for the victory which Offa, king of Mercia, obtained over the Welsh under Caradoc in 795. It was on this occasion that the plaintive Welsh air of Morfa Rhuddlan was composed.

At the mouth of the river below Rhuddlan is a port, from which a considerable quantity of corn and timber is annually exported.

Inn. The Black.

RHULL,

On the sea-shore near Rhuddlan, consists of a neat Inn and a few lodging-houses erected for the accommodation of bathers.

ROSS,

IN HEREFORDSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Gloucester	16½	Ledbury	12½
Goodrich Castle	4½	London	120
Hereford	14¼	Monmouth	10½

Is a town of great antiquity, situated on an eminence which

rises gently from the east bank of the Wye. The streets are narrow and inconvenient, and the Town-hall, built by John Abel in the reign of Charles II., is in the very worst style of Saxon architecture. The population is upwards of 2000.

Ross is chiefly celebrated as having been the residence of Mr. John Kyrle, whose benevolence and public spirit are commemorated in the well-known lines of Pope, commencing —

> "All our praises why should lords engross?
> Rise, honest Muse, and sing the Man of Ross."

This gentleman was born in 1637, served the office of sheriff in 1683, and died in 1724. The House in which he resided is situated opposite to the Market-house.

The Church is a handsome building, with a well-proportioned spire. In the chancel is a mural monument, erected to the memory of the Man of Ross in 1776, 300*l.* having been bequeathed for this purpose by Lady Kinnoul. It consists of a bust of Mr. Kyrle, and figures of Charity and Benevolence, the whole executed by Mr. W. Marsh. Mr. Kyrle was buried just beneath it.

In one corner of the church are two elm-trees, growing up by the side of the pews, and springing from a tree on the outside, which is said to have been planted by Mr. Kyrle.

There are several monuments of the Rudhale family, one of whom, represented standing in armour, defended Hereford against Cromwell. There is also a well-executed bust of Mr. Brereton, by Theed.

At the corner of the churchyard nearest to the town is a small stone bearing the date 1637, when Ross was visited by the Plague.

The Prospect Ground adjoining the Churchyard is a quadrangular promenade, surrounded by a dwarf wall, laid out by Mr. Kyrle in 1700. The view from this spot is remarkably beautiful, commanding a lovely vale adorned with the majestic meanderings of the Wye, the castles of Wilton and Bridstow, numerous woods and meadows, and finished in the distance by the mountains of Wales.

Ross is the favourite resort for summer parties intending to descend the river Wye. Boats for this purpose may be hired at the inns.—See WYE.

Inns. The King's Head, which is an excellent house; the Swan.

WILTON CASTLE,

About three-quarters of a mile from Ross, on the banks of the Wye, was erected by King Stephen in 1141, and is said to have been destroyed by fire, though the period when this occurred is not ascertained. This castle was once the baronial residence of the Greys de Wilton, with whom it remained till the sixteenth century, but now belongs to the Governors of Guy's Hospital. The mouldering ruins have a very picturesque appearance. The south-west tower seems to have experienced little change since the building was altered to the style of the fifteenth century.

The Bridge over the Wye, adjoining the Castle, consists of six arches, and is connected with a causeway leading to Ross. It was built in the reign of Elizabeth, but broken down by General Rudhale during the Civil Wars, and afterwards repaired.

ACONBURY HILL,

About ten miles from Ross, on the road to Hereford, commands a splendid prospect of the *Golden Vale*.

From Ross, also, the tourist may make an excursion to Goodrich Court and Castle.

RUABON,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chirk	4¼	Oswestry	10
Llangollen	6	Wrexham	5½

Or Rhiwabon, is a pleasant village, situated on an eminence and celebrated for the romantic scenery by which it is surrounded.

The Church is a very ancient building, containing an organ given by the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. There are also several monuments of the Wynne family: that in memory of Sir W. W. Wynne, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1749, was executed by Rysbrach. It represents him in the act of addressing an assembly. On one side is a likeness of his son, and on the other that of his daughter, both kneeling. The monument in honour of his wife, Lady Henrietta, was sculptured by Nollekens: it represents her in the character of Hope, and has been much admired. A small mural tablet denotes the burial-place of Dr. David Powell, who translated into English the History of Wales written by Caradoc of Llancarfan. He died in 1590.

Inn. The Eagles, in sight of which is the park-gate of Wynn Stay. The Market-day is Monday.

WYNN STAY,

The Seat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, is situated close to the village, and is shewn to strangers who ask permission to see it. It was in former times the residence of Madoc ap Gryffyd Maelor, the founder of Valle Crucis Abbey, and was called Watt Stay from *Watt's Dyke*, an ancient rampart which runs through the estate; but when it came into the possession of the Wynne family, by the marriage of the heiress of Eyton Evans with Sir John Wynne, it received its present appellation.

This structure appears to have been erected at different periods, part of it in the sixteenth century by Sir John Wynne, and part by the late Sir W. W. Wynne. The interior of the modern part contains several spacious apartments adorned with portraits. One of Sir Richard Wynne is by Vandyke.

The Park is about eight miles in circumference, and is well wooded and stocked with deer. It contains Baths, an artificial waterfall, and a beautiful lake; but the principal ornament is the Monument erected to the honour of the late Sir W. W. Wynne, by his mother. It was constructed from designs by

Wyatt, and is a tasteful fluted column of freestone, 101 feet in height. The base is sixteen feet in height, and the top nine. Round the summit, which is surmounted by a bronze urn, is a gallery. The base of the column is encircled with oak leaves. On the south-west side is the entrance to the staircase leading to the gallery, from which there is an extensive prospect. The other sides bear inscriptions in Welsh, English, and Latin.

A beautiful drive, about five miles in extent, leads first to a Tower erected to commemorate the heroes of the Cambrian regiment who fell in their country's cause, under the command of Sir W. W. Wynne, in the Irish rebellion of 1798. From this spot there is a fine view of the surrounding mountains and of the meanderings of the Dee. Thence it descends to *Nant y Belan*, or the *Martin's Dingle*, a deep ravine overhung by precipitous rocks, between which the Dee pursues its rugged course. From a rock at the end of the dingle there is a fine view towards the west, embracing the ruins of Dinas Bran and the town of Llangollen, backed by mountains.

Through this park runs *Offa's Dyke*, or *Clawd Offa*, thrown up by the king of Mercia in 763, as a boundary between the Saxons and Britons. It commences at Basingwerk in Flintshire, and terminates at Chepstow in Monmouthshire, extending over rocks and mountains in a line not less than 150 miles in length. At this part it is about ten feet high, and broad enough for two carriages for a considerable space, which is called *Llwybr y Cath*, or the *Cat's Path*.

RUTHIN,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Cerig y Druidion	15	London, by Shrewsbury	197½
Corwen	13	London, by Chester	210
Denbigh	8	Mold	8½
Llangollen	13½	Wrexham	16

Is a large and tolerably well-built town, situated upon the

summit and declivity of a considerable hill, near the southern extremity of the beautiful Vale of Clwyd. This river runs through the place, but is here only a small stream, employed in giving motion to several mills. It is crossed by a strong stone Bridge.

On the north side of the town are the remains of the Castle, from which it is probable Ruthin took its name, it having been called Rhud-Din or Red Fort, from the colour of the stone of which it is built. A considerable portion of the site is now a Bowling Green. The castle and town walls are supposed to have been built by Reginald Grey, to whom Edward I., in 1281, made a grant of this district for his services against the Welsh. It was afterwards sold to Henry VII., and suffered to fall into decay. In 1400, Owen Glyndwr made an unsuccessful attack upon this fortress, but pillaged the town. The Castle was garrisoned for the king during the Civil Wars, and, having surrendered to General Mytton in 1645, was dismantled.

The Church is a handsome building, delightfully situated. It contains a monument in memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, a native of this place, and a celebrated linguist. He was made Dean of Westminster, and was employed in the translation of the Bible. The Free School of Ruthin, which has produced many good classical scholars, was founded by him. The bust on the monument is said to be a good likeness.

Ruthin has a Town-hall, and the County Gaol is situated here: the latter was built from designs by Mr. Turner. The population amounts to about 1500. The Markets are held on Monday and Saturday.

Inns. The White Lion, the Cross Keys.

ST. FFYNNON ST. DYVNOG,

Near Ruthin, on the road towards Denbigh, is a neat little village, remarkable for a Well, to which many wonderful properties are attributed, though it is chiefly famed for the cure of rheumatism. It is approached by a path across the churchyard, and through an alms-house, to a plantation of trees.

THE VALE OF CLWYD.

This beautiful and justly celebrated valley commences three or four miles south of Ruthin, and extends northwards about twenty miles, varying in breadth from six to eight miles. The south end is closed in by the mountains, but at the north the vale is open to the sea. Throughout its whole extent it presents a rich scene of cultivation, abounding in picturesque beauty, being shut in on both sides by lofty mountains, cultivated at the bottom, and covered with verdure even to the summits. In many parts it is broken into knolls and hillocks thickly planted with wood, whilst in others it is more open and extensive, thus producing an endless variety of scenery. The Vale is seen to great advantage from Ruthin.

ST. ASAPH,

IN FLINTSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergeley	7	London	217
Denbigh	5¾	Rhuddlan	5
Holywell	10		

Or Llan Elwy, the Church upon the Elwy, is a small but pleasant city, built upon the side of a hill in the Vale of Clwyd. The houses are chiefly disposed in one street. The river Clwyd passes along one side of the place, and the Elwy on the other: over each river is a handsome Bridge. The population is about 3000.

The Cathedral was erected at the close of the fifteenth century, but the choir has been since rebuilt by the dean and chapter. It is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, choir, two aisles, and a transept, with a square tower in the centre rising 93 feet in height. The length from east to west is 179 feet, the breadth at the transept 108 feet, and at the nave and aisles 68 feet. The nave is 60 feet high. The interior is remarkably neat. It is in the Gothic style, and has a roof of chestnut-wood, with open ribs. The east window is an imita

tion of the one in ruins at Tintern Abbey, and is adorned with painted glass by Mr. Egginton, executed at the expense of Bishop Bagot and the neighbouring gentry, many of whose arms are placed round it. The principal monument is that of Bishop David ap Owen, who died in 1512. In the churchyard, near the west door, is the tomb of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow, who died in 1680. From the tower there is a fine view of the Vale of Clwyd.

It is singular that the Cathedral is not used as a parish church, as all the other Welsh cathedrals are. The Parish Church stands at the lower part of the town. The Episcopal Palace is a handsome modern edifice, having been rebuilt by Bishop Bagot.

Inn. The White Lion.

KINMEL,

About three miles from St. Asaph, on the road to Abergeley, is the seat of Colonel Hughes. It is an elegant modern mansion, near the old house, which bore the same name. The park-wall and railing extend along the side of the road for some distance.

ST. CLARE, OR ST. CLEAR'S,

IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caermarthen	9½	Llaugharne	3
Cold Blow	11	Narberth	12½
Haverfordwest	23¼	Tenby	18½

Is a small village near the entrance of the river Cathgenny into the Taaf. It formerly possessed a Castle and a Priory of Cluniac monks, no remains of which now exist.

Inn. The Blue Boar.

ST. DAVID'S,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Fishguard	16	London, by Caermarthen	264
Haverfordwest	15½	London, by Cardigan	265

Is an ancient but almost deserted city, although it still exhibits indications of its past splendour in its ecclesiastical remains. It is situated upon a gentle eminence, near the promontory called St. David's Head, about two miles from the sea. The houses are principally arranged in two rows, composing the High Street, which is of considerable width. Near its west extremity is an ancient Cross, around which the Market was formerly held. The Black Lion *Inn* furnishes good accommodation.

The Cathedral, the Episcopal Palace, and the houses of some of the dignitaries, are situated in a deep hollow, and are scarcely visible in the town: they were formerly enclosed by a wall, 1200 yards in circumference, in which were four gates. Porth y Twr, or the Tower Gate, which still forms the principal entrance to the Close, is situated at the bottom of High Street.

The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David, was founded in the sixth century, but has been several times demolished. According to Giraldus, it was rebuilt in its present form in the reign of Henry II. It is a large cruciform structure, principally of the early Gothic architecture, though not without much of the high-wrought fret-work additions of later ages. From the centre, the tower rises 127 feet in height. The length of the whole building, within the walls, is 307 feet; of the nave, 128 feet; of the choir and chancel, 99 feet. The breadth of the nave is 70 feet, and each transept is 47 feet by 33.

The nave, which is the only part that wears the simplicity of the original structure, is separated from the side aisles by two rows of Saxon arches, placed one above another. The roof is of Irish oak, and its workmanship is much admired.

Beneath the rood-loft, which separates the nave from the choir, are three recumbent figures, one of which represents Bishop Gower.

The Choir is very lofty, and occupies the whole space beneath the tower, which is supported by four large arches, three Gothic and one Saxon, but all resting on Saxon pillars. The Bishop's Throne is remarkably beautiful, and there are some grotesque specimens of carving beneath the seats of the stalls.

Beyond the screen separating the choir from the chancel is the tomb of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and father of Henry VII. He was the eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Queen Catharine, dowager of Henry V. On the north side of this tomb is the Shrine of St. David, having four recesses, in which the votaries used to deposit their offerings. The number of pilgrims to this shrine was immense: amongst the royal visitors were William I., Henry II., Edward I., and Eleanor his queen. On the opposite side are the monuments of Archbishop Anselm and Bishop Jorwerth, of the thirteenth century; and towards the middle of the chancel, those of Rhys ap Gryffydd, prince of South Wales, and his son Rhys Grug.

Beyond the chancel is Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, built by him in the reign of Henry VIII., and exhibiting a fine specimen of the florid Gothic style. The roof is of carved stone, and is in fine preservation. The Bishop was buried here.

St. Mary's, or the Lady Chapel, at the extreme eastern end of the Cathedral buildings, has been roofless many years. It was erected by Bishop Martin.

Besides those already noticed, the Cathedral contains several other ancient monuments. In the north aisle is that of Bishop Martin, and in the south aisle a figure of a priest, said to represent Giraldus Cambrensis, who was buried here in 1213.

On the north side of the Cathedral are some remains of St. Mary's College, which was founded in the fourteenth century by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Bishop Houghton.

The Episcopal Palace, situated to the south-west of the Cathedral, and on the opposite side of the river Alan, is a

superb ruin of Gothic architecture. It seems originally to have formed a complete quadrangle, enclosing an area 120 feet square, but only two of the sides remain. The grand entrance is by a beautiful but ruined gateway. On the east side of the court was the Bishop's Hall, sixty-seven feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, having to the north of it a drawing-room and chapel, and to the south the kitchen, which was thirty-six feet by twenty-eight. On the south side of the court is the King's Hall, a noble apartment, ninety-six feet by thirty-three, at the east end of which is a circular window of curious workmanship. This hall is said to have been built expressly for the reception of King John, on his return from Ireland in 1211,—a statement which is at variance, however, with that made by Godwin, who says that the Palace was erected by Bishop Gower about 1328. Over an archway which was the entrance, are statues of Edward III. and his queen Philippa. The whole building was surmounted by a light parapet, raised on arches of freestone and enriched with fret-work.

The precise origin of this city is unknown: it was called by the Romans Menevia. St. David, the patron saint of Wales, removed the metropolitan see from Caerleon to this place, which was henceforth called Ty Ddewi by the Welsh, and St. David's by the English. St. David was uncle to King Arthur, and son of a Prince of Wales. He occupied the see for sixty-five years, founded twelve monasteries, and died in 642, at the extraordinary age of 146 years. He was buried in the Cathedral which he had founded, and canonised many years afterwards by Pope Calistus II.

It was at this city that the Roman road called *Julia Strata* is said to have terminated.

The environs of St. David's are extremely dreary, and almost correspond with the description given of them by Giraldus Cambrensis: he says, "The land about this remote angle on the Irish Sea is rocky, barren, and fruitless; it is neither clothed with wood, varied with rivers, nor beautified with meadows, but constantly exposed to storms and tempests." The air here is, however, extremely pure, and the winters not so cold as

in more inland parts, the city being sheltered from the east wind.

ST. DAVID'S HEAD,

About two miles west of the city, is a lofty and barren promontory, commanding a good view of *Whitsand Bay*, which is called by the Welsh *Porth Mawr*, or the Great Bay. The rocks on this shore are broken into every possible variety of form by the turbulence of the ocean. On one of these is to be seen the celebrated Rocking Stone, which was so large that it is supposed a hundred oxen could not drag it away, although it was easily rocked by a single man. The equilibrium was destroyed many years ago, by a farmer, in order to prevent strangers from injuring his ground.

ST. JUSTINIAN'S CHAPEL.

The remains of this chapel, which was built by Bishop Vaughan, are situated on the cliffs to the west of St. David's, about a mile and a half distant, and to the south of St. David's Head. Here those who visited Ramsey Island offered up prayers for a safe passage.

RAMSEY ISLAND

Is separated from the shore by a strait, about half a league in breadth. The whole island is high ground, and at each end is a lofty mountain. It is about three miles in length, and a mile across at the broadest part. Falcons, puffins, razor-bills, and rabbits, abound here, and there is much arable and pasture land. One part of the island is called the Organ, and another the Choir, from the noise made by the sea-fowl there.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS

Are seven insulated rocks, lying about a league to the west of Ramsey Island. They are frequented by an immense number of sea-fowl of various kinds.

THE SMALLS

Are about twenty rocks, situated seven leagues from the coast: some of them are visible at high tide, and others only appear at low water. On one of them is a Light-house, projected by Mr. Philips, and executed by Mr. Whitesides at the end of the last century.

ST. DONAT'S,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bridgend	7	Dunraven	5
Cowbridge	6		

Is a small village, situated on the Bristol Channel, where the shore is bold and rocky. The Castle is a large and irregular structure, of considerable beauty, but so surrounded by trees that it can only be seen to advantage from some of the heights in the neighbouring park. On one of these eminences is a watch-tower, commanding a fine view of the Channel, bounded by the hills of Somerset and Devon.

This Castle was erected by the Stradling family, in the reign of William II., but little of the original structure remains. The additions since made to it are dissimilar in style, and formed on no regular plan. The principal court is a polygon, in the walls of which are recesses, formerly containing busts of the Roman emperors and empresses. The state apartments, now greatly decayed, were ornamented with carved work, much in fashion in the time of Elizabeth. The property remained in the Stradling family till 1738, when, owing to the failure of male issue, it fell to the Mansels of Margam, into which family the Stradlings had married.

The Church bears marks of great antiquity, but the date of the building is unknown. It contains several tombs of the Stradling family. In the churchyard is a Cross, on the top of which are remains of a figure of the Virgin on one side, and of our Saviour on the Cross, with two females kneeling, on the

other. There is also a tomb, with an inscription, in memory of Captain Turner and his wife, who were drowned off this coast in 1774.

LANTWIT MAJOR, OR LLANILLTYD FAWR,

About a mile from St. Donat's, on the road towards Cowbridge, is a poor village, but is noted as having been the seat of the College founded by St. Illtyd in 508, the principal university in Britain till the time of the Norman Invasion. Traces of the former importance of this place are still visible, in the remains of the Hall of Justice, the School, and the Church. The latter exhibits some curious monumental crosses, and in the vestry is a gigantic figure of Prince Richard Hopkins.

SCRENFRITH CASTLE,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	10	Monmouth	6
Grosmont	5		

This fortress is seldom visited by travellers, on account of the difficulty of access to it, both for carriages and horses, but it is remarkable as the oldest castle in Monmouthshire. It is certainly of British origin, and probably of as remote antiquity as any in Wales. It is situated in a very retired spot, on the banks of the Monnow, surrounded by high hills.

SHREWSBURY,

IN SHROPSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bishop's Castle	21	Ludlow	30
Ellesmere	16	Montgomery	22
Llan y Mynach	17	Oswestry	18
London, by Birmingham	153	Welshpool	18½
London, by Kidderminster	160		

This town is generally selected as the station from which to commence a Tour of North Wales, its situation on the great high road to Holyhead rendering it favourable for this purpose.

There are also stages from this place to Aberystwith, Barmouth, Chester, Worcester, &c.

Shrewsbury is situated on a peninsula formed by the Severn. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Churches, the Quarry Walk (a very beautiful promenade), the Grammar School, the Castle, and the Town-hall. For a more minute description, see "LEIGH'S ROAD-BOOK OF ENGLAND."

Inns. The Talbot, the Lion, the Raven and Bell, the Fox.

HAWKSTONE,

The seat of the Hill family, about ten miles from Shrewsbury, is celebrated for its extraordinary combination of natural and artificial beauties. The mansion is an elegant modern edifice, and the grounds present innumerable objects of interest.

The Hawkstone hotel, situated on the edge of the grounds, affords good accommodation to persons visiting this enchanting spot.

THE WREKIN,

About ten miles south-east of Shrewsbury, is a lofty hill, rising 1320 feet above the level of the sea. The summit commands an extensive and beautiful prospect.

SNOWDON,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE. THE SUMMIT IS

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Beddgelart	6	Dolbadern Castle	4
Caernarvon, by Dolbadern Castle, or by Llyn Cwellyn	11	Llyn Cwellyn	4

The etymology of Snowdon, or *Eryri*, has given rise to various ingenious conjectures. Snowdon is evidently derived from the Saxon, and denotes a snowy hill, or hill covered with snow, which is not uncommon here even in the month of June. The Welsh name Eryri is derived, by some, from Mynydd Eryrod, the hill of eagles, and by others, from a compound of Welsh words, Cereig yr au Eira, or Snowy Cliffs.

The range of mountains of which Snowdon forms the loftiest summit, commences with Penmaen Mawr, at the north extremity of Caernarvonshire, and extending across the county in a south-west direction, terminates in the triple-peaked Reifel, the base of which descends to the shores of Caernarvon Bay. The length of this range, following the zigzag direction of the ridge along its summit, is about forty miles.

The summit of Snowdon is 3571 feet above the level of the sea, and is so frequently enveloped in clouds and mists as grievously to disappoint the traveller's expectations. When, however, the weather proves favourable, the view is beautiful beyond description. There are various modes of ascent, of which we shall endeavour to give an account. Guides may be procured at Beddgelart, Llyn Cwellyn, Dolbadern, Llanberis, and Capel Curig. The ascents from Beddgelart and Llyn Cwellyn are the most frequented, although the latter route is boggy and wet in some places, and rocky and stony in others.

The tourist should take with him a basket of provisions, including some brandy, or rum and milk, as the mountain air will give keenness to his appetite, and at the summit is remarkably cold. The cordial, however, should be taken cautiously, as a very small quantity, owing to the rarefaction of the air at this height, will affect the head.

ASCENT FROM BEDDGELART, BY REV. W. BINGLEY.

"The distance to the summit of Snowdon hence being reckoned not less than six miles, and a lady being one of the party, it was thought best for her to ride as far as she could without danger, and for the rest to walk. In this manner, therefore, we set out, beginning our mountain journey by turning to the right from the Caernarvon road, at the distance of about two miles and a half from the village. We left the horse at a cottage about half way up, whence, taking a bottle of milk to mix with some rum we had brought with us, we continued our route over a series of pointed and craggy rocks. Stopping at different times to rest, we enjoyed to the utmost the prospects which by degrees were opening around us. Caernarvon and

the Isle of Anglesea, aided by the brightness of the morning, were seen to great advantage; and *Llyn Cwellyn* below us, shaded by the vast *Mynydd Mawr*, with *Castell Cidwm* at its foot, appeared extremely beautiful. In ascending, the mountains, which from below seemed of an immense height, began now to appear beneath us; the lakes and valleys became more exposed, and the little rills and mountain streams by degrees became all visible to us, like silver lines intersecting the hollows around.

"We now approached a most tremendous ridge, over which we had to pass, called *Clawdd Coch*, or the red ridge or rampart. This narrow pass, not more than ten or twelve feet across, and two or three hundred yards in length, was so steep that the eye reached on each side down the whole extent of the mountain; and I am firmly persuaded that, in some parts of it, if a person held a large stone in each hand, and let them both fall at once, each would roll above a quarter of a mile, and thus, when they stopped, be more than half a mile asunder. The lady who was with us passed this ridge without the smallest signs of fear or trepidation. In the hollow on the left are four small pools, called *Llyn Coch*, the red pool; *Llyn y Nadroedd*, the adder's pool; *Llyn Gwás*, the blue pool; and *Llyn Ffynnon y Gwás*, the servant's pool.

"Soon after we had passed *Clawdd Coch*, we became immersed in light clouds till we arrived at the summit, when a single gleam of sunshine, which lasted but for a moment, presented us with the majestic scenery on the west. It, however, only served to tantalise us, for a smart gust of wind obscured us again in clouds. We now sheltered ourselves from the cold under some of the projecting rocks near the top, and ate our dinners, watching with anxiety the dark shades in the clouds, in hopes that a separation might take place, and we be once more delighted with a sight of the grandeur around us. We did not wait in vain; for the clouds by degrees cleared away, and left us at full liberty to admire the numerous beauties in this vast expansive scene. The steep rock of *Clogwyn y Garnedd*, the dreadful precipices of which are some of them above

200 yards in perpendicular height, and the whole rock, a series of precipices, was an object which first struck my companions with terror. We now stood on a point which commanded the whole dome of the sky. The prospects below, each of which we had before considered separately as a great scene, were now only miniature parts of the immense landscape. We had around us such a numerous variety of mountains, valleys, lakes, and streams, each receding behind the other, and bounded only by the far-distant horizon, that the eye almost strained itself with looking upon them. These majestic prospects were soon shut from our sight by the gathering clouds, which now began to close in much heavier than they had done before, and it was in vain that we waited nearly an hour for another opening: we were, therefore, at length obliged to descend, despairing of being gratified any more with these sublime views.

"We again passed *Clawdd Coch*, and soon afterwards, turning to the left, descended into the mountain vale called *Cwm Llân*, and followed the course of a stream which runs thence into *Llyn y Dinas* in Gwynant. This little rivulet entertained us much in its descent, by being frequently thrown over low rocks, and forming small but sometimes elegant cascades. After two hours' walking, we came into the pleasing vale of *Nant Gwynant*, the vale I had with so much pleasure traversed a day or two before; and passing *Llyn y Dinas* and *Dinas Emrys*, we soon reached Beddgelart, somewhat fatigued with our long walk."

The ascent from Beddgelart to the summit of Snowdon, allowing leisure to view the various prospects, usually occupies about five hours, though it may be accomplished in less time.

ASCENT FROM CAERNARVON, BY DOLBADERN.

From Caernarvon the tourist had better proceed to Dolbadern, by the excellent carriage-road completed in 1828. It was formerly the custom to go in a carriage only as far as Cym y glo Llanrug, and there take a boat up the Lower Llanberis Lake, to the neck of land between the two lakes: the new road, however, has superseded this plan. At the Inn at

Dolbadern the tourist must procure a guide, the charge for which is seven shillings. Ponies are charged five shillings each. The ascent by this route is so gradual, that a person mounted on a Welsh pony may, without much difficulty, ride up nearly to the top in about four hours.

From Dolbadern the tourist must ascend by the waterfall of Caunant Mawr, and thence along the vale of Cwm Brwynog, till he arrives in sight of the black and almost perpendicular rock called Clogwyn Du Yr Arddu, at the bottom of which is a small lake. Leaving this rock about a quarter of a mile to the right, he ascends a steep place called Llechwedd y Rè, and proceeds to the Well, which is within a mile of the highest peak of Snowdon, called Yr Wyddfa, the conspicuous. The remainder of the ascent is tolerably smooth.

ASCENT FROM CAERNARVON OR BEDDGELART, BY LLYN CLWELLYN.

Llyn Clwellyn, seven miles from Caernarvon and five from Beddgelart, has been already noticed.—See BEDDGELART.

Upon its banks is a small public-house, where guides and ponies may be procured for the ascent. The charge for each pony is five shillings, and the guide expects from seven to ten shillings for attending a single person, or a party five shillings each. A person must also go to take charge of the ponies when the steepness prevents their proceeding any farther, which is within about half a mile of the summit. The whole distance, from the Guide's House to the top, is about four miles.

THE SUMMIT OF SNOWDON

Is not more than seven yards in diameter, and is surrounded by a dwarf wall, which forms some slight protection against the wind to which this height is exposed.

"The mountain from the summit," says Mr. Pennant, "seems propped by four buttresses, between which are four deep cwms, or hollows; each, excepting one, had one or more lakes lodged in its distant bottom. The nearest was *Ffynnon Llás*, or the green well, lying immediately below; the waters

of which, from this elevation, appeared black and unfathomable, and the edges quite green. Thence is a succession of bottoms, surrounded by the most lofty and rugged hills, the greatest part of the sides of which are quite mural, and form a most magnificent amphitheatre. The *Wyddfa* is on one side; *Crib y Distyll*, with its serrated tops, on another; *Crib Coch*, a ridge of fiery redness, appears beneath the preceding; and opposite to it, is the boundary called the *Llechwedd*. Another very singular support is *Y Clawdd Coch*, rising into a sharp ridge. The view from this exalted situation is unbounded. I saw from it the county of Chester, the high hills of Yorkshire, part of the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland; a plain view of the Isle of Man and that of Anglesea, lay extended like a map beneath us, with every rivulet visible."

The view from the summit has been thus described by the Author of the "Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature:"—

"From this point are seen more than five and twenty lakes. Seated on one of the crags, it was long before the eye, unaccustomed to measure such elevations, could accommodate itself to scenes so admirable:—the whole appearing as if there had been a war of the elements; and as if we were the only inhabitants of the globe permitted to contemplate the ruins of the world. Rocks and mountains, which, when observed from below, bear all the evidences of sublimity, when viewed from the summit of Snowdon, are blended with others as dark, as rugged, and as elevated as themselves; the whole resembling the swellings of an agitated ocean.

"The extent of this prospect appears almost unlimited. The four kingdoms are seen at once, Wales, England, Scotland, and Ireland! forming the finest panorama the empire can boast. The circle begins with the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland; those of Ingleborough and Penygent, in the county of York, and the hills of Lancashire forefollow: then are observed the counties of Chester, Flint, Denbigh, and a portion of Montgomeryshire. Nearly the whole of Merioneth succeeds; and, drawing a line with the eye along the diameter

of the circle, we take in the regions stretching from the triple crown of Cader Idris to the sterile crags of Carnedds David, and Llewelyn. Snowdon rising in the centre appears as if he could touch the south with his right hand, and the north with his left. 'Surely,' thought Colonna, 'Cæsar sat upon these crags when he formed the daring conception of governing the world!'

"From Cader Idris, the eye, pursuing the orbit of the bold geographical outline, glances over the bay of Cardigan, and reposes for a while on the summit of the Rivel. After observing the indented shores of Caernarvonshire, it travels over a long line of ocean, till, in the extremity of the horizon, the blue mountains of Wicklow terminate the perspective. Those mountains gradually sink along the coast till they are lost to the eye; which, ranging along the expanse, at length, as weary of the journey, reposes on the Island of Man and the distant mountains of Scotland. The intermediate space is occupied by the sides and summits of mountains, hollow crags, masses of rocks, the towers of Caernarvon, the fields of Anglesea, with woods, lakes, and glens, scattered in magnificent confusion. A scene like this commands our feelings to echo, as it were, in unison to its grandeur and sublimity: the thrill of astonishment and the transport of admiration seem to contend for the mastery; and nerves are touched that never thrilled before. We seem as if our former existence were annihilated, and as if a new epoch were commenced. Another world opens upon us, and an unlimited orbit appears to display itself as a theatre for our ambition."

STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberystwith	16	Hafod	5
Devil's Bridge	10	Tregaron	5

Or Ystrad Flûr Abbey, is situated in a very retired spot, near one of the sources of the Teivy. The original structure

was founded by Rhys ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales, in 1164, but for what order of monks, historians are not agreed; some say for Cluniacs, and others for Cistercians. It was situated about two miles south-west of the present edifice, on a plain near the river Flûr, where there still remains a barn called Hên Monachlog, or the Old Abbey.

The present Abbey was erected about 1294, in the reign of Edward I. All that now remains is the west entrance of the Church, a fine specimen of the Saxon arch, and a Gothic window of the south aisle.

Strata Florida shared with Conway in the favour and munificence of the Welsh Princes, and was the depository of the records respecting their transactions from 1156 to 1270. It was likewise the burial-place of many of the Welsh Princes and Abbots, though no fragments of their tombs exist.

Ystrad Flûr signifies the plain near the Flûr, and the more general appellation of Strata Florida, or Blooming Plain, has a similar derivation, *flûr* being translated blooming, a characteristic of the country through which the river passed, when contrasted with the dreary aspect of the neighbouring hills.

LLYN TEIVY, OR TEIVY LAKE,

Is situated on a mountain, about two miles north-east of Strata Florida, but, as there is no path to it, the tourist should procure a guide. This lake is the source of the river Teivy, and is about a mile and a half in circumference. It is said to be unfathomable, and is surrounded by a high and perpendicular ridge. On the same mountain, but higher up, are several other lakes of inferior size. These are supposed by some persons to have been craters; but the stones, with which the margins of all these lakes abound, bear at present no volcanic appearance. They contain trout and eels, and are much frequented by wild fowl. The summit of the mountain on which they are situated is the highest ground in Cardiganshire. The prospect is extensive but dreary.

YSTRAD MEIRIG,

About four miles from Strata Florida, and five from Tregaron, is a small village, noted for its ancient grammar-school.

STRIGUIL CASTLE,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caerwent	5½	Usk	3

Or Troggy Castle, is situated at the foot of Pencamawr, and at the junction of two small streams, called the Striguil and the Troggy, the united waters of which fall into the Usk. The remains of this fortress are so covered with ivy, and the pendant foliage of wide-spreading trees, that the character of its architecture can with difficulty be distinguished. Leland and Camden suppose it to have been erected prior to the Conquest, but part of it is much later.

PENCAMAWR

Is a remarkable eminence in the long ridge of hills which crosses Monmouthshire. The view from the summit is very extensive, embracing, towards the north, the mountains about Abergavenny, and to the south, the British Channel.

SWANSEA,

IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Briton Ferry	6	London	205
Caermarthen	26½	Neath	8½
Llandilo Vawr	23	Pont ar Dulas	9
Lloughor	6		

Swansea, formerly called Abertawe, from its situation near the mouth of the river Tawe, is a sea-port town, with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. It stands near the centre of a beautiful bay of the Bristol Channel, on an angle between two hills, which shelter it from the north-east and north-west winds.

The air is mild, and the soil, for a considerable depth, gravelly. Some of the streets are modern, wide, and well built, but others are old, narrow, and irregular. They are lighted with gas, and the principal have good broad foot-paths.

The Town-Hall, near the south end of the town, is a handsome stone building, erected in 1829. It is approached by two flights of steps, and adorned with columns of the Doric order.

The Castle, situated nearly in the centre of the town, was formerly a building of great extent. The principal part remaining is a massive tower, surmounted by a range of light arches, which support a parapet, in the same style as those at Lamphey Court and St. David's. This building was erected in 1113, by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, a Norman leader, who conquered Gowerland, but was soon after besieged by Griffith ap Rhys ap Theodore, and a considerable portion of the out-works destroyed. It is now the property of the Duke of Beaufort.

Adjoining the Castle is the New Market, built in 1774. The Market-place for corn, fish, and vegetables, is between Wind Street and Castle Street. It is supported by ten pillars of freestone, and the roof is covered with lead from St. David's Cathedral, which Cromwell gave to a gentleman of this town. The Market is held on Wednesday and Saturday, but principally on the latter day.

The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is at the lower end of St. Mary's Street. It was rebuilt about the middle of the last century, and contains some ancient monuments taken out of the old church. St. John's Church, near the north end of High Street, was rebuilt in 1825. Various classes of dissenters also possess places of worship in Swansea. The Independent Meeting-House is in Castle Street; the Wesleyan Methodist in Goat Street; the Unitarian in High Street; the Baptist in Back Lane; Lady Huntingdon's in the Burrows; the Quakers on the Strand; and, besides these, there are several others. The Roman Catholic Chapel is in Nelson Terrace, and the Jew's Synagogue in the White Walls.

Swansea also possesses an excellent House of Industry and Infirmary, established in 1817, and situated on the Beach; a Free Grammar School, founded by Hugh Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in the seventeenth century, now kept at Mount Pleasant; as well as Lancasterian and National Schools.

This town has for many years been resorted to as a bathing-place, for which the shore is admirably adapted. There are also several warm sea-water and vapour baths, bathing machines, circulating libraries, public rooms, billiard tables, reading rooms, and other attractions for visitors. The inhabitants of Swansea have, however, the reputation of paying a strict attention to their own interests, and the stranger will find a residence here for a short time quite as expensive as at any other watering place. But during the winter months the lodgings are considerably lower in price, and many families then resort hither from other parts of Wales.

The rides and walks in the vicinity are numerous and pleasing, and aquatic excursions are frequently made to the Mumbles and other places on the coast. There are also annual boat races and sailing matches, and horse races held on Crymlyn Burrows, about two miles east of the town.

The Theatre, in Goat Street, was built in 1806. The season commences towards the end of June, and usually terminates in October. In this street the celebrated Beau Nash was born, but the house is no longer standing. It was situated at the corner of College Street. Gower, the contemporary of Chaucer, is supposed by some authors to have been a native of Swansea.

The Public Rooms stand on the north side of the promenade called the Burrows, which consists of about four acres, laid out in parterres.

Swansea carries on a very extensive trade, as the neighbouring vale abounds with coal, culm, flags, fire-clay, lime, iron, and rotten stone; and there are numerous manufactories for iron, copper, brass, tin, and earthenware. Upwards of 100,000 chaldrons of coals are annually exported.

The Cambrian and Glamorgan Potteries, on the banks of

the river, near the north end of the town, have been a long time established. The process of manufacture will interest the stranger who has not witnessed any thing of this kind.

The Copper Works are also situated on the side of the river, but about a mile and a half from the town. The face of the country in their vicinity is literally scorched up by the desolating nature of the copper smoke, which is strongly impregnated with sulphur, arsenic, &c. Notwithstanding, however, the deleterious effects of such an atmosphere, many of the people employed in these works attain a great age. There are eight large copper-smelting establishments, besides several rolling mills, and innumerable coal-pits, which contribute their mineral treasures to the support of the former. The largest of the copper-works is said to consume 40,000 tons of coals annually. The first smelting works were established at Swansea about a century ago, but the business has so increased, that it is calculated that not fewer than 10,000 persons are now employed in the works and the collieries, and shipping connected with them.

At *Landore*, about two miles from Swansea, is a large steam-engine, constructed by Messrs. Boulton and Watt, and formerly much celebrated for its powers. It has, however, been since excelled by some of the Cornwall engines. This pumping engine draws the water from the collieries in the Vale of the Tawe, throwing up one hundred gallons at each stroke: it makes twelve strokes in a minute, and consequently discharges 72,000 gallons an hour.

The Harbour is defended by two stone piers, about 1800 feet in length, and is capable of protecting a great many vessels. On the west pier is a Light-House and Watch-Tower. The tide flows a considerable way up the river Tawe, which is navigable for vessels of burden for about two miles.

The Swansea Canal extends from the town parallel with the river Tawe as far as Hen-noyadd, in Brecknockshire, a distance of sixteen miles. Its head is 372 feet higher than the mouth; and in its course the canal passes through thirty-six locks and over several aqueducts. There is also a Canal

from the Swansea to the Neath Canal, on which a packet-boat is established; and a Tram Road from the former to Oystermouth.

Inns. The Mackworth Arms, in Wind Street; the Bush, in High Street; the Wheat Sheaf, in Castle Street; the Talbot Arms, in Butter Street; and the Cambrian Hotel, facing the Harbour.

Steam-Vessels go regularly from Swansea to Bristol two or three times a-week, and usually perform the voyage in about eight hours. The time of starting is regulated by the state of the tide. The fare in the principal cabin is about 5*s.*, and in the steerage half that sum; a four-wheel carriage, 1*l.*; a two-wheel carriage, 10*s.*; a horse, 10*s.*

There is also a Steam-Vessel once or twice a week to Ilfracombe, in Devonshire, starting according to the tide.

MORRISTOWN,

Situated on the west bank of the Tawe, about three miles from Swansea, is a large village, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the adjacent copper-works and collieries. It was built at the commencement of the present century by Sir John Morris, from whom it takes its name.

GOWER.

The district which bears the name of Gower is a peninsula of Glamorganshire, situated to the west of Swansea. It was conquered in the beginning of the reign of Henry I., by Henry de Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, and peopled by a colony of Flemings, who had been compelled to quit their own country by an encroachment of the sea. For a long time these colonists retained their own language, manners, and customs; and the inhabitants of Gower still differ very much from their Welsh neighbours. The women wear whittles or shawls made of fine wool, and dyed scarlet. The circumference of Gower is between forty and fifty miles. The scenery is not so pretty as other parts of Glamorganshire; but the ruins of old castles and the sea views render it interesting.

The tourist may make an excursion into this district, commencing at Swansea, and visiting Oystermouth Castle and Village, the Mumbles, Caswell Bay, Pennarth, beyond which is the Gower Arms Inn, situated nearly in the centre of Gower, Penrice, Oxwich, Arthur's Stone, &c.

TALYLLYN,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Dolgelley	7¼	Towyn	9
Machynlleth	10		

That is, the Head of the Pool, is a small village, situated in a pretty valley at the base of Cader Idris. To the east of it is *Llyn Talyllyn*, a picturesque lake, about a mile in length, which contracts, at the western extremity, into the form of a river, and rushes through a stone arch into a narrow pass, having on one side the church, and on the other some cottages interspersed with trees. A guide to ascend Cader Idris from this place may be obtained at the Blue Lion.

About three miles from Talyllyn, on the right of the road towards Dolgelley, is *Llyn Teigraienyn*, or *Pool of the Three Grains*, a small lake abounding with fish. It derives its name from three large rocks which have fallen from the adjacent mountain. These, however, the peasants assert, were three grains which the Giant Idris here threw out of his shoe, as he found them troublesome in walking.

From Talyllyn an excursion may be made to *Craig y Deryn*, or the Rock of Birds, about four miles distant, on the right of the road towards Towyn. It will form a fine subject for the artist. It is haunted by multitudes of rock-pigeons, cormorants, hawks, and other birds.

About four miles from Talyllyn the road towards Machynlleth enters the valley of the *Dyflas*. This river is a roaring cataract, parallel with the road for several miles, during which it forms innumerable petty cascades, and one or two of considerable importance.

TAN Y BWLCH,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles*
Beddgelart	8¾	Maentwrog	¼
Festiniog	2¾	Pont Aberglaslyn	7½
Harlech	10	Tremadoc	6½

Tan y Bwlch, that is, Under the Pass, is a handsome Inn and Posting-House, most delightfully situated in the Vale of Maentwrog. From this place the tourist may make excursions to FESTINIOG and MAENTWROG. Thence also the hardy pedestrian may ascend *Moel Wyn*, which is about three miles distant. It consists of two mountains, the highest of which rises 2566 feet above the level of the sea, and the other 2372 feet. Fine views will be obtained in the ascent. *Cnicht*, a little to the north of Moel Wyn, is another mountain 2272 feet in height. The descent may be made to Festiniog, which is about four miles from the summit, passing by *Llyn Cwmorthin*, and by the side of the stream, which leaves this lake, and makes several pretty falls in its passage.

Tan y Bwlch Hall, the seat of Mr. Oakley, is a handsome mansion, surrounded by a thick wood, which covers a steep mountain.

TENBY,

IN PEMBROKESHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caermarthen, by Cold Blow	28	London, by Oxford	244
Carew	6½	Manorbeer	6
Cold Blow	7½	Narberth	9½
Haverfordwest, by Narberth	20¼	Pembroke	10
Llaugharne	16	St. Clare	18½
London, by Bristol	259		

Or Dynbych y Pysgod, that is, the Precipice of Fishes, obtained this appellation from its peculiar advantages as a fishing-town. It was originally founded by the Flemings, who settled in Pembrokeshire during the twelfth century, but the period

when the present town was built has not been ascertained. It was a port of considerable commerce previous to the time of Elizabeth, and during her reign was esteemed an important military post. From that period it declined greatly, and was at length almost deserted; but since the close of the last century it has revived, and become a fashionable resort during the summer months.

The principal advantages of Tenby as a watering-place are, the variety of its aspects, the clearness of the water, which flows immediately from the Western Ocean, unpolluted by the discharge of any river, the firmness and extent of its sands, the purity of its air, and its freedom from the smoke of manufactories and the bustle of more frequented sea-ports. To the painter, the naturalist, and the antiquary, few places can be more attractive. The painter will delight in the romantic character of the rocks, the various effects of light and shade produced by the irregularity of the coast, the numerous specimens of a peculiar architecture, and the constant motion of vessels in the harbour; whilst the naturalist will inspect the minute animals in the crevices of the rocks, the shells, lichens, mosses, &c. on the sea shore; and the antiquary will trace the progress of his rude forefathers in a survey of the town walls and the ruined castle.

The view from the Caermarthen road, where the town first bursts upon the sight, is particularly beautiful. On the left are seen the ruins of the Castle and the Signal Station; in the centre, the Church, surmounted by a lofty spire; and to the right, a conspicuous windmill, whilst the whole is backed by the Isle of Caldy and the Ocean. In fine weather, the coast of Devonshire and Lundy Island may be discovered.

Tenby is singularly situated on the steep ascent of a long and narrow rock, which bends in a crescent form to the eastward, and terminates in a narrow peninsula, surmounted by the ruins of the castle. The aspect of the principal street is to the north-east. From the Castle Hill the line of coast stretches to the westward, so that the houses on that side of the town enjoy a southern aspect. From the height of its

situation the place is unavoidably exposed to the wind; but though the violence of it is felt, it is seldom attended with much cold, except from the north-east. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and covered with blue slate.

On the east side of the rock on which Tenby stands, are the Norton Sands, bounded by grand and lofty cliffs of black granite. On the south and west sides are the White, or Whit Sands, forming a most delightful promenade, two or three miles in length, bounded, for a considerable distance, by rocks, which are hollowed out by the sea into every imaginable shape, and terminated by a bold headland of black granite, named Giltar Point.

Tenby was entirely surrounded by walls, a considerable portion of which, defended by towers, still remains, extending from the back of the White Lion Inn to the White Sands. At a short distance from the south gate is a stone in the wall, with this inscription: "A. 1588, E. R. 30," alluding to the repairs which took place in the thirtieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Of the Castle, the remains are inconsiderable, consisting principally of the Keep, or Watch Tower, on the most elevated part of the Castle Hill, apparently a Flemish structure; a circular bastion overhanging the cliff; an embattled tower, which formed part of the entrance; and fragments of the wall, by which the whole castle was surrounded.

The views obtained from the Castle Hill are pleasing and diversified. Towards the north-east is the beautiful sweep formed by Caermarthen Bay, embracing part of the coast of Pembrokeshire, the whole shore of Caermarthenshire, and a portion of the county of Glamorgan, terminating in a bold insulated rock, called the Worm's Head, which is eighteen miles distant. Monkstone Point, the only conspicuous headland, is seen two miles distant; and in fine weather may be discerned the white houses of Kidwelly, the Black Mountains of Caermarthenshire, forty miles distant, and the smoke of the copper-works beyond Swansea. To the west appear the church and village of Penally and Giltar Point; and to the

south, St. Margaret's Island, Caldy Island, and the whole expanse of the Bristol Channel. The Panorama from this spot is completed by the baths, the pier, the harbour, and the town rising abruptly above them.

The Church is a large and ancient building, apparently erected at different periods. It has a lofty spire of Bath-stone, painted white, so that it may serve as a sea-mark. The interior contains a number of ancient monuments, the most remarkable of which are those in memory of John and Thomas White, merchants in the fifteenth century, adorned with very curious sculpture. The roof of the centre aisle also presents some singular carving.

Outside the church is a small but elegant arch, built about the time of Henry VII., and still bearing two shields, containing his arms as Earl of Richmond and King of England. It is remarkable that this and many other ancient arches in Tenby are built so low as scarcely to admit any person without stooping, although there is no appearance of the earth accumulating at their foundations.

At the extremity of the Pier are some remains of St. Julian's Chapel, at which, in former times, prayers were offered up before the assembled fishermen.

The Market-Place, erected in 1829, is small but commodious, and has a very neat front. The Market is held on Wednesday and Saturday.

Tenby carries on scarcely any trade, and the vessels seen here, with two or three exceptions, belong to other places, and only frequent the harbour for shelter, or till they can be laden with coals at *Sandisfoot*. During the summer, from twelve to fifteen vessels belonging to the fishermen of Brixholm and Dartmouth lie here, and, acting in partnership, despatch two of their company every week to Bristol with the produce of their industry. The harbour is capable of sheltering vessels of 200 or 300 tons.

The Baths, situated between the Harbour and the Castle Hill, were built by Sir William Paxton, from designs by Mr. Cockerell. They are very commodiously fitted up, and

comprise every requisite for the comfort of the visitor, including hot and cold sea-water baths, vapour baths, billiard room, reading room, &c. The town is likewise indebted to Sir W. Paxton for having furnished it with a supply of excellent water, and thus removed the inconvenience under which it long laboured from a want of this essential article.

Tenby possesses a small Theatre, erected in 1818, a Circulating Library, and a Bowling Green. Visitors also amuse themselves by rides and walks in the vicinity, aquatic excursions, and assemblies. The season commences in June, and continues till the latter end of October.

The principal *Inns* are, the White Lion, overlooking the harbour, and the Cobourg Hotel, at both of which post-chaises and horses may be obtained. There is also a *Boarding and Lodging House*, from the terms of which some idea may be formed of the expense of living in this part of Wales.

	£.	s.	d.
Board and Lodging, per annum	50	0	0
Ditto, per week, tea, sugar, fire, and candle included	2	8	6
Any lady or gentleman boarding in the house and lodging out	1	12	0
Dinners only	0	18	0
Servant's Board	1	1	0
Private Sitting Rooms	1	0	0

During the summer there is a Steam-Vessel every week to Bristol, usually performing the voyage in twelve hours.

ST. CATHERINE'S ROCK

Is separated from the Castle Hill at high water, but may be approached across the sands when the tide is out. It is surmounted by the ruins of a small Chapel. This bold and rugged rock is perforated by a cavern, through which the sea beats with great violence. The cavern is only accessible from the beach at a spring tide.

CALDY ISLAND,

About two miles from the main land, is frequently visited by parties from Tenby. It is of irregular form, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, and contains about 600

acres. The island was formerly more populous than at present, and contained three religious houses. A portion of one of these, attached to a modern mansion, still remains. It consists of a small square tower, surmounted by a spire. The priory was dependent upon St. Dogmael's Abbey. Caldy abounds with sea-fowl.

ST. MARGARET'S ISLAND

Is disjoined from Caldy at high water, but at spring tides there is a passage over a ledge of rocky ground. It is situated west of Caldy, and contains a small ruined Monastic cell. It is only inhabited by rabbits.

GILTAR POINT

Is also frequently visited from Tenby. It is about three miles distant. The way to it is through the village of *Penally*, in the churchyard of which is part of an ancient cross. This village is delightfully situated on the side of the *Burrows*, an extensive rabbit-warren, covered chiefly with moss and wild roses. The Giltar Point projects boldly into the ocean, and at its extremity the view borders on the terrific, as the rock towards the sea is lofty and almost perpendicular. If the tide be out, the tourist may return by the sands to Tenby.

SANDISFOOT, OR SAUNDERSFOOT BAY,

Is about three or four miles from Tenby, on the north side of Caermarthen Bay. Many vessels are employed in conveying coals from this place. About a mile from Tenby, on the route to Sandisfoot, is a windmill, from which there is a fine view of the town and its environs.

GUMFRESTON,

About two miles west of Tenby, has a mineral spring, resembling those at Tunbridge Wells. It is situated in a valley at the foot of a steep hill.

From Tenby, also, excursions may be made to Manorbeer Castle, Carew Castle, Pembroke, Laugharne, &c.

TINTERN ABBEY,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chepstow	5	Piercefield	3
Monmouth	10½	Ragland	11

This interesting ruin is generally considered the most picturesque object on the banks of the Wye. It occupies a gentle eminence in the middle of a circular valley, beautifully screened on all sides by woody hills, through which the river winds its course. A more pleasing retreat could not easily be found. The woods and glades intermixed; the winding of the river; the variety of the ground; the splendid ruin, contrasted with the objects of nature; and the elegant line formed by the summits of the hills, which include the whole, make altogether a very enchanting piece of scenery.

The principal portion of the ruins is the Church, which has been an elegant pile of Gothic architecture. As a distant object it is not very striking, but on a nearer approach, when the eye can fix upon some of its nobler parts only, it appears a very beautiful ruin. It is seen to much greater advantage from the road than from the river.

Entering the western door, the scene bursts upon the spectator so majestic and sublime that words cannot do it justice. The walls are almost entire; the roof only is fallen in; but most of the columns which divided the aisles are still standing: of those which have given way, the bases remain, every one exactly in its place; and in the middle of the nave, four lofty arches, which once supported the steeple, rise high above the rest, each reduced now to a narrow rim of stone, but completely preserving its form. The shapes even of the windows are little altered; but some of them are quite obscured; others partially shaded by tufts of ivy; and those which are most clear, are edged with its slender tendrils and lighter foliage, wreathing about the sides and divisions.

The pavement is obliterated; the elevation of the choir is

no longer visible; and the whole area is reduced to one level, cleared of rubbish, and covered with neat turf closely shorn. Monkish tombstones, and the monuments of benefactors long since forgotten, appear above the greensward; the bases of the pillars which have fallen rise out of it; and maimed effigies and sculptures, worn by time and weather, are scattered about, or lie in heaps piled up together. Other shattered pieces, though disjointed and mouldering, still occupy their original places; and a staircase, much impaired, which led to a tower, no longer standing, is suspended at a great height uncovered and inaccessible.

The best situation to view the interior is from the right-hand corner, soon after you enter the west door. The view from this spot, when the sun is shining, or when the harvest moon sheds her beams on the mouldering pile, is truly sublime.

"How many hearts have here grown cold,
That sleep these mouldering stones among!
How many beads have here been told!
How many matins here been sung!

On this rude stone, by time long broke,
I think I see some pilgrim kneel,
I think I see the censer smoke,
I think I hear the solemn peal.

But here no more soft music floats,
No holy anthems chanted now;
All hush'd, except the ring-dove's notes,
Low murm'ring from yon beachen bough."

The Church is in the shape of a cross, measuring from east to west 228 feet, and from north to south, at the transept, 150 feet. The nave and choir are 37 feet in breadth; the height of the central arches is 70 feet; of the smaller arches, 30 feet; of the east window, 64 feet; of the west window, 42 feet. The total area originally enclosed by the walls of the Abbey is said to have been thirty-four acres.

On the north side of the church are remains of the Refectory and of an Oratory, supposed to have heen used for saying grace at the time of meals. There are also vestiges of

the Dormitory, or, as some suppose, the Penitentiary, and of several other apartments.

This Abbey was founded for Cistercian Monks, in 1131, by Walter Fitz Richard de Clare, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He, however, died the following year, and was succeeded by Gilbert, surnamed Strongbowe, first Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1148, and was buried at Tintern. His brother then took the estates, but the male line of this family failing, Matilda, the heiress, married Hugh Bigot Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, by whose grandson, Roger Bigot, according to William of Worcester, the Abbey Church of Tintern was built, and consecrated for divine service in 1287. At the Dissolution, the Abbey was granted to Henry Earl of Worcester, and is now the property of the Duke of Beaufort. During the Civil Wars the lead was stripped from the roof.

The name of Tintern is supposed to be derived from the Welsh words *Din*, a fortress, and *Teyrn*, a sovereign; and it is probable that the Abbey was founded upon the site of the hermitage in which Theodorick King of Glamorgan resided, after he had resigned the throne to his son Maurice. In Tintern Abbey Edward II. took refuge from the pursuit of his queen Isabella.

Near the Abbey are a few cottages, termed by the inhabitants Abbey Tintern, to distinguish them from Tintern, which is about a mile distant. Amidst these cottages is the Beaufort Arms Inn, where tourists will find comfortable accommodation.

THE IRON AND WIRE WORKS

Are situated at a short distance from the Beaufort Arms, and may be inspected by strangers. The manufacture of wire by mills was introduced into this kingdom by some Germans who settled at Tintern in 1596.

SALMON FISHERY.

Many persons who reside at Tintern are employed in fishing for salmon in the river Wye. The season commences in the

middle of November, and continues to the middle of August. The method of taking them is, to moor a boat with one end towards the shore, having a net fixed to two poles. When the fish strike against the net, the men press down the poles, which raises the net and secures the salmon. The employment is one of great uncertainty; but when fortunate, the fishermen are amply rewarded for their toil.

TOWYN,

IN MERIONETHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberystwith, over the Sands	15	London	218
Barmouth	11	Machynlleth	12
Dolgelley	16¼		

Is a small town, with about 2500 inhabitants, situated near the mouth of the little river Dysyni. It commands a fine view of the sea, and is backed by a range of lofty mountains. During summer this town is much frequented for sea-bathing, by persons who prefer retirement to the bustle of a more fashionable watering-place. The beach is about half a mile distant, and there are smooth sands extending three or four miles. The Church contains several ancient monuments. In the churchyard formerly stood two rude pillars, one of which, called St. Cadvan's Stone, was removed some years ago to a grotto in the vicinity.

The Valley of the Dysyni, extending from Towyn towards Dolgelley for about ten miles, is remarkably pretty.

Inns. The Raven, Corbet's Arms Hotel, and Commercial Inn.

TRECASTLE,

IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Brecon	11	Llandovery	9

Was so called from a Castle built by Bernard de Neu-

march, in the time of William Rufus. Scarcely any traces of this fortress now exist. *Inn.* The Camden Arms, a large and handsome house.

TREGARON,

IN CARDIGANSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Aberystwith	18	Lampeter	10
Builth	31½	Llandovery	11
Hafod	10	Strata Florida	5

Is a straggling and ill-built town, situated in an abrupt hollow watered by the river Berwyn, which flows into the Teivy at a short distance. It is interspersed with numerous trees, which relieve the dreariness of the surrounding country.

TRELECH,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Chepstow	8¾	Monmouth	5¼

Is a village on the Old Road from Chepstow to Monmouth. It is supposed to have derived its name from Three Stones standing in a field near the Church, adjoining the turnpike road towards Chepstow. Some antiquaries have supposed these stones to be Druidical, and have imagined that they formed part of a cromlech. They are sometimes called *Harold's Stones*, but for what reason does not appear. They are of a pyramidal form, sloping towards the east, and consist of pudding-stone. The largest is fourteen feet two inches high, and the smallest eight feet ten inches.

About a hundred yards south-west of the Church is a Tumulus or Earthen Mound, encircled by a moat, and supposed to have been the site of a Castle. Others, however, attribute it to the Druids.

The Chalybeate Well is situated about 200 yards from the village. It was formerly much frequented.

Near the Church is a Sun-Dial, said to be of great antiquity. Upon the pedestal are inscriptions recording the three things for which the village is remarkable,—the Stones, the Tumulus, and the Well. Trelech has a small Inn.

TREMADOC,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Beddgelart	6	Harlech	10
Caernarvon	18½	Maentwrog	6¾
Criccieth	5	Pont Aberglaslyn	4½
Festiniog	9¼	Tan y Bwlch	6½

*** The Innkeepers, however, in charging for post-horses, make this place 7 miles from Beddgelart, 20 from Caernarvon, 13 from Festiniog, and 10 from Maentwrog, or from Tan y Bwlch.

Tremadoc, a modern-built town, erected by the late W. A. Madocks, Esq., is situated on land which he reclaimed from the sea. It stands beneath a lofty mountain, near the mouth of the Traeth Mawr, and is three feet below low-water mark. The town is built in the form of a square, on one side of which is a handsome Market-House, with an Assembly-Room over it, now occupied as a School. The Church is a neat building, in the pointed style, surmounted by a spire, and surrounded by trees; and there is a handsome Meeting-House.

A woollen manufactory gives employment to a number of hands. The Market is held on Friday.

The Tremadoc Arms, close to the Market-House, is a very good Inn, where post-chaises and cars may be obtained.

TAN YR ALT,

Built by the late Mr. Madocks, is an elegant mansion, erected upon an eminence, and surrounded by charming plantations. It is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the left of the road towards Beddgelart.

MORFA LODGE,

About three-quarters of a mile from Tremadoc, on the right of the road to the Embankment, was also built by Mr. Madocks. It is situated on the declivity of a hill covered with plantations, and forms a very picturesque object.

THE EMBANKMENT.

The idea of forming an embankment, to reclaim both the traeths or sands at the mouth of the *Traeth Mawr*, was entertained as far back as 1625, by Sir J. Wynne, who solicited the assistance of Sir Hugh Myddleton. This celebrated man being, however, engaged in mining and the formation of the New River, declined the undertaking. The great design was afterwards commenced by Mr. Madocks, who succeeded in enclosing the whole of the sand on the west side of the river. This was accomplished in 1800. The reclaimed land consists of about 2000 acres, which in less than three years were covered with vegetation, and now produce wheat, barley, clover, &c.

Encouraged by this success, Mr. Madocks set about the more difficult task of carrying an embankment across the mouth of the river; and in 1807 he obtained a grant from the Crown of the whole of the sands from Pont Aberglaslyn to the Point of Gest.

The embankment commences about a mile from Tremadoc, and is a mile in length. The breadth at the base is 100 feet, and at the top 30 feet. It is to be regretted that it has not been constructed with sufficient skill to answer the purposes intended, as the sea still flows under many parts of it at every tide. Along the top of it runs the road from Tremadoc to Tan y Bwlch, and to Harlech across the sands.

TOWYN,

Situated near the west end of the Embankment, is a small village, which has sprung up during the present century. It is much frequented by craft employed in conveying slates, coals,

&c.; and small vessels are built here. Vessels of 120 tons can lie here in perfect safety, and the shore is well adapted for bathing.

From Tremadoc the road to Harlech proceeds along the top of the Embankment, and afterwards crosses the sands at the *Traeth Bach* or *Bychan*, thus avoiding the circuitous route by Tan y Bwlch. The passage of the sands is often, however, attended with danger, as a considerable stream runs across them, and they are frequently shifted by the tide. A stranger should on no account attempt to cross them without the regular guide.

TYN Y MAES,

IN CAERNARVONSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bangor	7	Capel Curig	7½

Is a commodious Inn and Posting-House, with good stables, situated on the Holyhead Mail-Road.

About a mile distant, on the right of the road towards Bangor, but concealed from the view of the traveller by trees and plantations, is *Ogwen Bank*, the beautiful cottage of the late Lady Penrhyn. It is built in the florid Gothic style, and exhibits great taste. The centre contains an elegant room, with semicircular front, and the wings are appropriated to the stables and coach-house. The grounds are tastefully laid out. Visitors are requested to insert their names in a book kept for that purpose. Near the house is a picturesque Bridge over the river Ogwen, which here forms a pretty cascade.

A mile further on the same road is *St. Ann's Chapel*, erected and endowed by the late Lord Penrhyn. Near it are the extensive slate-quarries of Mr. Pennant.—See LLANDEGAI.

From Tyn y Maes, also, the tourist may visit *Nant Frangon*, through which the Holyhead road passes.

USK,

IN MONMOUTHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Abergavenny	11	Monmouth	14
Caerleon	7	Newport	8
Caerwent	8½	Pontypool	6
Chepstow	11	Ragland	5
London	138		

Is a place of great antiquity, situated upon a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Olwy with the Usk. It was called by the Britons, Brynbida; by Giraldus Cambrensis, Castrum Isca; and is supposed to have been the Burrium of the Romans. It was formerly a town of great importance, but has dwindled to a village with not more than 1400 inhabitants. The houses are chiefly disposed in four lines, forming a square, in the centre of which are gardens.

Over the Usk is a stone Bridge of five arches, erected by William Edwards, the architect of Pont y Pridd. From this structure the mountains around Abergavenny appear with considerable effect: the even ridge of the Blorenge, and the conical shape of the Sugar Loaf, contrast finely with the broken summit of the Skyrrid. The river abounds with fish, particularly salmon; and the lover of fly-fishing could scarcely find any other place more favourable for his purpose than this town.

Along the river is a beautiful walk leading to the ruins of the Castle, situated on a gentle eminence to the north of the town, and now converted into a farm-house. The principal entrance, consisting of a fine Gothic gateway with a groove for a portcullis, still remains, and there are vestiges of the baronial hall and of some of the towers. From the terrace outside the walls, beneath the ivy-mantled tower which overhangs the precipice, there is a fine view of the town, the river, and the surrounding country, which is very pretty.

The period when the Castle was founded is not known. In 1262 it belonged to Richard de Clare, was afterwards in the possession of the Crown, and is now the property of the Duke

of Beaufort. It was frequently assaulted by Owen Glyndwr, who was defeated here by the royal troops.

Near the Castle is the Church, an ancient and still a large structure, though much contracted from its original extent. The tower, in which circular arches are introduced, is the oldest part; the body of the church is Gothic. In the interior is a curious inscription, which has often perplexed antiquaries: it is supposed to be a mixture of English, Welsh, and Latin. The Church was formerly attached to a Priory, founded by the Earls of Clare in the thirteenth century. Part of the priory-house, now occupied by a farmer, still exists, a little to the south of the Church.

In the vicinity of Usk are several ancient encampments. *Craeg y Gaercyd*, crowning a woody precipice on the west side of the river, about a mile and a half above the town, is supposed to have been Roman. *Campwood*, two miles from Usk, on the left of the road to Ragland, is of an oval figure, entirely covered with wood. *Coed y Bunedd* is four miles from Usk, near the road to Ragland. It is 1440 feet in circumference.

Inn. The Three Salmons.

WELSH POOL,

IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Llanfair	7½	Montgomery	8
Llan y Mynach	9½	Newtown	13½
London, by Shrewsbury	171	Oswestry	15½
London, by Worcester	177	Shrewsbury	18½

Is called Welsh to distinguish it from a town of the same name in Dorsetshire, and Pool, from its vicinity to a piece of water called Llyndy Pool, now within the enclosure of Powis Park. The town stands on a small hill, and consists principally of one long and spacious street, crossed by another at right angles. The houses are chiefly built of brick, and the manners of the inhabitants are completely English. The population is about 3800.

The County Hall is a handsome edifice in the centre of the town. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a Gothic structure, singularly situated at the bottom of a hill, and so low that the upper part of the churchyard is nearly on a level with its roof. Amongst the church plate is a curious gold chalice, bearing a Latin inscription, which states that Thomas Davies, who held the office of governor-general of the English colonies on the west coast of Africa, presented it to the church as a sacred and grateful offering to God for his preservation in that pernicious climate.

At *Pool Stake*, about three-quarters of a mile from this town, the Severn becomes navigable for small barges. The distance to its mouth, below Bristol, is computed at 200 miles. By means of this river, Welsh Pool carries on a considerable trade with the towns on its banks. The *Montgomeryshire Canal* also passes by the town, in its way from Newtown to Ellesmere.

Inns. The Royal Oak, the Bear. The Market is held on Monday.

POWIS CASTLE,

The seat of the Powis family, is situated one mile south of Welsh Pool, and occupies a commanding position, beautifully backed by a large plantation of trees. This venerable structure has recently undergone a thorough repair, and may justly be ranked amongst the most magnificent seats in the kingdom.

It is built of red stone, from which the Welsh call it Castell Coch, or the Red Castle, and is approached by two immense terraces, rising one above another by a vast flight of steps, adorned with vases, statues, &c. Beyond these is the grand entrance, flanked by two immense embattled towers, and leading into the court, around which the principal apartments are disposed. The gallery is 117 feet long and 20 broad, and the rooms are adorned with a large collection of pictures. The views from some of the windows are remarkably fine.

The Park, formed of swelling hills, with spacious verdant lawns, is well clothed with wood, and abounds with rich scenery. From the upper part of it there is a distant view, in

fine weather, of Plinlimmon, Cader Idris, Snowdon, and other mountains.

The Earl of Powis obtained this estate, by purchase, in the reign of Elizabeth. During the Civil Wars, the Castle was taken by the Parliament forces under Sir T. Middleton, and its owner made prisoner. Lucien Buonaparte resided here for several years.

THE BREIDDON HILLS

Are situated to the north-east of Welsh Pool. They are surmounted by three peaks, more conspicuous than the others, called *Craig y Breiddon, Cefn Castell,* and *Moel y Golfa.* Upon one of these, which is about six miles from Welsh Pool, is *Rodney's Pillar,* erected to commemorate the victories which Admiral Lord Rodney obtained over the French. It is a lofty obelisk, and bears an inscription.

The boundary between England and Wales, at the base of the Breiddon Hills, is singularly marked. By the side of the road, near a place called *Crew Green,* is a young Oak, bearing an inscription recording the introduction into the Principality of George Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. This occurred September 9, 1806.

WORCESTER,

IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Bromyard	13¾	London, by Malvern	126
Gloucester	25	Ludlow	31½
Hereford, by Ledbury	31½	Malvern	8
Ledbury	16	Shrewsbury	49
Leominster	25¾	Tewkesbury	16¼
London, by Pershore	111½		

This beautiful city is frequently visited by tourists in their route to Wales, and thence there are stage-coaches to Aberystwith, Caermarthen, Shrewsbury, &c.

The Cathedral, the China Manufactories, and the Guildhall, are the principal objects worthy of notice. For a more detailed

account of Worcester, the reader is referred to "LEIGH'S ROAD-BOOK OF ENGLAND."

Inns. The Star and Garter, the Hop-Pole, the Crown, the Angel, the Unicorn.

WREXHAM,

IN DENBIGHSHIRE,

Distant from	*Miles.*	*Distant from*	*Miles.*
Caergwrle	5¼	Llangollen	11½
Chester	11½	London	182
Ellesmere	12	Ruabon	5½
Gresford	3½	Ruthin	16

Is a large and well-built town, with about 12,000 inhabitants, situated on the high road from Shrewsbury to Chester. From its size and consequence it has sometimes been denominated the Metropolis of North Wales. The surrounding country is beautiful, though the appearance of the immediate outskirts of the town are by no means prepossessing.

The Church, formerly collegiate, is an elegant Gothic structure, not surpassed in design, proportion, or taste, by any edifice built in the time of Henry VII. It was commenced about 1457, and finished in 1472, with the exception of the tower, which was not completed till 1506. The body of the church is 178 feet long and 62 broad. The tower, which rises 135 feet in height, and is 22 feet square, is a beautiful specimen of the florid Gothic style. It is adorned with numerous statues, one of which, with a hind by its side, represents the patron, St. Giles.

The interior also presents several objects worthy of notice. The timbers supporting the roof are grotesquely carved, and over the arches are the arms of many of the British and Saxon Princes. The altar-piece, representing the Lord's Supper, and another picture, of David playing on the harp before Saul, in the South aisle, are supposed to have been painted by Rubens. They were presented by Elihu Yale, Esq., who was buried in the churchyard in 1721. On his tomb is a poetical inscrip-

tion. This gentleman is distinguished for having introduced auctions into this kingdom about the year 1700. The sale consisted of some goods that were brought from Madras or Fort George, in the East Indies, of which place he had been governor.

Amongst the monuments is a beautiful specimen of sculpture, by Roubiliac, in memory of Mrs. Mary Middleton, the daughter of Sir Richard Middleton, who died in 1747. Opposite to this monument is a figure representing Bishop Bellot, a distinguished linguist, who was employed in the translation of the Scriptures, and died near Wrexham in 1596. At the end of the north aisle is a mural monument, by Roubiliac, containing profiles of the Rev. Thomas Middleton and his wife. Under the belfry is the figure of a knight in armour, which was dug up during the last century. In the Civil Wars this church was converted into a prison by the Parliament Forces.

Dr. D. Williams, who founded the Dissenters' Library in Redcross Street, London, was born at Wrexham in 1644.

Wrexham has a Town-hall and a Free-school. In the vicinity are several collieries and iron-works. The Market is held on Monday and Thursday, but the latter is the principal. In March a noted fair is held here.

Inns. The Eagles, the Red Lion, the Golden Lion.

ACTON PARK,

One mile from Wrexham, on the right of the road to Chester, is the seat of Sir Foster Cunliffe. It is remarkable as the birthplace of the infamous Judge Jefferies.

DESCRIPTION

OF

THE WYE.

This river takes its rise in Montgomeryshire, near the summit of Plinlimmon, and about two miles from the source of the Severn. After dividing the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, it passes through the middle of Herefordshire, becomes a second boundary between Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and falls into the Severn a little below Chepstow. In its course it receives the tributary waters of numerous smaller streams, and passes by the village of Llangerrig, and the towns of Rhaiadyr, Builth, Hay, Hereford, Ross, Monmouth, and Chepstow.

The scenery from the Source to the Hay is very picturesque, but the portion of the Wye to which travellers usually resort is between Ross and Chepstow. The distance by water is thirty-eight miles; that is, twenty from Ross to Monmouth, and eighteen from Monmouth to Chepstow. Few persons, however, now pursue the voyage further than Monmouth, as the New Road from that town to Chepstow commands better views of the scenery than those obtained from the Boat. We shall give, however, a Plan of the Voyage for the whole distance, as well as an account of the New Road.

Boats for the voyage can be hired at the Inns at Ross. The distance from Ross to Monmouth may be performed in five hours, but this will not allow time for stopping to see any of the various objects on the banks. The price of a boat varies, according to the size and accommodation, from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* This may appear high, but it must be recollected that the boats have to be towed the whole of the way back before they can be let again. The same price is charged from Monmouth to

Chepstow, and the voyage occupies four hours. The boatmen expect nothing but a trifling donation for beer.

The general character of the scenery is that of a glen or deep dell, the opposite sides of which rise abruptly from the edge of the water, and are clothed with woods broken into cliffs. In some places the banks approach so near, that the river occupies the whole intermediate space, and nothing is seen but wood, rocks, and water; in others, they recede, and the eye catches an occasional glimpse of hamlets, ruins, and detached buildings, partly seated on the margin of the stream, and partly scattered on the rising grounds. The towering height of the rocky and well-wooded acclivities, the contrast of lines exhibited by their folding successively one over another, and the winding of the river between them, produce a very striking effect, which is heightened by the wildness of the whole scene, and the deep shadows of the hills.

The following PLAN OF A VOYAGE DOWN THE WYE, from Ross to Chepstow, will assist the tourist in discovering the various objects on the banks. Each division terminates at the place where parties usually disembark.

ROSS TO GOODRICH.

Right Bank.	*Left Bank.*
Wilton Bridge and Castle.	Prospect Ground and Church at Ross.
Weir End.	The Hill, or New Hill Court.
Pencraig House and Wood.	
Goodrich Court.	Road to Ross, opposite Goodrich
Goodrich Castle.	Castle.

Below Ross the banks of the river present meadows backed by cliffs, which soon terminate on that side in rich pastures. On the Wilton side, the banks are at first low, but soon rise into a ridge, partially covered with wood, which continues beyond Goodrich Castle, where it slopes to the river.

Wilton Bridge and *Castle*, about a mile from Ross, have already been noticed.—See Ross. The ride from Ross over Wilton Bridge is very pretty; but the approach to Goodrich Castle by the water is too beautiful to be omitted, although the

first two or three miles beyond Wilton present few interesting objects.

About two miles beyond Wilton Bridge, on the left, is the *Hill*, or *New Hill Court*, a handsome mansion, the central part of which is said to have been designed by Mr. Kyrle, the "Man of Ross." A little beyond it, on the right, is *Pencraig*, sheltered by wood, and crowning a steep eminence. The view of Ross and its vicinity, from this mansion, is beautifully luxuriant.

We then approach *Goodrich Court* and *Goodrich Castle*, about five miles from Ross, both of which have been already described. "Here," says Mr. Gilpin, "a grand view presented itself, and we rested on our oars to examine it. A reach of the river, forming a noble bay, is spread before the eye. The bank on the right is steep, and covered with wood; beyond which a bold promontory shoots out, crowned with a castle rising among trees. This view, which is one of the grandest on the river, I should not scruple to call correctly picturesque."

"In following the course of the Wye, which makes here one of its boldest sweeps, we were carried almost round the Castle, surveying it in a variety of forms. Some of these retrospects are good; but, in general, the Castle loses, on this side, both its own dignity and the dignity of its situation."

GOODRICH CASTLE TO SYMOND'S YAT.

Right Bank.	*Left Bank.*
Flanesford, or Goodrich Priory.	Walford Church.
North side of Coppet Wood Hill.	Lays Hill.
	Bishop's Wood.
	Ruerdean Church.
Court Field.	Lidbrook.
Welsh Bicknor.	Rosemary Topping.
Mr. Warre's Monument.	Coldwell Rocks.
South side of Coppet Wood Hill.	Symond's Yat or Gate.

Flanesford, or *Goodrich Priory*, now a farm, is situated in a fertile vale, about a quarter of a mile below the Castle. It was founded for Augustine monks, by Sir Richard Talbot, in 1347. The Church and Village of *Walford* are seen on the left.

In the former was buried Colonel Kyrle, who was first in the service of Charles I., but afterwards turned over to the Parliament: his helmet is still preserved here.

Beyond, on the right, is the long steep ridge of *Coppet* or *Copped Wood Hill*, against the base of which the river dashes, and then glides in a horse-shoe course of five miles, revisiting the hill at its southern extremity. The distance across the neck of land is only a mile.

Upon the left is *Bishop's Wood*, a gradual ascent interspersed with rocks, cottages, and detached enclosures, forming a striking amphitheatre. In the vicinity are the *Bishop's Wood Iron-Works*, and a handsome seat. The Bishop's Brook, which here enters the Wye, parts the counties of Hereford and Gloucester, and the parishes of Walford and Ruerdean.

Ruerdean, or *Riverdean*, next presents itself. "The view at Ruerdean Church," says Mr. Gilpin, "is a scene of great grandeur. Here both sides of the river are steep, and both woody; but in one the woods are intermixed with rocks. The deep umbrage of the Forest of Dean occupies the front, and the spire of the church rises among the trees. The reach of the river which exhibits this scene is long; and, of course, the view, which is a noble piece of natural perspective, continues some time before the eye; but when the spire comes directly in front, the grandeur of the landscape is gone."

At *Lidbrook*, or *Lydbrook*, is a wharf, whence large quantities of coals are sent to Ross, Hereford, and other places. The stone-quarries in this neighbourhood supplied the stones with which the bridge at Bristol was built. On the opposite side of the river is *Courtfield*, a modern mansion, the seat of the Vaughan family. In the original building on this spot Henry V. is said to have been nursed. The picturesque church and parsonage-house of *Welsh Bicknor* are seen beneath. In the former is a sepulchral effigy, said to represent the Countess of Salisbury, who was nurse to the infant prince. She died in 1395.

Extending about a mile along the right bank of the river is a semicircular sweep of meadows, between two ridges of wood, called *Hawkwood* and *Puckwood*. In front is a picturesque

woody hill, named *Rosemary Topping*, from the mellow luxuriance of its sides. It soon, however, changes its shape; and the woody hill becomes a lofty side screen on the right bank, while the front unfolds the majestic scenery of the Coldwell Rocks.

The *Monument*, which is situated close to the river, near Coldwell, was erected in memory of Mr. J. W. Warre, who was unfortunately drowned near the spot while bathing, in sight of his parents, brother, and sisters, September 14, 1804. It bears a long inscription recording the unhappy event.

The *Coldwell Rocks* present a splendid scene. The grand prominences are overhung with richly varied tufts of oak and shrubs, occasionally contrasted and relieved by deep and shadowy dells, formed by the various lime-kilns hollowed out of their surface. The first grand mass of rock, on the left side, is partially insulated, and bears some resemblance to the square keep of a ruined castle. It is succeeded by a wall of rock, resembling the cliffs at the Hot Wells near Bristol.

The largest and most elevated of these rocks is *Symond's Yat* or *Gate*,

> "A tower of rock, that seems to cry,
> Go round about me, neighbour Wye."

Here it is usual for parties to land, in order to enjoy the splendid views from its summit. The river here forms an immense bend of between four and five miles, returning, on the other side of the promontory, to within a quarter of a mile of the landing-place. The boatmen will probably recommend the tourist to let them take the boat round this sweep, in order to save time, while he crosses the summit of the promontory to the site of the New Weir. If, however, he agrees to this suggestion, he will of course lose the changing attitudes and various hues which Symond's Yat presents towards the water. Mr. Gilpin thought the water in this part was uninteresting.

Symond's Yat is said by Mr. Coxe, in his History of Monmouthshire, to rise 2000 feet above the river, but this is evidently a mistake; its height cannot be near so much. Its base

is not more than 600 yards in width, although the distance from one side of it to the other, following the course of the river, is upwards of four miles. The panoramic view obtained from the summit is very extensive and varied: to the north is seen Coppet Wood Hill, interspersed with rock and common;—to the north-west appear the spire and village of Goodrich, and, at the foot of the hill, Rocklands and Huntsholm Ferry;—to the west, Huntsholm, behind which is Whitchurch, and, in the distance, the Welsh Hills;—to the south-west, the mountainous side of the Great Doward;—to the South, Staunton Church, and the Buck Stone, upon a promontory; and below, Highmeadow Woods and the river: on the left the rock of the New Weir, and on the right the rocky wall of the east side of the Doward;—to the south-east, the village of English Bicknor, a side view of Coldwell Rocks, and Rosemary Topping;—and to the east, Ruerdean Wood, with the church in the distance, Bishop's Wood, and Courtfield, with the woody ridges of Hawkwood and Puckwood completing the Panorama.

SYMOND'S YAT TO MONMOUTH.

Right Bank.	*Left Bank.*
South end of Coppet Wood Hill.	
Goodrich Church.	
Whitchurch.	Site of the New Weir.
Great Doward.	Highmeadow Woods.
Arthur's Vale.	
Little Doward and Lays House.	Table Mount.
Dixton Church.	
Monmouth.	Monmouth.

Supposing that the tourist determines to proceed round the bend of the river in the boat, instead of crossing Symond's Yat, he will pass, on the right, *Rocklands*, which commands a view of Coldwell Rocks, and on the left, an old seat of the Vaughan family, now a farm-house. *Goodrich* church and *Whitchurch* will also be passed.

This reach of the river brings us to the site of the *New Weir*, the weir itself, which was constructed for catching salmon, having been removed some time ago. Mr. Gilpin termed this the

second grand scene on the Wye. The river is wider than usual in this part, and takes a sweep round a towering promontory of rock, which forms the side screen on the left, and is the grand feature of the view. It is not a broad fractured face of rock, but rather a woody hill, from which large rocky crags project, covered with twisting branches and innumerable pendant shrubs. Near the top is a pointed fragment of solitary rock, the only one remaining out of many others which stood here during the last century, but have either fallen into the river or been consumed in the lime-kiln. This rocky pillar is called *Bearcroft*, from the well-known barrister, and is said to have received this appellation from the Counsel, who were in the habit of making the Wye form part of their Circuit. On the right side of the river, opposite the rock just mentioned, the bank forms a woody amphitheatre, following the course of the stream round the promontory. Its lower skirts are adorned with a hamlet and a series of rich meadows. Between these two lofty banks the river rolls rapidly along, breaking over the large fragments of rock which have been shivered by tempests or swept down by floods.

Below the site of the New Weir the river passes between *Highmeadow Woods* on the left, and the rocky wall of the *Great Doward* on the right. At the end of this reach is a beautiful mass of rock covered with shrubs; in front the river forms a pool, and in the back ground is seen the summit of the Little Doward. The Doward hills bear the name of *King Arthur's Plain*, and in a valley between them is a cavern, still called *King Arthur's Hall*, although it is nothing more than the level of an exhausted iron-mine. A detached cluster of rocks, called *St. Martin's*, or the *Three Sisters*, is seen in passing down the river; near which, at a short reach named *St. Martin's Well*, the stream is said to be deeper than at any other part. At the extremity of this reach is *King Arthur's Vale*, from which *King Arthur's Plain* is again seen, assuming a castellated form.

The *Little Doward* was formerly a British camp, traces of which may still be discovered. At its foot is *Lays House*, and on the opposite side of the river *Table Mount*. In front is a

woody amphitheatre, with *Newton Court* on the right, and below, near the water's edge, *Vaga Cottage*.

The river then serpentines through a wider valley, and passing the solitary church of *Dixton*, reaches the town of MONMOUTH.

MONMOUTH TO TINTERN ABBEY.

Right Bank.	*Left Bank.*
Troy House.	Half-way House.
Penalt.	Redbrook.
Whitebrook.	
Pen-y-van Hill and Maypole.	Wye Seal House.
Paper Mills.	
Pilstone House.	Big's Weir House.
Llandogo.	St. Briavels.
Coedithel Weir.	Hudknolls.
Llyn Weir.	Brook-Weir.
Tintern.	
Fielding's House.	
Tintern Abbey.	

The banks of the Wye beyond Monmouth are richly adorned with woods, which in most places descend to the water's edge. No less than eighty are seen between Monmouth and Chepstow; and as many works in the vicinity are carried on by means of fire, the timber is periodically cut down for fuel, and the character of the scenery is perpetually changing. What is this year a thicket may the next be an open grove. The woods, consequently, exhibit but little grandeur, as the trees are not suffered to attain their full stature.

The place of embarkation is about a quarter of a mile below the town, where the Monnow enters the Wye. The first object seen on the right is *Troy House* (see Monmouth), near which the little river joins the Wye.

Receding from Monmouth, the spire of the church is seen in the retrospect, and the Kymin Woods appear on a rock to the left. The Half-way House is so called from being half-way between Monmouth and Redbrook. About half a mile

further the river makes a grand sweep, and changes its rocky character for sloping hills covered with wood. *Penalt Church* (see Monmouth) may be observed on the right bank, situated on an eminence, about a mile and a half below Monmouth. Opposite to it is a modern house in the castellated style.

A few fields below, on the opposite bank, is *Redbrook*, two miles from Monmouth. It is divided into two parts, and distinguished by the names of Upper and Lower Redbrook, one standing above the other on the bank of the river. The little stream, called the Redbrook, which here flows into the Wye, forms the boundary between Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and turns the wheels of the Iron and Tin Works at this place.

Two miles further, on the same side of the river, is *Wye Seal House;* and nearly opposite to it, the hamlet of *Whitebrook*, so called from the brook which here falls into the river. Paper Mills occupy the site of the old Iron Works. The river then makes a grand sweep between two ranges of lofty hills covered with woods.

A little below Whitebrook is *Pen y Van*, or *Pen y Wale Hill*, on the summit of which there is a May Pole, erected by the neighbouring peasantry; and at a short distance, on the same side, the remains of the old manor-house of *Pilstone*, now part of a farm. On the left shore, six miles from Monmouth, stands *Big's Weir House*, the seat of the Rooke family, situated on the acclivity of a hill, the summit of which is crowned by the ruins of the castle of *St. Briavels*. This fortress was built by Milo Earl of Hereford, in the reign of Henry I., as the residence of the Lords Warden of the Forest of Dean, and to restrain the incursions of the Welsh. The views from it of the surrounding country are very pretty.

A singular custom prevails at St. Briavels. The inhabitants of the parish, from time immemorial, pay a penny or twopence per annum to the churchwardens to buy bread and cheese on Whit-Sunday. The bread and cheese are cut into small pieces, and immediately after the service is ended, the

congregation hold their hats, aprons, &c. and the church-wardens distribute them amidst a general scramble. This disgraceful scene formerly took place in the church, but was transferred to the churchyard in 1819. The custom is said to give a right of common on Hudknolls.

Hence a long reach of the river, with Tiddenham Chase Hill rising conspicuously in front, leads to *Llandogo*, on the right shore, seven miles from Monmouth. This beautiful village consists of a number of cottages, studded over the side of an extensive and lofty hill, and interspersed with apple and other fruit-trees. Nearly through the centre of the hill is a deep ravine, called *Clydden Shoots*, in which, during winter, the adjacent springs produce a beautiful cascade. The village church is a small building, near the edge of the water. The tide flows up to Llandogo at all seasons of the year, and the character of the water is consequently changed from a transparent to a turbid stream.

Nearly opposite is *Hudknolls*, an extensive tract of woodland, which formed part of the waste of the Forest of Dean. Being open to the poor of the parishes of Llandogo, St. Briavels, and Heweldsfield, the wood does not arrive at great maturity. The poor who cut it make it up in small faggots and send it by water to the bakers at Bristol. Beneath this wood is *Coedithel* or *Cardithel Weir*.

Brook Weir, or *Brock Weir*, is a small village, situated lower down the river, about nine miles from Monmouth, and half-way from that town to Chepstow. It forms a mart for the reception of goods brought from the upper part of the Wye, which are here shipped on board vessels of about sixty tons, and sent to Bristol and other places. The trade is chiefly in corn, hoops, and faggots.

The river then meanders round the point at *Lyn Weir*, and discovers the church and village of *Tintern*. A house, formerly belonging to the family of Fielding, is said to have been battered by the Parliamentary forces from the brow of a hill on the opposite side of the river. The encampment which for-

merly existed there, was most probably however raised by the Anglo-Saxons.

We then arrive at the beautiful ruins of Tintern Abbey, which have been already described.

TINTERN ABBEY TO CHEPSTOW.

Right Bank.	*Left Bank*
	Bannagor Crags.
Windcliff and Moss Cottage.	Fryer's Rocks.
Lover's Leap.	Lancaut.
Piercefield.	Piercefield Bay.
Twelve Apostles.	Tiddenham Rocks.
Chepstow.	Tutshill.

The banks of the Wye below Tintern Abbey are steep, winding, and woody, and in some parts diversified by prominent rocks, and ground finely broken and adorned. A short distance beyond the Abbey the *Bannagor Crags* form a perpendicular rampart on the left, wholly bare, except where a few shrubs spring from the crevices or fringe their summits. On the opposite side, the river is skirted by narrow slips of rich pasture, rising into wooded acclivities, above which towers the *Windcliff* (see Piercefield), a perpendicular mass of rock overhung with thickets. At its base is the *Moss Cottage*.

The river then enters an abyss, bounded on the right by the heights of *Piercefield*, amongst which the lofty cliff called the *Lover's Leap* appears conspicuous; and on the left, by the peninsula of *Lancaut*, the church of which, and a house termed Lancaut Cottage, are visible. The rocks which terminate the grounds of *Piercefield*, on the right bank, resemble the bastions of a castle. They are twelve in number, and are called the *Twelve Apostles;* a thirteenth is denominated *St. Peter's Thumb*.

The next reach of the river introduces us to *Piercefield Bay*, and in sight of the *Castle of Chepstow*, which occupies the highest part of an immense perpendicular crag, and assumes a most majestic appearance. *Tiddenham Rocks* and *Tutshill* are

seen on the left, and across the river stretches the light and airy iron bridge of Chepstow, already described.

The distance from Chepstow to the entrance of the Wye into the Severn is about three miles. The Steam-Vessels which go to Bristol, pass down this portion of the river; and the high impending character of the banks renders the scene very pleasing. Amongst the most remarkable cliffs are the *Red Rocks* and *Hardwick Cliffs*, adjoining to which are *Thornwell Woods*, so called from a well in the vicinity. At *St. Ewan's Rocks*, about a mile lower, on the left bank, the Severn becomes visible, and soon discloses the whole of its mighty stream.

MONMOUTH TO CHEPSTOW,

BY THE NEW ROAD.

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Upper Redbrook	2¼	Tintern Abbey	¾
Lower Redbrook	¼	Windcliff and Moss Cottage	2
Florence Cottage	3	St. Arvan's	1
Big's Weir	½	Crossway Green	1½
Llandogo	1	Chepstow	½
Tintern	2¾		15½

The principal objects which occur on this beautiful road have already been noticed in the Voyage down the Wye. Nothing can be more picturesque: every elevated spot on the banks of the Wye furnishes either a landscape or a prospect; and to attempt an enumeration of them would be an endless task. The road is sometimes concealed by wood and sometimes open, and in its course commands several double views of the Wye and Severn.

At *Big's Weir* is an elegant modern Iron Bridge over the Wye. About a mile to the right of Llandogo is seen the picturesque *Waterfall of Clydden*, just above which the stream is crossed by a bridge, producing a very pretty effect.

The *Moss Cottage* at the foot of Windcliff (see Piercefield)

is a commodious house, erected by the Duke of Beaufort for the accommodation of pic-nic parties, and other visitors who frequent this beautiful neighbourhood. About half a mile beyond it is one of the entrances to the walks of Piercefield, which the tourist may visit in his way to Chepstow.

INDEX.

Abbey Cwm Hir, 285.
Aber, 23. 41.
Aberaeron, 42.
Aberconway. *See* Conway.
Aberdare, 43.
Aberdaron, 277.
Aberdovey, 43.
Aberdulais, or Aberdylais Fall, 242.
Aberedw, 78, 79.
Aberfraw, 43.
Abergavenny, 36. 44.
Abergeley, 28. 46.
Abergwilly, 92.
Abergwngregin, 41.
Aberllolwyn, 52.
Abermaw. *See* Barmouth.
Abermayde, 52.
Aber Menai, 223.
Aberyron. *See* Aberaeron.
Aberystwith, 26. 47.
Aconbury Hill, 288.
Acton Park, 333.
All Saint's Eve, 17.
Amlwch, 53.
Anglesea Column, 263.
Arran Ben Llyn, 57.
Arthur's Hall, 340.
—— Plain, 340.
—— Quoit, 190.
—— Round Table, 89.
—— Stone, 258.
Atis Cross, 143.
Aust Passage Inn, 55.
Avon Llwyd, 46.

Bala, 27. 56.
Bangor, 23, 24. 28, 29, 30. 57.
Bangor Iscoed, 60.
Bannagor Crags, 344.
Bardsey Island, 60.
Barmouth, 25. 61.
Baron Hill, 66.
Basingwerk Abbey, 166.
Beachley, 62.
Bearcroft, 340.
Beavers, Vale of, 238.
Beaumaris, 23, 29. 63.
Beddgelart, 24. 30. 67.
Benglog, Falls of, 239.
Berwyn Mountains, 121.
Bettws y Coed, 23, 24. 28. 30. 70.
Big's Weir, 342. 345.
Bishop and his Clerks, 297.
Bishop's Castle, 70.
—— Wood, 337.
Black Cataract, near Maentwrog, 214.
—— Cataract, near Dolgelley, 134.
—— Rock Inn, 71.
Blaenavon Iron-Works, 46.
Blanedow, 279.
Blorenge Mountain, 46.
Bob's Cove, 250.
Bodfach, 191.
Bodscallen, 187.
Borth, 52.
Bosherton Meer, 254.
Braich Dû, 239.
—— y Dinas, 256.
Brecon, 36. 38. 71.
Breiddon Hills, 331.
Bridgend, 39. 75.
Bridgewater Arms, 273.
Bristol, 31. 36, 37. 39. 76.

Briton, or Britton, Ferry, 77.
Bromyard, 27. 38.
Brook Weir, 343.
Bualt. *See* Builth.
Buckstone, the, 235.
Builth, 38. 77.
Bundling, 15.
Bute Iron-Works, 226.
Bwa Maen, 268.
Bwlch y Groes, 57.

Cader Ferwyn, 121.
—— Fronwyn, 121.
—— Idris, 25. 79. 133.
Cadoxton, 242.
Caea Mon Inn. *See* Mona Inn.
Caerdiff, 32. 39. 84.
Caer Drewyn, 120.
Caergwrle, 87.
Caergws, 100.
Caerleon, 38. 88.
Caermarthen, 34, 35. 89.
Caernarvon, 24. 30. 93.
Caerphilly, 32. 97.
Caer-Rhun, 119.
Caerwent, 38. 99.
Caerwys, 100.
Caldecot Castle, 101.
Caldecot Level, 101.
Caldy Island, 318.
Camlyn Bay, 53.
Campwood, 329.
Canal, Caerdiff, 225.
——, Ellesmere, 113. 197.
——, Montgomeryshire, 210. 330.
——, Neath, 241.
——, Swansea, 311.
Cann Office, 102.
Capel Cerrig, or Curig, 23. 28. 30. 102.
Caractacus's Camp, 171.
Cardiff. *See* Caerdiff.
Cardigan, 35. 104.
Carew Castle, 106.
Car Gwillim Du, 42.
Carn Boduon, 94.
Carnedd at Plas Newydd, 263.
—— David, 238.
Carn Madryn, 94.
Carreg Cennen Castle, 182.
—— y Wimbill, 276.
Castell Cidwm, 69.
—— Dol Forwyn, 248.
—— y Craig, 131.
Castle Dinas Bran, 194.
—— Gwyn, 46.
—— Hall, 228.
—— Hill, 52.
—— Lake, 157.
—— Morlais, 226.
Castles, the, 254.
Caswell Bay, 250.
Cave Hill, 46.
Caunant Mawr, 132.
Cefn Caer, 213.
—— Castell, 331.
—— Digoll, 238.
—— Ogo, 46.
Cerig y Druidion, 22. 107.
Cernioge Mawr Inn, 23. 108.
Cerri Castle, 131.
Ceubren yr Ellyll, 136.
Cevn y Bryn, 258.
Ceynaunt Mawr, 132.
Charstone Rock, 71.
Chepstow, 36, 37. 108. 344.
Chester, 28. 30. 112.
Chirk, 22. 28. 113.
—— Castle, 114.
Chair of Rhys Goch, 266.
Cilgeraint. *See* Kilgerran.
Clawdd Offa, 290.
Clenenny, 256.
Clifford Castle, 159.
Clifton, 76.
Cluernog, 50.
Clwyd, Vale of, 292.
Clydden Shoots, 343. 345.
Clynnog, 114.
Clyro, 160.
Cnicht, 314.
Coed Euloe, 159.
Coedithel Weir, 343.
Coed y Bunedd, 329.
Coeton Arthur, 154.
Coginan, 50.
Coity, 76.
Cold Blow, 34. 115.

Coldwell Rocks, 338.
Conway, 23. 28. 115.
Copped, or Coppet Wood Hill, 337.
Coracles, 13.
Cors y Gedol, 62.
Corwen, 22. 120.
Cottages, 12.
Courtfield, 337.
Courtships, 15.
Cowbridge, 39. 122.
Craeg-y-Gaercyd, 329.
Craighywel, 124.
Craig y Breiddon, 331.
—— y Deryn, 313.
—— y Dinas (Brecknocksh.) 267.
—— y Dinas (Anglesea), 263.
—— y Mwn, 198.
Crew Green, 331.
Criccaeth, or Criccieth, 122.
Crickhowel, 36. 123.
Croes Atis, 143.
Cromlechs, 262.
Crosswood, 52.
Crow Castle, 194.
Crucis. *See* Valle Crucis.
Crugiau, 52.
Cwellyn Lake, 69.
Cwm Bycan, 155.
—— Cynvelin, 52.
—— Du, 124.
—— Dwr, 185.
—— Dyli, 69.
—— Elian, 284.
—— Glas, 177.
Cwmgu, 124.
Cwm Hir Abbey, 285.
—— Llan, 68.
—— Neath, 144.
Cwmswmbog, 50.
Cwm Ystwith, 27. 124.
Cwrw, 4.
Cyfarthfa Iron-Works, 224.
Cynfael Falls, 140.
Cynfig Castle and Lake, 278.
Cysyllty Aqueduct, 196.

Dale, 229.
Ddinas Emrys, 68.
Dean, Forest of, 342.
Dee, River, 57.
Denbigh, 28. 125.
Devil's Bridge, 26, 27. 126.
Dinas Bran Castle, 194.
—— Emrys. *See* Ddinas.
—— Mowddu, or Mouthy, 27. 130.
Dinevawr Castle, 181.
Diserth, 131.
Dixton, 341.
Dolawen Slate Quarry, 179.
Dolbadern, 131.
Dolgelley, 25. 27. 132.
Dolwyddelan Castle, 136.
Dol-y-Melynllyn, 134.
Doward, Great, 340.
—— Little, 340.
Downing, 167.
Drws y Coed, 69. 201.
Dryslin Castle, 183.
Dunraven Castle, 137.
Dyffryn, 86.
Dynevor Castle, 181.

Eastnor Castle, 173.
Eaton Hall, 113.
Eglwys Nunyd, 218.
Eifl Mountains, 199.
Eisteddfod, 100.
Eliseg's Pillar, 196.
Ellesmere, 138.
Embankment, 326.
Eryri, 300.
Esgairvraith, 50.
Euloe Castle, 158.
Ewenny Priory, 138.

Falls. *See* Waterfalls.
Farnham, or Farndon, 161.
Festiniog, 25. 139.
Fishguard, 35. 141.
Flanesford Priory, 336.
Flat Holme, 86.
Flint, 142.
Frwd Fawr, 213.
Funerals, 16.
Ffynnon Asa, 131.
—— Drewllyd, 209.
—— Dyfnog, 201.

Gaer, 74. 246.
Games, Welsh, 18.
Garth Ferry, 223.
Giltar Point, 319.
Gimlet, the, 276.
Glamorgan, Vale of, 87.
Glanrheidol, 52.
Glasbury, 38. 143.
Glenheir Waterfall, 183.
Gloddaeth, 187.
Glossary, 20.
Gloucester, 31. 37. 144.
Glyder Mountain, 104. 239.
Glyn Neath, 33. 39. 144.
Gnoll Castle, 241.
Goats, 12.
Gogarth, 187.
Goggerddan, 52.
Goldcliff, 247.
Golden Grove, 183.
—— Vale, 288.
Goodrich Castle, 145. 336.
—— Court, 146, 336.
—— Priory, 336.
Gorphwysfa, 177.
Gower, 312.
—— Arms Inn, 257.
Graves, Planting, 17.
Great Orme's Head, 187.
Green Bridge, 211.
Greenfield Monastery, 166.
Gresford, 147.
Grongar Hill, 183.
Grosmont, 148.
Gumfreston, 319.
Gwernalt Lodge, 143.
Gwersilt Hall, 148.
Gwindu, 149.
Gwrch, 47.
Gwydir, 204.
Gwytherin, 166. 204.

Hafod, 149.
—— Arms Inn, 128.
Haking, 228.
Halkin, 249.
Hallelujah Monument, 231.
Hanmer, 138.
Hardwick Cliffs, 345.
Harlech, 25. 153.
Harold's Stones, 324.
Harpers, 4.
Harpton Court, 279.
Haverfordwest, 34. 155.
Hawarden, 28. 158.
Hawkstone, 300.
Hay, 38. 159.
Head Promontory, 162.
Hell's Mouth, 277.
Henbury, 76.
Hepste Falls, 267.
Hereford, 38. 160.
Hesp-alun, 232.
High Meadow Woods, 340.
Hill, the, 336.
Hirlas, the, 274.
Hirwaen Furnace, 43.
Holmes, 86.
Holt, 161.
Holyhead, 23. 161.
Holywell, 28. 164.
Hope, 87.
Howel's Rock, 124.
Hubberstone, 228.
Hudknolls, 343.
Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit, 140.

Ich Dien, 94.
Inns, 4.

Jubilee Monument, 231.
Julia Strata, 245. 296.
Jumpers, 19.

Kenarth, 170.
Kenfig Castle and Lake, 278.
Keventilla, 283.
Kidwelly, 37. 168.
Kilgerran, 35. 169.
Kilken, 232.
Kington, 27. 38. 170.
Kinmel, 293.
Knighton, 171.
Knole Castle, 241.
Kymin, the, 235.
Kymmer Abbey, 135.
Lacharn. *See* Llaugharne.
Lakes. *See* Llyn.

Lamb and Flag, 33. 144.
Lampeter (town), 35. 38. 171.
—— (village), 124.
Lamphey, 252.
Lancaut, 344.
Landore, 311.
Langadoc, 124.
Langors Pool, 74.
Lantwit Major, 299.
Lavan Sands, 41. 65.
Lays House, 340.
Ledbury, 172.
Leigh Court, 77.
Lenny Head, 229. 254.
Leominster, 27. 38. 173.
Lidbrook, 337.
Little Orme's Head, 187.
—— Skyrrid, 45.
Liverpool, 29, 30.
Living, expense of, 5.
Llanaelhauarn, 198.
Llanassa, or Llanasaph, 167.
Llanbadarn Vawr, 173.
Llanbeblic, 95.
Llanbedr. *See* Lampeter.
Llanberis, 174.
Llanbethian, 122.
Llandaff, 32. 177.
Llandegai, 179.
Llandegley, 259.
Llanddewi Brefi, 172.
Llandilo Vawr, 35. 38. 181.
Llandogo, 343.
Llandovery, 35. 38. 184.
Llandrindod, 38. 185.
Llandudno, 187.
Llandulas, 187.
Llanedwen, 188.
Llan Eglwest Abbey, 195.
Llanelian, 188.
Llanelly, 37. 189.
Llaneltyd, 134.
Llanerchymedd, 189.
Llanfair (Anglesea), 190.
—— (Montgomeryshire), 190.
—— Iscoed Castle, 191.
Llanfey. *See* Lamphey.
Llanfyllin, 191.
Llangadock, 192.
Llangannoch, 198.
Llangefni, 192.
Llangoed Castle, 143.
Llangollen, 22. 28. 30. 192.
Llangollen Vale, 193.
Llangybi, 277.
Llangynog, 198.
Llanhaiarn, 198.
Llanhauaden Castle, 240.
Llanidan, 199.
Llanidloes, 26. 200.
Llanilltyd Fawr, 299.
Llanllyfni, 201.
Llanrhaiadyr, 201.
Llanrhaiadyr yn Mochnant, 27. 201.
Llanrwst, 24. 28. 202.
Llanstephan, 37. 205.
Llanthony Abbey, 206.
Llantrissent, 208.
Llantwit. *See* Lantwit.
Llanvaes Abbey, 66.
Llanwnda, 142.
Llanwrtyd, 209.
Llan y Mynach, 27. 209.
Llaugharne, 37. 210.
Llawaden. *See* Llanhauaden.
Llidiadau, 52.
Lloughor, 37. 211.
Llwybr y Cath, 290.
Llyn Conwy or Conway, 140.
—— Cowlid, 120.
—— Cwellyn, 69.
—— Cwmorthin, 314.
—— Geirionydd, 119.
—— Gwynant, 69.
Llyniau Nantle, 69. 201.
Llyn Idwal, 239.
—— Llydau, 69.
—— Ogwen, 103.
—— Promontory of, 277.
Llynsyvaddon, 74.
Llyn Talyllyn, 313.
—— Tarddemi, 69.
—— Tegid, 56.
—— Teivy, 307.
—— Teigraienyn, 313.
—— y Ddinas, 68.
—— y Dywarchen, 69.

Llyn y Gader, 70.
Llysfaen or Llysvan Hill, 183.
Longtown, 208.
Lover's Leap, 344.
Ludlow, 212.
Lwghor. *See* Llooughor.
Lymore Lodge, 238.

Machynlleth, 26. 213.
Maenan Abbey, 204.
Maen Llythyrog, 218.
—— Mordhwyd, 199.
Maentwrog, 214.
Maen y Morwynion, 74.
Maeslough Hall, 143.
Maes y Garmon, 231.
Maiden Stone, 74.
Malandina Abbey, 167.
Mallwyd, 27. 215.
Malpas Church, 246.
Malvern, 215.
Manorbeer, 216.
Marford Hill, 148.
Margam, 39. 217.
Margaret's Island, 319.
Marriages, 14.
Mawddach, Fall of the, 135.
Melincourt, 242.
Melin Gruffyth Works, 86.
Melte, Falls of the, 269.
Menai Bridge, 23, 218.
—— Strait, 223.
Merlin's Chair and Hill, 92.
Merthyr Tydvil, 33. 224.
Middleton Hall, 184.
Milford, 34. 227.
—— Haven, 228.
—— Old, 228.
Moel Arthur, 232.
—— Eilio, 70.
—— Famma, 231.
—— Orthrwm, 138.
—— Siabod, 104.
—— Wyn, 314.
—— y Don, 223, 263.
—— y Golfa, 331.
Mold, 230.
Mona Inn, 232.
—— Mine, 55.
Monkton, 252.
Monmouth, 31. 36, 37. 233.
Montgomery, 27. 237.
Monument, Mr. Warre's, 338.
Morfa Bychan, 155.
—— Lodge, 326.
Morlais Castle, 226.
Morristown, 312.
Morva, 52.
Moss Cottage, 261. 344, 345.
Mostyn Hall, 167.
Mumble Point, 250.
Mynach Falls, 127.
Mynydd Digoll, 238.
—— Garreg, 167.
—— Mawr, 69. 201.

Nanneau Park, 136.
Nanteos, 52.
Nant Frangon, 238.
—— Gwynned, 68.
—— Gwrtheyrn, 199.
—— Mill, 70.
—— Peris, 174.
—— Wynan, 68.
—— y Belan, 290.
Narberth, 240.
Neath, 33. 39. 240.
Nevern, 247.
Nevyn, 243.
Newborough, 243.
New Bridge, 113.
Newcastle in Emlyn, 35. 243.
New Hill Court, 336.
—— Passage Inn, 244.
Newport (Monm.) 32. 38. 245.
—— (Pemb.) 35. 247.
New Radnor. *See* Radnor.
Newton, 247.
—— Court, 341.
—— Park, 181.
Newtown, 26. 248.
Northop, 28. 249.

Offa's Dyke, 171. 210. 290.
Ogmore Castle, 75.
Ogwen Bank, 327.
—— Lake, 103.
Old Passage. *See* Aust Passage.

Old Radnor. *See* Radnor.
Orme's Head, 187.
Oswestry, 22. 27, 28. 249.
Overton, 249.
Owen Glendwr's Palace, 121.
Oxwich, 258.
Oystermouth Castle, 250.

Park Wells, 79.
Parson's Bridge, 129.
Parys Mountain, 54.
Pedestrians, hints to, 2.
Pembree Hill, 189.
Pembroke, 34. 251.
—— Dock Yard, 252.
Penally, 319.
Penalt Church, 237. 342.
——, near Machynlleth, 213.
Penarth Harbour, 86.
Penbedw Hall, 232.
Pen Caer Cybi, 163.
Pencamawr, 308.
Pencraig, 336.
Pendarron Iron Works, 225.
Pendinas Hill, 52.
Penglais, 52.
Pen Gwerwyn, 107.
Penmachno, 255.
Penmaen Bach, 256.
—— Mawr, 23. 255.
—— Pool, 133.
Penmon Priory, 66.
Penmorfa, 256.
Penmynnydd, 67.
Pennant, 198.
Pennarth Castle, 257.
Penny's and Adam's Leap, 253.
Penrhyn Arms Hotel, 59.
—— Castle, 274.
Penrice Castle, 257.
Pentraeth, 258.
Pentre Evan, 247.
Penybont, 27. 38. 258.
Pen y Craig, 279.
—— y Pont, 75.
—— y Van, or Wale Hill, 342.
Percelly Mountains, 106.
Picton Castle, 157.
Piercefield, 259. 344.
Pilstone, 342.
Pimble Meer, 56.
Pistyll Rhaiadyr, 202.
—— y Cayne, 135.
—— y Cwm, 140.
Pitt's Head, 70.
Planting Graves, 17.
Plas Crûg, 51.
—— Gwynn, 258.
—— Newydd (Anglesea), 262.
—— Newydd (Llangollen), 194.
—— Teg, 88.
Plinlimmon, 26. 264.
Pont Aberglaslyn, 24. 265.
—— ar Dulas, 34. 266.
—— Brên, 129.
—— Cysyllty, or Cysylltau, 196.
—— Fallwyd, 215.
—— Herwid, or Erwydd, 130.
—— Neath Vaughan, 33. 266.
—— y Glyn, 22. 271.
—— y Monach, 126.
—— y Pair, 137.
Pontypool, 271.
Pont y Pridd, 32. 272.
—— y Von, 122.
Pool. *See* Welshpool.
—— Stake, 330.
Porth Mawr, 297.
—— yr Llyn, 243.
—— yr Ogof, 270.
Port Penrhyn, 273.
Posting, 2.
Powis Castle, 330.
Prendergast, 156.
Presele Mountain, 106.
Presteign, 275.
Priestholme, 67.
Priory Pill, 228.
Prix Pill, 228.
Provisions, price of, 5.
Puffin Island, 67.
Pulpit Hugh Llwyd Cynfael, 140.
Pwllheli, 276.
Pyle Inn, 39. 277.

Quaker's Yard, 226.
Queen's Hope, 87.

Radnor, New, 27. 278.
——, Old, 279.
Ragland, 32. 279.
—— Castle, 280.
Ramsey Island, 297.
Redbrook, 342.
Red Rocks, 345.
Reifl Hills, 94. 199.
Rhaiadyr, 27. 284.
—— Cwm Dyli, 69.
—— Cynwyd, 121.
—— Dolgarrog, 120. 205.
—— Dû, near Dolgelley, 134.
———, near Festiniog, 140.
———, near Maentwrog, 214.
—— Mawr, or Gwyn, 42.
—— Porth Llwyd, 119. 205.
—— y Craig Llwyd, 255.
—— y Mawddach, 135.
—— y Parc Mawr, 204.
—— y Wennol, 103.
Rheidol, Vale of, 52.
Rheola, 242.
Rhuddlan, 285.
Rhug, 120.
Rhull, 286.
Rhyd y Velin, 51.
Riders, hints to, 2.
Roads in Wales, 1.
Roch Castle, 211.
Rocklands, 339.
Rodney's Pillar, 331.
Rofts, 147.
Rosemary Topping, 338.
Ross, 31. 37. 286.
Ruabon, 22. 28. 288.
Ruerdean, 337.
Ruthin, 28. 290.

St. Ann's Chapel, 327.
— Anne's Lights, 229.
— Arvan's, .
— Asaph, 28. 292.
— Asaph's Well, 131.
— Briavel's, 342.
— Cadoc's Town, 242.
— Catherine's Rock, 318.
— Clare's, or St. Clear's, 34. 293.
— David, 207.
St. David's, 34. 294.
— David's College, 172.
— David's Head, 297.
— Dogmael's Abbey, 105.
— Donat's, 293.
— Ewan's Rocks, 345.
— Fagan's, 178.
— Ffynnon St. Dyfnog, 291.
— Gowan's Chapel, 253.
— Julian's, 89.
— Justinian's Chapel, 297.
— Margaret's Island, 319.
— Martin's Well, 340.
— Michael's Mount, 45.
— Peter's Thumb, 344.
— Quintin's Castle, 122.
— Vincent's Rocks, 76.
— Winifred's Well, 164.
Salmon Fishery, 322.
—— Spearing, 14.
Sandisfoot, or Saundersfoot Bay, 319.
Sarn Badrig, 123.
Screnfrith Castle, 299.
Scwd Einon Gam, 267.
—— Gwlndis, or Wladis, 267.
Seals, Isle of, 164.
Segontium, 96.
Seven Wonders, 19.
Severn, source of the, 200.
Sgwd yr hen rhyd, 270.
Shrewsbury, 22. 27, 28. 299.
Skerries, the, 164.
Skyrrid, Little, 45.
—— Mawr, 45.
Slate Quarry, 179.
Slebech, 157.
Sledge, 13.
Smalls, the, 298.
Snowdon, 24. 300.
South Stack, 163.
Spout of the Cataract, 202.
—— Cayne, 135.
—— Swallow, 103.
Stackpool Court, 253.
Stacks, the, 254.
Stage Coaches, 5.
Stanley Sands, 233.
Steam Boats, 6.

Steddva Gerrig, 265.
Steep Holme, 86.
Stone of Sketty, 258.
Strata Florida Abbey, 306.
Striguil Castle, 308.
Sugar Loaf Mountain, 44.
Swansea, 33. 37. 308.
Swelly Rocks, 263.
Sychnant, 121.
Symond's Yat, 338.

Table Mount, 340.
Taff, Valley of the, 32.
——'s Well, 86.
Taliesin's Grave, 53.
Talyllyn, 313.
Tan y Bwlch, 24. 314.
—— yr Alt, 325.
Teivy Lake, 307.
Tenby, 34. 37. 314.
Thornwell Woods, 345.
Tiddenham Rocks, 344.
Tintern Abbey, 320. 344.
Ton, the, 284.
Tours, plans of, 22.
Tower, 231.
Towyn (Caern.) 326.
—— (Merioneth.) 323.
Traeth Bach, 327.
—— Mawr, 326.
Travelling, mode of, 1.
Trecastle, 35. 323.
Tredegar Park, 246.
Trefriw, or Trevriw, 205.
Tregaron, 324.
Trehowel, 142.
Trelech, 324.
Tremadoc, 25. 325.
Treowen, 236.
Tretower, 124.
Trevecca, 75.
Tre yr Cairi, 199.
Tri-crug-hill, 43.
Trivaen, or Trifen, 104. 239.
Troy House, 236. 341.
Tuthill, 96.
Tutshill, 344.
Twelve Apostles, 344.
Twll Dû, 239.
Twrch, Cascade of the, 57.
Ty Gwyn, 91.
Tyn y Maes, 23. 28. 327.

Usk, 32. 328.

Vaga Cottage, 341.
Vale of Aeron, 43.
—— Beavers, 238.
—— Clarach, 51.
—— Clwyd, 292.
—— Conway, 119.
—— Dee, 22. 193.
—— Dyflas, 313.
—— Dysyni, 323.
—— Edeirnion, 121.
—— Ewias, 206.
—— Glamorgan, 87.
—— Llangollen, 193.
—— Mochnant, 202.
—— Neath, 33.
—— Rheidol, 52.
—— Rontha, 273.
—— Taff, 32.
—— Towey, 35.
—— Troggy, 101.
—— Usk, 36.
Valle Crucis Abbey, 195.
Vortigern's Valley, 199.
Vronvaith, 52.

Wales, General Description of, 8. 12.
——, History of, 9.
——, Remarks on, 6.
——, Tours in, 22.
Walford, 336.
Walking, 2.
Water Break its Neck, 278.
Waterfall of Aberdulas, 242.
—— Benglog, 239.
—— Cayne, 135.
—— Cleddau, 242.
—— Crooked, 267.
—— Cynfael, 140.
—— Dol-y-Melynllyn, 134.
—— Dovey, 215.
—— Dyflas, 313.
—— Frwd Fawr, 213.

Waterfall of Fynnon Asa, 131.
—— Hepste, 267.
—— Lady's, 267.
—— Llech, 270.
—— Lloughor, 183.
—— Mawddach, 135.
—— Melincourt, 242.
—— Melte, 269.
—— Mynach, 127.
—— Ogwen, 239.
—— Purthen, 267.
—— Rhaiadyr, 202.
—— Rheidol, 128.
—— Scotenogam, or Scwd Einon Gam, 267.
—— Scwd Gwlndis, or Wladis, 267.
—— Scwd Rhyd, or Sycrhyd, 268.
—— Scwd yr hen Rhyd, 270.
—— Twrch, 57.
—— Velenryd, 214.
—— Water Break its Neck, 278.
——. *Also see* Rhaiadyr.
Waterloo Bridge, 70.
Watt's Dyke, 289.
Welsh, Character of the, 7, 8.
——, Dress of the, 9.
—— Bicknor, 337.
—— Pool, 27. 329.
Whitebrook, 342.
White Castle, 46.
Whitechurch, 125.
Whitsand Bay, 297.
Whittington Castle, 249.
Wilton Bridge and Castle, 288. 335.
Windcliff, 261.
Winifred's Well, 164.
Wolf's Castle, 69.
Wonastow House, 236.
Wonders of Wales, 19.
Worcester, 27. 38. 331.
Wrekin, the, 300.
Wrexham, 28. 332.
Wye, the, 31. 200.
——, Description of the, 334.
—— Seal House, 342.
Wynastow. *See* Wonastow.
Wynn Stay, 289.

Y Maen hir, 99.
Ynys Enlli, 60.
—— Halen, 162.
—— Hettws, 177.
—— Seiriol, 67.
—— y Moel Rhoniaid, 164.
Yr Alltwen, 52.
Yspytty Kenwyn, 130.
Ystradfellte, 270.
Ystrad Flûr Abbey, 306.
—— Meirig, 308.
—— y Vodwg, 273.
Y Vanner Abbey, 135.

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